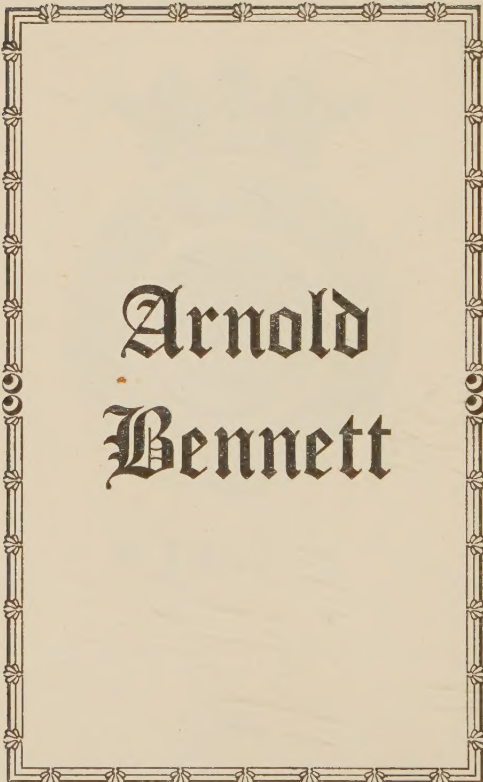


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ANNUAL REGISTER

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LONDON

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THE REGISTER OF THE YEAR 1843, CONTAINING A FULL AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STATE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE EMPIRE, DURING THE YEAR 1843. BY H. K. HANSARD, ESQ., OF LINCOLN'S INN, ESQ.

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR
1843.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

State of Public Affairs at the commencement of the Year—Serious decrease of the Revenue—Depression of Manufactures, and Reduction in Agricultural Produce—State of Public Opinion—Parliament opened by Commission on the 2nd of February—Her Majesty's Speech—Earl Powis moves the Address in the House of Peers, seconded by the Earl of Eglintoun—Speeches of Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, Lord Auckland, Lord Ashburton, the Bishop of Exeter, and other Peers—The Address voted nem. con.—In the House of Commons Lord Courtenay moves the Address, which is seconded by Mr. Philip Miles—Important Speech of Sir Robert Peel—Observations on the North American Boundary Question, on the Question of the Right of Search, and on the Defalcation of the Revenue—Speech of Lord John Russell—Remarks on the conduct of the Governor General of India; and on the Corn Laws, and Income Tax—Lord Stanley vindicates Lord Ellenborough's conduct—Speeches of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Hume, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Ewart, and other Members—The Address is carried unanimously.

THE year 1843 presented at its opening an aspect of public affairs, which if not calculated to alarm, at least afforded cause for serious disquietude, and anxiety. The depression which had been for some time a subject of complaint in almost every branch

of trade and industry, and which had pressed so severely on the manufacturing population, still overclouded those important interests, while the reduced value of agricultural produce, by some ascribed to the recent Tariff, by others to a groundless panic occasioned by [B]

that measure, but of which neither of these causes seemed to afford an adequate solution, occasioned to the landed and farming interests almost equal grounds of discouragement and perplexity. The reality of that distress and privation among the working classes which report had made current, was confirmed by a test of unquestionable authority as regards the condition of the people: namely, by the diminished consumption of those articles which contribute in so large a proportion to the public revenue. The income of the country for the quarter ending Jan. 5, 1843, exhibited under the head of Excise a falling-off as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842, of 717,262*l.*, equivalent to a yearly decrease in that department of 2,869,048*l.* In the Customs the decrease on the same period was 581,185*l.*, equivalent to 2,324,740*l.*; in the Stamps, 56,763*l.*, equivalent to 227,052*l.*; in the Taxes, 23,849*l.*, equivalent to 95,388*l.* The total decrease on these four branches being 1,379,057*l.*, equal to a total yearly deficiency of 5,516,228*l.*: a result which afforded pregnant evidence of the reduced means and deteriorated condition of the bulk of the people.

The distress to which the foregoing statements bear testimony had unquestionably been borne with much patience by those on whom it so heavily weighed, but it was inevitable that during so long a continuance it must have engendered a restless and uneasy feeling in the public mind, and an undefined impression that some powerful and extensive remedies were required to restore the functions of society to a healthy and thriving state. As to the nature

of the particular remedies which were required, however, the state of public opinion was by no means definite or unanimous. While some assailed the Corn Laws as the root and source of all the derangements that prevailed in the social economy, others denounced the excess of trade and the reckless extension of manufacturing speculations as the elements of national ruin. Some threw the whole blame upon the Income Tax, and the other financial measures of Sir R. Peel's Government; some accused the Poor Laws; others pointed to Emigration as the natural safety-valve and outlet for the pressure of a too rapidly increasing population. The facts and arguments upon which the advocates of these differing theories based the views which they supported will be found detailed in the accounts which will presently be given of the interesting discussions in Parliament on these subjects: it is enough here to state the general direction of the opinions prevailing upon public affairs at the commencement of this year, as having been concentrated in an especial manner upon that class of questions which has of late continually assumed a more prominent position in public affairs: those, namely, which relate to the internal condition, the physical comforts and resources of the industrious classes, and the bearing upon their welfare of particular systems of commercial and fiscal economy.

On the 2nd of February, the Session was opened by Commission. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Commission having been read by the

Clerk at the Table, the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you that Her Majesty receives from all princes and states assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with Her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

“ By the treaty which Her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance had endangered the preservation of peace, Her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

“ The increased exertions which by the liberality of Parliament, Her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful.

“ The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by Her Majesty.

“ Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect, that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal mart of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

“ As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged it will be laid before you.

“ In concert with her allies, Her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment

of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan and from the good faith of this country.

“ The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Government had recently led to acts of hostility: but, as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

“ Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

“ Her Majesty is happy to inform you, that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Affghanistan.

“ Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which these operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and native forces.

“ The superiority of Her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters, and the complete liberation of Her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation, by a military force, of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

"Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of Her Majesty.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of revenue.

"Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed and which Her Majesty has so deeply lamented.

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue Her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind, that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the import duties, which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that Her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to Her Majesty which were manifested on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence.

"The ordinary law, promptly enforced, was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

After the Speech had been read in the House of Lords, Earl Powis rose to move the Address in reply. His Lordship commenced by congratulating the House on the happy state of the country with respect to her Foreign relations, and on the prospect of peace which now extended throughout all portions of the globe connected with the British Empire. He did not think he ought to deal with that subject in a general way, but would call their Lordships' attention especially to those portions of the Speech which had been connected with it. He then adverted particularly to the highly satisfactory result of the Special Mission

to the United States of America—to the early and complete success of Her Majesty's Arms in China, which he characterized as exceeding the expectations of the House and of the Country—to the vindication of the honour of the British flag in Afghanistan, and to the restoration to liberty of Her Majesty's subjects who had been detained there in captivity. After some short comments upon the passages of the Speech relating to the establishment of a government for the Christian population of Syria; and the treaty of commerce, and navigation, with the Emperor of Russia; he expressed a wish that it were also in his power to allude, with equal satisfaction, to the present state of the population at home.

“ Though nothing had happened which should render their Lordships otherwise than grateful for the dispensations of Providence, he yet could not repress the intense anxiety which he felt from the conviction that our great national population had not partaken last year of the same enjoyment of the comforts or even necessities of life which their Lordships would wish to see conferred upon them. He was afraid, however, that it was impossible that their Lordships could confer, or the great mass of the people derive, the benefit of any immediate and considerable improvement. For, although the alterations which had last year been passed by the other House of Parliament, and which were sanctioned by their Lordships, might account materially and very largely for the diminution of the revenue, it could not be concealed that those alterations would not explain so considerable and extensive a depreciation. It

was not his province to provoke a debate upon the causes which had produced this state of things. It was impossible that justice could be done to a cause of such high and universal interest to their Lordships and to the country upon a day not appropriated to the subject—upon an occasion not devoted to the discussion of topics of that description. One night was not sufficient for the consideration of interests which ought to be discussed at length, and should receive a full and complete hearing; whilst no other subject should be allowed to interfere with it. He therefore thought that, in observing upon this part of Her Majesty's most gracious Speech, he was justified in encouraging their Lordships to rely upon the words of the concluding paragraph in connection with this subject, and trust that, although a material deficiency of the revenue existed, all the exigencies of the state would be fully met by the income which the Government might expect to derive from the future produce of the revenue.”

After alluding warmly to the general joy and exultation which had been diffused throughout Scotland, on the occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty's recent visit to that kingdom, his Lordship concluded by reading the Address which responded in the usual manner to Her Majesty's Speech.

The Earl of Eglintoun seconded the Motion, and went briefly through the several portions of the Royal Speech in relation to Foreign Affairs. In adverting to the distress admitted to be existing throughout our home population, he acknowledged that he did not take the same gloomy view of things as had been expressed by

the noble Lord who had preceded him. "Their Lordships should remember that the measures which had last year been passed by that, and the other House, had not yet had time to work out the effects which it had been predicted they would produce, and he felt every reason to hope that the next time this subject should be mentioned upon such an occasion as the present, they would be enabled to congratulate the country upon things wearing a very different aspect, and he did earnestly trust that the changes in the laws relating to the revenue would be allowed a fair and impartial trial."

The Marquess of Lansdowne admitted the propriety and discretion of the Speech which Her Majesty's Ministers had advised, which had been framed, and calculated for the purpose of preventing the expression of any difference of opinion as to the terms of the Address; and he would endeavour to confine himself to mere observation and remark. He sarcastically approved of the discreet silence respecting the new Corn-law. If we were to have a Corn-law at all, it should interfere as little as possible with the ordinary operations of trade; and never was there a period in which the convulsions of trade, as connected with that law, had been greater than at the present day. He regretted that the large concessions of the new treaty with America, had not procured the settlement of other important questions. He approved of the close of the Affghan war, but alluded to the rumour that the troops were to have been withdrawn without the recovery of the prisoners. (The Duke of Wellington here exclaimed, "Take care, take care.") He

condemned Lord Ellenborough's proclamations. He approved of the Chinese war in its intention, and results; but he professed himself puzzled with the allusion to the "liberality of Parliament" as furnishing the means for increased exertions to terminate the Chinese war; and he attributed the phrase to an intense desire to say something in favour of the Income-tax; he claimed the merit for Lord Auckland as the provider of the means and suggester of the plans. He exhorted Government and Parliament to direct their attention to improve the vast opportunity in the opening of China to our free intercourse; which he regarded in its ultimate results as an event of not less magnitude than the discovery of the Transatlantic Countries three centuries ago; a discovery the consequences of which those three centuries had but imperfectly developed. It would require all skill, and attention and assiduity upon the part of the governing powers, as well as of various individuals in this country, so to lay the foundation of our intercourse with that people, that it should continue to operate uninterruptedly and beneficially for the interests of the great mass of the people. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the commission of injustice, and every means used that would result in satisfaction both to the ruling powers and to the vast mass of persons in that country. It should be remembered that not only their interests should be regarded, but that their prejudices should be tolerated and respected, that it should be seen by them that we did not enter their country as conquerors, but as friends, as well as upon the footing of a just equality. His Lord-

ship concluded with a tribute to the forbearance of the working classes under the distress and privation, which had led to the disturbances in the manufacturing districts; and did not feel called upon to offer any opposition to the adoption of the Address.

The Duke of Wellington had entertained hopes that the noble Marquess would have been induced, if he had thought proper to make any observations at all, to abstain from that description of observation which did not appear to him (the Duke of Wellington) to be necessary to any part of the discussion upon the present occasion. "But," continued the noble Duke, "the noble Marquess has not only attacked the Speech for what it does not contain, he has attacked the Speech on the score of its veracity. We are told that Her Majesty has been advised to advert to the liberality of Parliament as having enabled Her Majesty's forces to bring the war in China to an early and successful termination; and then, says the noble Marquess, no mention is made of the Income-tax, and we could not say that the Income-tax was an instance of the liberality of Parliament. But I beg you to recollect, my Lords, that the common course of Parliamentary proceeding, or, rather, the ordinary course, for it was not the course pursued during the Administration of the Noble Marquess—the ordinary course of proceeding in Parliament is, for Her Majesty's Government, when engaged in war, to come down, first with an estimate of the expenses necessary for carrying on the war, and then with an estimate of the whole of the means for finding the money to pay those expenses. It is perfectly true that

this course was totally abandoned by the noble Marquess and his colleagues when they were in office, for they attempted to carry on war with all the world with a peace establishment. (*"Hear, hear, and laughter."*) The noble Marquess states, that if he had been one of those who conceived that we ought to have submitted to the conduct of the Emperor of China, and that we ought to turn Custom-house officers for the Emperor of China, not only could he not have recommended the Speech, but he could not have given his approbation to the Address. I beg the noble Marquess to recollect that I was almost the only individual in this House who stated that the real ground of complaint against the Chinese Government was its conduct towards persons employed in the service of Her Majesty, and representing Her Majesty, upon the occasion when a motion upon the subject was made by my noble Friend near me. I was almost the only person in the House who defended Her Majesty's servants in China; and I say the war was a just and a proper war on the part of Her Majesty's Government. I go further, and I say, that if it had been otherwise, if it had been a war solely on the score of the robbery of the opium, finding that Her Majesty's Government was engaged in that war, and finding that the interest and honour of the country were involved in that war, I should have considered it my duty to make every effort to carry it on by the best means, and to come down to Parliament and to ask Parliament for the assistance necessary to defend Her Majesty's servants, and to bring the war to an early and a successful

termination. That is the course Her Majesty's Government should have pursued upon that subject. I declare, and I always have declared, that it was a just war, and I believe I was almost the only person who did so when I sat upon the other side of the House. I was one of the parties who advised Her Majesty with respect to the measures which should be carried into execution to enable her servants to bring the war to a speedy conclusion. What did Her Majesty's servants? They recommended Her Majesty to call upon Parliament to grant an additional force to the army, and to grant a large sum of money, very nearly double that which was granted in any former year, for carrying on that service. But remember, my Lords, that not a week after this, orders were sent out to India to prepare and send reinforcements to China; and there were sent from England both troops and ships, as soon as the ships could be equipped, in order to carry on this war; and those very ships and troops did arrive, and were engaged in the very operations which brought the war to a close, and which immediately preceded the negotiations for a treaty of peace. So far in respect to the noble Marquess and the veracity of the Speech. It appears that there was some plan contemplated, and that some operations were carried on by the former Government; but the noble Marquess forgets altogether the evacuation of the island of Chusan, and the withdrawal of the forces from the northern parts of the Chinese seas. He forgets the number of men that were lost at once at the commencement of the campaign before the troops

evacuated Chusan. He forgets the operations of the troops ordered from India in the month of September or October last. All this he forgets, because he seems to desire to represent in this House that Her Majesty's Speech delivered by Her Majesty's command, is wanting in veracity."—(*Cheers.*)

The Duke rather ridiculed Lord Lansdowne's suggestion respecting the regulation of the intercourse with China; observing, that the Marquess's colleagues had many wise plans for the purpose, but they never executed any. He defended Lord Ellenborough with great animation, and without reserve:—"I have seen something of Governors-General of India, and I know a little of military affairs and of military difficulties, and I must say this, that I stand here prepared, on any day, to justify every order or movement, either one way or the other, the Governor-General of India has given, from the moment at which he took upon him the administration of the affairs of India. I am ready to do that whenever the noble Lord chooses to make any charge against the Governor-General. Let him come forward and make his charges when he pleases, I shall be ready to reply to them. My Lords, I say that the Governor-General, as soon as he attained to his position, did as much as he was enabled to do, according to the state of preparation which he found in India at the moment. He could do no more than he did; every order he gave, whether to halt or to march, was an order absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops at the moment; not occasioned by any omission or act of his, but by acts done or omitted to be done by his

rivals. I am bound to say this in the defence of an absent servant of the Crown, who, I firmly believe, has done his duty by the public. My Lords, I am sorry that I am obliged to say one word on this subject; I warned the noble Marquess, at the time he made the statement, 'to take care;' but, I say, if there is anything wrong, anything to be found fault with in any of these transactions, I will show that it is not to be attributed to the conduct of my friend the Governor-General of India."

He thought that the discussion on the negotiations with the United States should be postponed till papers were before the House; but in condemning that treaty, Lord Lansdowne forgot the measures of his own Government. He forgot his adoption of the award of the King of the Netherlands. Probably, if he recollected that award, he would remember that it involved all the very points for which he now blamed Lord Ashburton.

Lord Brougham declared that he cared not how the boundary line was drawn, so that the relations between America and this country were placed on a friendly footing. "Ever since 1807 (he said) my noble friend (Lord Ashburton) and I have been engaged in these controversies, and whether, in or out of doors, very few persons have applied more attention to, or have had more familiar acquaintance with these matters. I have a peculiar interest in the success of my noble friend's negotiations, and I feel a little of the pride of an old ally with him in his present success, as I share with all my countrymen whose opinions are worth having, in thanking, from the bottom of my

heart my noble friend, for the skill, the tempered firmness, and conciliation with which he—and I purely believe partly from his own intrinsic qualities, and partly from accidental circumstances connecting him with the people of the United States, he alone, of all Her Majesty's subjects (so happy was the choice of a negotiator made in him), could have done—brought that negotiation to its present close, and by which not only he gave us peace, but he restored cordial good understanding, and brought back that feeling of mutual goodwill that unhappily had been so long disturbed."

He was gratified with the assurances on the part of foreign powers of a desire to preserve peace, especially with that foreign power, peace with which was peace with all Europe—France. He took occasion to correct a degree of assurance in France respecting the right of search, which he should have thought incredible if he had not witnessed it. It was supposed in France that we did not really care for the suppression of the Slave Trade, but that we claimed the right as a means of maritime superiority, and the sovereignty of the seas. That was the reason why the treaty of 1841 was not ratified, and why the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 was sought. For the eight years beginning in 1807, party questions turned on our maritime rights and the sovereignty of the seas; Lord Ashburton and he espoused the side of low maritime rights, the Tory party the side of high maritime rights, and the same party were opposed to the abolition of the Slave Trade. The right of search was now pursued by the very party

that had opposed the high maritime rights, and had been blamed for their conduct as "anti-national." It was also said, that France would not submit to that which the United States refused as "Anti-American;" and M. de Tocqueville spoke of the right as new, and to be exercised in the "solitude of the ocean." M. de Tocqueville would have done well to make himself acquainted with the A B C of the matter. So far from the right being exercised in the solitude of the ocean, when a French vessel is seized, it is carried—not into an English but into a French port to be judged. And as to the newness of the claim, in 1823, the Americans themselves proposed a much more stringent right of search: a treaty establishing it was actually signed on the 7th March, 1824, by Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Benjamin Rush; and it was only on the treaty's coming back to this country with a slight, and, as he thought, very proper alteration, which this country would not allow, that it was thrown up: otherwise the right would have existed, even with respect to America, for the last nineteen years.

Did any one suppose that France wanted to retain the Slave trade? Excepting a few West-Indian speculators, and Slave-dealers haunting the purlieus of Bordeaux and Nantes, there was not one man in a million in France that did not feel the same horror of the traffic as was felt in this country. The real grievance lay elsewhere. Things, it was well known, often passed by different names from their true ones: and watchwords were constantly used as the rallying-cries of party, when the things,

apparently suggested, were never once thought of. The right of search, for instance—the Barcelona affair—the conduct of fishermen on the coast of France—this matter and that—he might safely say, for he knew the French well, and the present state of French feeling and opinion—all such variegated expressions were merely different forms of speech, more or less circumlocutory for one short thing, which was a reality and not a name, and which lurked at the bottom of the whole matter; and that was, in plain English, neither more nor less than "the 15th of July 1840, Lord Palmerston's negotiation."

He rejoiced, however, that this hostile feeling in France was on the decline. We ourselves were chargeable with a parallel ignorance, as in the instance of Barcelona. It was said that the insurrection there was a Christino rebellion, encouraged by France: it really broke out among the Republicans, provoked by an unpopular law of enlistment and enrolment. It was said that M. Lessups, the French Consul, took an active part; he thrice refused to give his countenance to it when asked by the authorities. It was said that he harboured fugitive rebels; the fugitives whom he sheltered were the family of Van Halen, and some officers of the Regent. With a warm expression of equal admiration for both the countries of England and France, Lord Brougham said, he was convinced it only required a little temper, a little conciliation, fair dealing, and open manly conduct on the part of the Governments of those countries, to relieve the people from the unhappy fears which late events had unfortu-

nately occasioned, but the effects of which were daily passing away.

Lord Auckland briefly vindicated the conduct which he had pursued in India; reserving fuller explanation for a more fitting occasion. He undertook the war because he saw a danger approaching the Indian territory, which he advanced to meet: he acted with the advice and on the authority of nearly all those by whom he was surrounded; and he firmly believed that if the danger could be represented as no longer threatening, it was solely because that decisive step had been taken. He had no wish to attack the present Governor-General; he could conceive no more unbecoming spectacle than that of one Governor-General lately retired from office, and another Governor-General lately come into office, bandying against each other terms of deprecation and disparagement. Lord Auckland then stated some details respecting a suggestion which he had sent home in June 1841, in regard to an attack on the intersection of the Chinese Grand Canal with the Yang-tse-kiang river, to show that, although not in its details, his plan had been carried out in its main features.

Lord Colchester, the Earl of Minto, and the Marquess of Clanricarde carried on the debate with particular reference to India, and Chinese affairs, and the American Boundary question; and Lord Ashburton said a few words, to assure the House, that when the papers came before it, he should be able to show that in the new American treaty he had made no important concessions of boundary, no important concession of right as regarded the navigation of the St. John, and none with respect

to the right of search — which latter point had not indeed been discussed in the course of the negotiations. The right of visit had been mentioned, but it had been set at rest by Lord Aberdeen's dispatch. Of the Oregon boundary question, Lord Ashburton spoke hopefully. He did not believe that the non-settlement of that question would be productive of the evil consequences that had been supposed. He believed that there would be no great difficulty as regarded the settlement of this question. The proceedings that had been alluded to on the subject were not those of the American government, but of an individual member of the American congress. The fact was, he believed, that there had not existed a better understanding between the two countries since the war than existed now.

The Bishop of Exeter referred to the manner in which the Marquess of Lansdowne had described the opportunity now occurring for the introduction into China of European arts and civilization. He joined warmly in the feeling which the noble Marquess had forcibly expressed of the responsibility which rested on this country, and he trusted that as the Government were now going to occupy a portion of the empire of China, they would export not only the police and warehouses of Great Britain, but also the churches, and set an example of the true faith. The Address in answer to the Royal Speech was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, after the Speech from the Throne had been read, Lord Courtenay rose to move an Address, which embodied

the topics of the Speech. He declared his peculiar satisfaction at the adjustment of the differences with America, by reason of her common origin, language and laws, and the influence which might be produced on the whole civilized world by the state of the relations between two countries, circumstanced like England and the United States. He congratulated the House on the successes in Afghanistan. He rejoiced in the fortune that attended our efforts in China, and hailed in their results a hope of extended markets for our domestic produce; he expressed a deep sympathy with his suffering countrymen, but deprecated all partial sacrifices as between the different classes of British industry, and avowed his confidence in the dispositions and abilities of Her Majesty's present advisers to relieve the country and promote her welfare.

Mr. P. Miles seconded the motion. In adverting to Eastern events, he dwelt with peculiar gratification upon the pacific policy announced by our Indian Government, and upon the commercial prospects opened by our treaty with China. He touched, with praise, upon the arrangements concluded between England and America, expressed his regret for the domestic disturbances of last year, and attributed them in great measure to the unprincipled endeavours of those who had excited the feelings of the ignorant and necessitous classes; and declared his general approbation of the vigorous measures adopted to restore the credit and finance of the country.

Mr. Charles Wood touched lightly upon several points of the Speech, and desired to reserve his

judgment upon them until the House should be in possession of further information. The state of foreign affairs, generally, afforded matter of congratulation. He considered some further indications of the policy which Government intended to pursue, in applying remedies to the existing state of the country; the hopes of amendment which had arisen at various times during the past year, had been succeeded by bitter disappointment. In proof of this he referred to the state of his own county, of Leeds, and of Scotland. Sanguine hopes were indulged with respect to the measures of last Session, and extensive effects were anticipated with regard to the wool, the sugar, and the corn markets; but, after all, it must be acknowledged, that the people who indulged those expectations, were grievously disappointed. Even the prices of meat, in which it was expected so great a change was to be effected, did not undergo any material alteration. It was true that at one period of the year corn happened to bear a lower price, but that was no effect of the Corn Law, which the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite had introduced. If these remarks were true with respect to corn, he felt satisfied that they held equally true with respect to meat. In that the reduction was of a most trifling character—if, indeed, it could be said that there was any reduction whatever. This, he was sure, the honourable Member for Somerset would readily admit. The Bill of the right honourable Gentleman came into operation in the month of April last; but at that time and throughout the early part of the summer, it produced no effect whatever upon the

prices of wheat. The fact was, that wheat in the month of April was 1s. a quarter lower than in the corresponding month in the preceding year. All the wheat that did come in was imported at the time of harvest; and, therefore, in its effects, both upon the agricultural and manufacturing classes, the sliding scale was just the same sort of measure as the old Corn Law. To the producer, as well as to the consumer, the whole Bill was a dead letter.

Mr. Wood observed, that perhaps, it was the intention of the Secretary for the Treasury to lay a balance-sheet before the House at an early period of the Session; if he did, the country would be not a little surprised at the result. On the 1st of October, the deficiency was 2,500,000*l.*, but that was augmented by a sum of 940,000*l.*, which brought the whole deficiency to very nearly 3,500,000*l.* On the 5th of January last the deficiency bills exceeded 3,500,000*l.* The failure of the ordinary sources of revenue deprived the people of the hope that they would be relieved, at an early period, of the Income Tax. He called upon Sir Robert Peel to carry out the principles which he asserted last Session, as Mr. Huskisson found it necessary to do in the crisis of 1825-6, promising him in such case the support of the Opposition.

Sir Robert Peel then rose. He trusted from the tone of the House that the Address to be laid before Her Majesty would be unanimous. He forebore to enter upon the subject of the occurrences in India, because the question would subsequently be raised by two motions, of which notice had been given. When occasion offered, he

should be able to show the country the extent of obligation under which it lay to Lord Ashburton, for the adjustment which he had effected in the treaty with America: "I could show, if the policy of that noble Lord had been called in question in this House as it has been out of doors, that the treaty which was effected by him affords to the country every thing which can be considered essential to the security of our North American possessions—not, perhaps, as much as we were justly entitled to and had a right to expect, but, considering the uncertainty attached to the interpretation of the old treaty, considering the great length of time which has since elapsed—taking into account that the geography of the country was, in a great degree unknown at the time of first assigning the boundaries, and considering the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of exactly ascertaining the intentions of those by whom the assignment was made,—we should feel satisfied to accept, not, it is true, all that we claim, or all that we are entitled to, but such a division of the disputed district as secures our British possessions in North America, and at the same time preserves our military communication intact. (*Cheers.*) The adjustment of the question by Lord Ashburton is far more favourable to this country than that formerly proposed by the King of the Netherlands, and in which we were willing to concur."

He remarked that Mr. Webster had been assailed in the United States just as Lord Ashburton had been here, with taunts that he had abandoned the interests of his country. He concurred in what Mr. Wood had said respect-

ing the President's misapprehension, that Lord Aberdeen had insisted, in 1841, on the right of *search*, which extends to the cargo and destination of a vessel, instead of the right of *visit*, merely to ascertain its nationality. He was surprised that a conventional right of search should be resisted by the United States, affording, as it did, protection to the honest flag, and leading to the exposure of contraband trading, which must be as injurious to their commerce as to their revenue. Nay, if Mr. Canning would have consented to exempt the coasts of the United States from the operation of such a treaty, one would have existed, almost at the instance of America, through Mr. Rush, who negotiated one with Mr. Huskisson in 1824. He made a passing allusion to the French view of this question; "I hope that those who at present appear so eager in the French Chamber, who are opposed to a treaty so calculated to promote the cause of humanity, and who are urging on the United States to resist it, will not succeed in their efforts. For myself, I do not look upon the concession of the right as peculiarly important to England. The question is one which considerably affects all commercial nations. It is the only security which can be adopted against fraud, and even on a principle of mercantile security, it should be consented to by all maritime nations. I am ready, therefore, whenever it is necessary, to prove that the doctrine of the right of visitation laid down in the dispatch of 1841, has been strictly carried out. With respect to the treaty lately signed between this country and the United States, I say, that in acting upon that

treaty, we have not abandoned our claim to the right of visitation, nor did we understand that in signing that treaty the United States could suppose that the claim was abandoned. On the contrary, we thought that a step in advance of our object had been taken, when the United States consented to send a naval force for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, though we by no means considered or accepted of that proceeding as an equivalent for any right which we claimed with respect to visitation."

Turning to the revenue, Sir Robert Peel said, he would produce such an account as Mr. Wood had alluded to; but nothing could be more unfair than to infer future results from what might appear on the face of that: "In the last Session I admitted that there was a great deficiency; and I also said, that I proposed to create a new deficiency by the measures which I should bring forward, by the decrease of the import duties, and those upon several articles which formed primary sources of our home manufacture. For instance, timber was one of those, and 700 out of the 1,100 articles included in the tariff. The reduction of the duties it must be remembered, took place at an early period, in most instances as early as July, and in other instances, in October; and this, of course, produced a material effect in increasing the deficiency, whilst the taxes which were imposed to supply the want created have not yet come into sufficient operation. The honourable Gentleman ought, therefore, to wait for the next quarter, and yet I do not know that even then there would be a sufficient operation to meet the reduction

thus created. The honourable Gentleman says, and says truly, that there is a falling-off in the Excise, and attributes that falling-off to the diminished means of the consumer. I admit this falling-off, and I am ready candidly and at once to allow that it arises from diminished consumption; but at the same time I must caution honourable Gentlemen not to be too apt to draw unfavourable and gloomy inferences from the fact. I admit the effect, but I in a great measure attribute the cause to the unfavourable harvest of 1841. I think that the reduction on that account alone has not been less than 910,000*l.*—that is, upon malt alone. There has also been a reduction on the article of spirits, which reduction, however, must not, and ought not to be taken as evidence of the distress in the country, because, depend upon it, that improved habits of temperance are increasing here as well as in Ireland, and those improved habits have a tendency to diminish the consumption of spirits; but I repeat, the deficiency in the Excise has arisen from the reduction in the consumption of malt, which in a great degree was occasioned by the unfavourable harvest of 1841. I am not, be it remembered, contesting the distress of the country—I cannot mention that distress without the deepest regret; but let not honourable Gentlemen misunderstand me—I wish to caution the House against drawing gloomy and unfavourable inferences from these facts and circumstances.”

Sir Robert Peel maintained that a great reduction had taken place in the price of articles of subsistence; and in parts of the country he saw indications of an in-

creased consumption, which justified a hope that the condition of the people was improving. With respect to further alterations, he declared that he adhered to the principles which he had laid down in the last Session; but that he did not now contemplate further immediate or extensive changes. “I did make, with the aid of my hon. friends and colleagues in office, more extensive changes in the commerce, and in the code which regulates the commerce of this country than were made at any former period. If I had contemplated any further immediate and extensive changes, I would at once have proposed them in the course of last year. And why not? I stated last year the general principles on which I should act, and to them, I repeat, I still adhere; but I did not lead the House or the right honourable Gentleman to suppose that I would go on year after year introducing extensive changes. I think it would be infinitely better, when a man has made up his mind as to the changes he contemplates, for him to propose them in one year, than to propose a certain number in that year, with a secret reservation as to what he would bring forward in the next. Whatever changes I do propose will be in conformity, when I do propose them, with the general principles which I have already laid down, from none of which I recede, and of the truth of which I am perfectly convinced; but, as I said last year, I cannot forget that for this country protection has been the rule; that under it great and extensive interests have grown up; and that, in substituting a better for a defective system, if you proceed too hastily—if in your beneficent ef-

forts to create contentment you produce distress — you run the risk of obstructing the fair and satisfactory progress of right principles. I cannot therefore state that I have any great changes to propose in the commercial code of this country. When I do, it will be in conformity with the principles I have laid down; but I should deceive the right honourable Gentleman if I led him to suppose there would be any such extensive change as he has hinted at this year." In conclusion, he said, that many of the arguments used last year against the present Corn-laws had not been verified by experience; the alteration of the method of taking the averages for instance, had not had the effect of lessening the apparent price 5s., and thus raising the duty. He remained of opinion that the law had not had a sufficient trial to warrant him in proposing its abrogation. He concluded with a renewed and distinct declaration.

"When I introduced the Income-Tax Act, I stated my firm conviction that the effect of the other laws introduced would enable every party to make a saving in his expenditure equivalent to the sum I called from him in the shape of income-tax. I believe that prediction has been fully verified, and that there has been such a reduction of prices as enables all parties to make a saving equivalent to the amount contributed by them in the shape of income-tax. There will be other opportunities of discussing all these important matters, but as I was asked by the right honourable Gentleman to come forward and declare my intentions, I think it right now to avow that Her Majesty's Government have not in

contemplation any amendment of the Corn-laws."

Lord John Russell disclaimed the intention to express by vote any difference of opinion with respect to the Address which had been moved in answer to the Speech from the Throne, which had been "wisely and judiciously framed to avoid calling for a difference of vote." He concurred with the Seconder of the Address in praising the energy and promptitude with which the Government had directed the forces in China to the attainment of peace; but if there has been any charge made with regard to the means placed at their disposal by the late Government, he should have been prepared to answer it. Before thanks, however, were voted to the Governor-General, and the army in India, according to a notice which had been given, two points ought to be explained; first, there was a rumour that the victories of our troops had been stained by a spirit of revenge and retaliation; and secondly, there was a rumour that at a certain period the Governor-General had issued an order for an immediate retreat of the whole of the forces. Nor could he avoid adverting to two remarkable proclamations: one was a violent party attack on his predecessor, containing also very extraordinary and very shocking doctrines—

"The Governor-General states, that he was about to leave Afghanistan to that anarchy which the crimes of the country had created. Now, I should have thought, without disputing the policy of the Executive Government, that if it were thought right to evacuate Afghanistan—if the continuance of the army of our

country were too great a drain upon the resources of India—if the disasters at Cabul had so created enemies to the British name that it was not possible without great sacrifices and enormous efforts to establish permanently such a government there as Lord Auckland had contemplated—still, despite of all these things, I should have thought the Governor-General, instead of exhibiting feelings of malignant revenge, ought to have endeavoured to leave Affghanistan in the hands of some chief capable of carrying with him the confidence of the people of that country, and of reestablishing as much order as possible, and by that means have endeavoured to attain that which Lord Auckland had declared he hoped would be the result of the expedition—namely, the establishment of a government at Affghanistan favourable to the relations of peace with India, and to the development of industry in that country. It seems by that proclamation, and also by other transactions, such as the burning of the bazaar, as if, contrary to any policy which I can remember in the history of this country, our sole purpose were retaliation and revenge in consequence of the great losses and disasters which we had suffered, instead of a calm and well-considered policy. But there is another proclamation, the very mention of which almost excites the ridicule of those who have read it, a proclamation so strange that I believe there are many persons in this country who believed at first that it was not genuine. (*Laughter.*) I have certainly heard of some sagacious individuals who were last year made the dupes of a very clever article in a newspaper pretending

to give an account of a debate in the French Chambers, which article they conceived to be genuine; but when they met with the proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, their sagacity was more alive, and determining not to be taken in a second time, they observed that the other article was so well disguised it was not surprising that they had been deceived by it, but in this instance it was so evident and gross a hoax that they could not. Although there is much of that proclamation that is very absurd—so much so, that the very name of “the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmoud looking upon the ruins of Ghuznee” got to be a jest in the country—yet the whole tone and substance of it have a very direct meaning. The honourable Gentleman who moved and seconded the Address spoke of our introducing Christianity into China. Now, much as I desire the introduction of Christianity into China, I could not approve of any attempt that should be inconsistent with the most perfect respect for what other people conscientiously believe. I should, indeed, be sorry to see any attempt, partaking in the least degree of violence, made or sanctioned by this country for such a purpose; but, on the other hand, that any man coming from this Christian land, who had lived under and enjoyed the benefits of its institutions, and who had been bred in the religion which it professes should pay the respect which that proclamation indicates, to such gross and idolatrous worship, does appear to me to be a proceeding well calculated to lessen the respect which Englishmen and the English Government ought to be regarded with in India. I am

told that even the the most superstitious of the Hindoos have no knowledge of those transactions of 800 years ago; but, as regards the mass of the Hindoos, that must greatly diminish their belief in our conscientious attachment to our own faith which sets up their superstitious idolatry as the object of respect and almost of reverence. These matters in the proclamation are not, as I consider, simple and insulated blunders. They certainly do alarm one as regards the general calm, sober, and judicious conduct of the present Governor of India. That noble Lord is doubtless a man of considerable talent, a man who took an active part with others in the Cabinet and House of Lords, where he gave proofs of those talents; but when a man is placed in the extraordinary and almost awful situation of Governor of India, where so many millions of inhabitants and so much of the power of this great country are intrusted to his hands, it requires more than a common degree of judgment, more than common exoneration from the temptation of vanity to carry on that government in a manner calculated to satisfy his country that that empire is in no danger. I need not say any thing respecting the original expedition into Affghanistan, as an honourable Gentleman has given notice of a motion on the subject. The question, too, was discussed last year, when my right honourable Friend the member for Nottingham made an excellent speech in reference to that expedition. When it comes before the House again we shall be quite ready to enter into the discussion of it. For my part, I shall shrink from no responsibility that may

belong to me respecting the conduct of Lord Auckland.

In advertng next to the Ashburton treaty, Lord J. Russell blamed Lord Ashburton for ultimately conceding what in his first dispatch to Mr. Webster he said could not be conceded, as the Madewaska settlement. The Americans believed in the justice of their claim, we in ours. As for war, we had no more reason to be apprehensive of it than they. We had great reluctance to go to war; so had the United States; and we had both the same reasons for wishing to avoid it. The circumstances, therefore, having been equal, the settlement ought to have been equal. He considered that in one respect, though not in others, the choice of Lord Ashburton was unfortunate. Of his talents, his long experience, his knowledge of this country and of America, no one could be ignorant; but in 1838, Lord Ashburton, after a two days' previous notice in the other House of Parliament, gave a very elaborate opinion not only respecting the colonies in general, but Canada in particular. He stated it to be his opinion, that no wise man could expect Canada to belong to this country for more than twenty years.

He (Lord J. Russell) could not but think that some such feeling must have swayed him in consenting to such a boundary. He believed that the hold of this country upon Canada depended upon two things,—giving the Canadians a constitutional government, which he thought the Government had done; and giving them proof that the Queen of this country would be ever ready to employ, as far as possible, the re-

sources and means of the empire in their defence against any foreign enemy whatever. It was a part of such a duty to secure them a good boundary.

With respect to Domestic Affairs, Lord John Russell said, that experience of the new Corn Law had confirmed him in the opinion that a moderate fixed duty would be the best system upon which to carry on our trade in corn: "I see that the operation of the sliding scale is, by the largeness of duty, to keep up a quantity of corn in this country, and then let it out at particular times, when the consumers are so much in want of it, and when it is obvious that the farmers would be injured by the sale of so vast a quantity. It is as if a gardener, instead of watering his garden, waited for the appearance of a great deal of rain, and only began the process of watering as soon as the showers began to descend. In the early part of the year we had the high prices of 60s. and 61s., with no great introduction of foreign corn; but in August, when a favourable harvest was about to be reaped, and when this country could enjoy the benefit of it, then you had more than 2,000,000 quarters of corn and wheat flour admitted into the markets. The markets were then depressed for the time to come, the people suffering from want of bread did not get relief, and the operation of the sliding scale was such that the speculator was ruined by not getting his expected price, the farmer was injured by the low price competing with him, while the consumer did not get the benefit which he ought to have had many months before. I cannot conceive that the right hon Baronet is determined to maintain this

law. Nothing which I heard from him to night at all persuades me that it is his intention permanently to abide by that law. I recollect the principles laid down by the right hon. Baronet last year. They applied to the articles of the tariff, but not to the corn laws. The Secretary of State for the Home Department said that he did not consider the corn law a final measure."

He observed that the Minister had reduced his supporters to this difficulty; that they were obliged to vindicate the Tariff on principles of free competition, and the Corn Laws on principles of protection. Last year, the Anti-Corn-Law League (to whose opinions he did not subscribe) would have been content with an 8s. fixed duty; and would it not have been for the interest of Farmers, if there had been no such powerful body as the League agitating the country? He next touched upon the Income Tax; waiving general arguments against it, and addressing himself to abuses in its administration. There had been the old *ad cap-tandum* statement that persons of incomes under 150*l.* a-year were not to pay the tax. "Why I have heard of several cases of persons having 30*l.*, 40*l.*, or 50*l.* a-year in the funds, from whom the tax is deducted at the Bank in the first instance, and when they complain you tell them 'Oh, they may recover it,' Why, here is the case of a poor widow I heard of yesterday who lives at Boulogne, and who having had the tax deducted in this way, upon complaining was told that if she will come over and be examined before some board, her case will be taken into consideration. But she is required to appear before this

board, and to stand the buffeting of a number of clerks and officers, all anxious, of course, to get as much tax as possible. Now why should persons be held liable to be examined in this way who are so old or infirm as not to be able to endure this kind of hurry and buffeting? The consequence is, the tax is never reclaimed in such cases. I call this confiscation, because the tax in such cases is not collected as the law directs, the income of the parties who pay being under 150%. a year, and I think that the tax ought not to be so collected. But then, again, there is the case of persons of more easy property, who have property in houses for instance, and with respect to them, I have heard of one surveyor who said that he made it a rule to put on 20 per cent. to the returns made him. Another grievance is, that numbers of people find that having made an honest return, a surcharge is nevertheless made, and upon complaint they are told the remedy is, that they may go to Clerkenwell (or some country town if they live in the country), and so get redress. The consequence is, that many do not attempt it: indeed, the surcharge is made in the confidence that they will not. Every means ought to be taken to diminish the abuses in the administration of the tax.

He was not satisfied with the way in which the Queen's Speech alluded to the disturbances in the manufacturing districts; there was much in those disturbances which showed on the part of the people conduct deserving of admiration. "If you recollect that there were thousands of people who had suffered for three years very great privations, assembled from their

workshops and factories, while there was no force at hand to control them for three days—if you recollect this, and recollect that propositions were made to them to join the Chartists and to overturn the Constitution, urged with all the inflammatory arguments that reckless demagogues could suggest, and that the people of their own mind, and without any influence from without, refused to listen to any inflammatory proposals, and returned to their work peaceably after having been out of work for so long—if you recollect these things, I must say I think some degree of respect and admiration is due to the people who exhibited such conduct. I can see no such feeling displayed in the Speech."

He concluded with a hope that the House would soon give a pledge that it would enter upon an investigation of the causes of the distress with a view to find practical remedies for great practical grievances.

Sir C. Napier condemned Lord Ashburton's treaty.

Mr. Wallace was sure the Speech would be received with dissatisfaction in every quarter of the kingdom.

Lord Stanley, after bestowing a few words on Mr. Wallace, addressed himself to the speech of Lord John Russell, whom he blamed for a premature introduction of the questions connected with Affghanistan. He would, however, now declare, that it was the intention of the Ministers, on the approaching motion for a vote of thanks, to claim for Lord Ellenborough a share in the honour of our Indian successes. There might be faults to be found with the taste of particular phrases,

but when the whole case with all its facts should be before the House, the House would judge of it as a whole, and then he should not fear their verdict—nay, he should scarcely fear the verdict of the noble Lord himself. If the Indian Government, in retiring within its limits, had left anarchy behind them in Affghanistan, it was that anarchy which the invasion of the country by the late Government had originally generated. He lamented the excesses of the Indian army, or rather of the undisciplined mass by which an Indian army is always followed: and he assured the House that nothing was further from the mind of the Governor-General than to countenance the idolatry of the people under his rule. The noble Lord had blamed the Ashburton treaty, as though it would have been easy to conclude a more favourable one; but if that was so easy, why had not the late Government done so in their ten years of Administration? He believed that the territory given up was valueless both in an agricultural and in a military point of view. If Lord Ashburton apprehended the separation of Canada from England, the boundary question, so far from being of *less*, must have appeared to him of so much the *more* importance; for when Canada should become a separate state, deprived of England's auxiliary resources, it would be of vital consequence to her to be protected by available limits from the encroachments of the United States.

After bestowing some ridicule upon the contrasted opinions of Lord John Russell and the Anti-Corn-Law League, Lord Stanley proceeded to deal with some of Lord John Russell's complaints

against the Income Tax, one of which he declared to have been expressly provided for by the 169th clause of the Act.

Lord Palmerston declared his entire concurrence in Lord John Russell's speech. He claimed for the late Government all the merit of the plans and appointments which had led to success in China, and put some questions which drew from Sir Robert Peel the reply, that M. Guizot had been mistaken in stating, recently, that the English cruisers on the coast of Africa, to the number of eighty had been reduced by one half—the number in the last year was fifty, this year forty-nine.

Sir Robert Inglis would not condemn the general policy of Lord Ellenborough; but he must express his disapprobation of that passage in one of the proclamations in which a Christian Governor, on a subject connected with religion, employed language such as no Mahomedan ruler would suffer himself to use. It was not as Lord Stanley had put it, a mere matter of taste; the Government ought not to take that sort of ground, they ought to discontinue such an officer.

Mr. Villiers complained that the speech disregarded the sufferings of the people at home. It would not do to say there were no remedies. Remedies there were, expected and desired by the people. They would not be satisfied with what had passed that evening. Sir Robert Peel had uttered nothing that looked like an intention to repeal the Corn Laws, and the people were now therefore in a hopeless state, and the excitement of the country was general.

Lord Howick announced that if he were not fully anticipated, he

should at an early day call the attention of the House distinctly to the existing distress, with a view to procure an explicit declaration whether any legislative remedy could be found for it or not.

Mr. Hume approved the treaty with America, and hailed the peace with China as likely to produce the greatest advantage to the country; he urgently called upon Sir Robert Peel for "a second Tariff," and threatened to turn his back upon him, as he had upon Lord John Russell, for asserting the doctrine of finality.

Mr. Ferrand made some severe observations respecting the manufacturers, and declared there would be no protection for the poor, unless machinery were taxed. Not only the manufacturing districts were in a state of ruin, but the agricultural districts also.

Mr. Ewart censured the sweeping generality of Mr. Ferrand's imputations, and asked if he meant to include *all* manufacturers? (Mr. Ferrand intimated that he did not.) Mr. Ewart proceeded to argue in favour of free trade

in general, and recommended in particular the reduction of the duties on tea and sugar, the opening of the trade with Ceylon, and, above all, an alteration of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Milner Gibson argued to shew that Sir Robert Peel must inevitably give his consent to a total repeal of the Corn Laws; and condemned his holding out to the occupying tenantry the notion, that without a repeal of the present duties, it would be possible for them much longer to employ their capital safely in the cultivation of corn-land.

Mr. Brotherton followed on the same side, and asked whether Mr. Ferrand, in proposing to tax or abolish machinery, intended to include the plough and the harrow.

Sergeant Murphy, Dr. Bowring and Mr. Mark Philips followed on the same side; and Mr. George Bankes spoke in favour of the Government.

The motion for presenting the Address was then put, and agreed to, without a division, and the House adjourned.

CHAPTER II.

National Distress—Commercial and General Depression—Activity of the Anti-Corn-Law League—Lord Howick's Motion for a Committee and Consequent Debate of Five Nights' Duration—Lord Howick's Speech—Comprehensive and able Reply of Mr. Gladstone—Speech of Mr. Labouchere—Mr. Ferrand's Amendment—Mr. Ewart resumes the Debate on the 14th—Speeches of Mr. Liddell, Lord Worsley, Mr. Gally Knight, Mr. Ward, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Ross, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Stewart Wortley, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bickham Escott, Mr. C. Wood, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. C. Villiers, Lord Sandon, Mr. Muntz, Sir J. Hanmer, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. F. T. Baring, Mr. Goulburn, Sir A. L. Hay, Mr. Blackstone, Mr. M. Philips, Mr. Darby, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. M. Gibson, Lord Francis Egerton, Mr. Cobden, Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell—Lord Howick's Reply—The Motion Rejected by 306 to 191.

THE wide-spread and alarming distress which pervaded the country at the opening of the Session, and which was adverted to in the Speech from the Throne has been already remarked upon. Amidst the general stagnation and inactivity that prevailed, the energetic appeals of the advocates of Free Trade, and especially of the Anti-Corn-Law League forced themselves upon the public ear, and they failed not to avail themselves freely of the themes of depression and distress as irresistible arguments against the continuance of that system of protection, which they defied the Government with all its Parliamentary majorities to maintain.

In this state of things the Motion of which Lord Howick had given

notice for a Committee of the whole House to investigate the causes of distress, was anticipated with very general interest as likely to produce a developement of the source of evils more or less experienced by all, and to draw from the Minister an exposition of the views and intentions of the Government. The debate commenced on the 18th February. Lord Howick commenced his Speech by calling attention to the following passage in the speech of the Lords Commissioners, which he caused to be read by the Clerk at the Table: "Her Majesty fears that it (diminished revenue) must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the

country which has so long prevailed, and which Her Majesty has so deeply lamented." He then moved, that the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the passage of Her Majesty's Speech, which had just been read, and supported the Motion in a Speech of great length. His object was to call on the House to pronounce a decided opinion whether the distress under which the country laboured was not of such a character as to impose on them the imperative duty of some legislative interference with respect to it. He disclaimed all hostility to the present Government in bringing forward the Motion, and only regretted that they had not further carried out the principles which had been so ably expounded by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel the year before. He believed that the situation of the country was one of great danger, but that Parliament had it in their power to avert the overwhelming evils with which they were threatened. He admitted at once, however, that the House ought not to assent to the Motion except with the view to a practical result. He described the actual state of the country: the time was now to be reckoned, not by months, but by years, during which the manufacturing and commercial industry of the country had been in a state, to use Her Majesty's words, of depression. That distress which, in the first instance, affected only one great branch of the national industry, had lately—as must, in his opinion, always be the case—extended its operation to all others. It could not be questioned that the agricultural interest was now suffering great depression. He believed that honourable Gentlemen

opposite would not contest the truth of his assertion when he said, that the agricultural interest was in a state of great depression and distress—that depression arising from the diminished consumption of some of the most important articles of produce. The consequence was, that the farmers were everywhere exposed to very great difficulties—that, in many parts of the country, these difficulties extended from them to the agricultural labourers, whose wages had, in several districts, been materially reduced; and even where wages had suffered no reduction there was, he believed, almost universally, a growing scarcity of employment, often seriously aggravated by the return to the rural districts of numbers of men who, in more prosperous times, had for years obtained ample employment in the great seats of our commerce and manufactures. The mining and shipping interests of the country more than participated in the general pressure of distress. The retail tradesmen and shopkeepers, both in the metropolis and throughout the kingdom, were in a similar unfortunate condition. These classes were exposed to great difficulties by the increasing weight of the poor-rates; and it was well known that in many towns, in the course of the last summer, it had become a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty to collect those rates. But the classes to which he now referred were suffering also from most frightful diminutions in their business; diminutions which naturally followed from the reduced earnings of the working classes, as well as from the diminished incomes of persons in higher and more wealthy stations. Indeed, a large proportion

even of the more wealthy classes were directly or indirectly dependent for their incomes on the prosperity of some branch or other of the national industry; they, too, were beginning—though he feared at the present they were only beginning—to feel the effects of the present lamentable state of affairs; and even those whose incomes had not at once been affected by the prevalent distress had been exposed to that reduction of income which was occasioned by a new and direct demand to meet the exigencies of the public service. The consequence was that, whether in the upper ranks or whether in the lower, there was scarcely a family in the country which was not compelled to retrench some former expense, or to give up some luxury or indulgence to which they had formerly been accustomed. Such he believed to be an unexaggerated statement of the actual condition of the country.

This general view Lord Howick supported by details, derived especially from Sunderland, to illustrate the condition of trading towns, and from Northumberland to illustrate that of the rural districts; describing the depressed state of the coal and shipping trades in Sunderland, of the retail trades, the diminished consumption of butchers' meat, the increase of poor rates, the low price of live stock caused by that diminished consumption, the distress of the farmers now beginning to press on the labouring agricultural class, the distress of the retail traders who supply that class, and their difficulty of collecting debts, the aggravated competition in the country from the migration of work people from the distressed

towns, and the increase of casual poor from the same cause. Thence he passed to the deficiency in the Excise, of 1,157,300*l.* on the year, 717,000*l.* on the quarter, as a test of the deteriorated condition of the people. He compared the Excise revenue with that of 1840, (that for 1841 having been swelled by the efforts to reduce the balances in the hands of Collectors,) when it amounted to 4,016,000*l.*, the amount for the last year, 3,022,000*l.*, showing a deficiency of 994,000*l.* That statement could not be affected by the Temperance movement in Ireland, as the returns related to England alone; but its sole cause must be a forced economy, painful to every class; even the wealthy felt the privation of accustomed luxuries, how much more the poor man compelled to reduce his scanty expenditure! It was awful to think what would have been the distress if the winter had been a hard one; but such a state of things could not continue much longer, without extreme danger to the institutions of the country; and he pointed to the disturbances in the north as a warning, and as proof of something radically wrong.

An historian, whose loss they had lately had occasion to deplore, had observed that the great mass of mankind were so constituted that they could rarely feel serious political distress unless when suffering from personal want, and that they were driven by this cause to feel discontent with the institutions under which they lived, and consequently to become impressed with the desire for change. Now these observations, he thought, were no less just than new; and the cause was traced by that eminent historian to the

instinctive feeling in men's minds, that when they suffered general poverty it must be owing in some manner to the fault of their Government. Lord Howick believed this was an instinct which did not mislead; for was it possible to view the world around, and observe in what rich abundance the Creator had given the means of supplying all men's wants, without the conviction that it was not his intention that the condition of man should be one of privation and suffering. He believed, then, that the distress which this country was now afflicted with, and which had continued so long, afforded a presumption that there must be something wrong in the political organization of society here; for if not, whence came it about that this distress had been of so long continuance? The excessive competition of labour was the cause which he assigned for the distress; and the remedy was, to make a new opening for its energies. The rational field for natural exertion was cabined, cribbed, confined, by arbitrary barriers, which it was in the power of that House at once to remove. In the first place, there were laws upon our statute-book which went directly to the restriction of importation, not incidentally arising nor introduced by accident in providing for increase of revenue, but directly checking importation from foreign countries. These laws had operated most successfully for the purpose contemplated in their enactment; and if modified to-morrow, would open to this country a large and important commerce in all articles of consumption, but more especially in the staple one of food. This was the foundation of his argument. If importation were

increased, an additional stimulus would be given to industry.

In support of this position, he quoted Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the Tariff last year, when he said the importation of 50,000 head of cattle would cause but a small decrease in the price of meat, but would eventually lead to the export of 500,000*l.* in British manufactures; and he cited other authorities and arguments to make out these propositions; first, that we might largely increase our imports but for the obstacles imposed by our laws for that very purpose; and next, that a large increase of our imports would be attended with a very great increase in the exportation of our manufactures. If his arguments were said to be merely theoretic, he retorted, that the whole system of restriction was built on a theory, which no one could now defend; a theory which took its rise in the notion that gold and silver constituted wealth—that all that a nation gained by trade went to increase the amount of its gold and silver, and that to increase its exports, and decrease its imports, in order to have a favourable balance, was a wise policy. He pointed to the advantages which had accrued to England from the removal of restrictions on the trade of Ireland and Scotland at the Union, and of the United States at the Separation. With a direct appeal to the Ministers of the Crown, as to the responsibility which they would incur by rejecting his proposition, Lord Howick concluded by moving:—“That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider so much of Her Majesty's Speech as refers to ‘that depression of the manu-

facturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which Her Majesty has so deeply lamented.'"

Mr. Gladstone admitted the general truth of the description given by Lord Howick of the present distress, but qualified it by explanations respecting several of the suffering interests: "The Income Tax, for instance, had been mentioned as conducing to that distress, by pressing on the middle and upper middle class; yet it had the peculiar merit of reaching the enormous accumulated capital of the country. There had also been special causes for the depression of the shipping trade; viz., the cessation of emigration to Australia, and great over-production in the trade of ship-building. He referred to the deposits in savings banks, to show an improvement in the condition of the working-classes: he would read to the House the sums received from and paid to the savings banks in South Lancashire, during the three several periods of the three months ending 31st January 1841, 1842, and 1843: during the first period, he found that the savings banks received 14,250*l.*, and paid out 2,750*l.*; during the second period, the savings banks received 7,950*l.*, and paid out 10,300*l.*; and in the third period, they received 22,100*l.*, and paid out 3,250*l.* With respect to the deficiency in the Excise, Lord Howick had compared the quarter of 1840, when the sum paid for the malt duty was very large, with the quarter of 1842, when the sum paid for the malt duty was very small." He had asked for a Committee of the whole House; to what useful end?—To consider the Corn Laws?

the Sugar Laws? to undo this year what they did last year? No such thing; but to consider 'the state of the country.' Was it possible to conceive that any good could come from such a motion? He was sure the noble Lord in bringing forward his motion must have been convinced of the certainty of its rejection. But the inconvenience of this proceeding was not the only ground for its rejection: he did not think that anything could operate with more pernicious effect on a feverish and languishing state of commercial industry than such a proposed inquiry. Did not the noble Lord opposite charge his right honourable Friend last year with unsettling everything by the propositions he made? and it was notorious that on the declaration of the changes intended to be effected, trade became stagnant, employment was diminished, and capital rendered redundant. This was the temporary effect of a plan which was definite and specific: his right honourable Friend did not propose to go into a Committee to fish out what might be desirable or not, but he laid on the table of the House a specific proposition; and even that was sufficient to disturb men's minds from one end of the country to the other. But the noble Lord, who felt the evil of this state of things, proposed now to renew these agitations with tenfold violence; for he had not thought fit to state the measures on which he depended for the relief of the distress of the country."

Was Lord Howick's objection to the commercial laws concentrated on one particular law—the Corn Law? That, indeed, was the real offender in his eyes.

Mr. Gladstone had expected that Lord Howick's speech would lead to the naked proposition of simple free trade; but he did what he last year accused Sir Robert Peel of doing, and "halted between two opinions," hesitating to declare how far he would remove restrictions on trade. He was sure Lord Howick professed that which he felt, and did not undertake to defend the interests of the people from any personal or party object; still it appeared to him, that the present motion served a purpose which no other motion with which he was acquainted could effect: The noble Lord the Member for London was determined last year to lead the attack on the Corn Laws; and he arranged with the Gentlemen who sat behind him—he did not know whether that noble Lord could still call them his friends, to quote an expression of the noble Lord—that he should commence the movement of the session with the debate on the fixed duty. The debate on the fixed duty went off with *éclat*. The noble Lord mustered the whole strength of his party, and, all circumstances considered, made a respectable appearance. But what became of the Member for Wolverhampton? The noble Lord took all the bloom off his motion, and the honourable Member for Wolverhampton had nothing but stale dregs to offer. (*Continued laughter.*) After he and his friends had passed muster, and helped to swell the minority of the noble Lord, they were allowed to have a separate debate. Very few Members attended, and the noble Lord joined in increasing the majority against them. It might have occurred to the

minds of these gentlemen, that this was a disadvantageous position to leave the Corn Laws in, and they had determined no longer to march in the rear of the noble Lord while waging his own battle. This being the case, a difficulty might be felt how to unite the body, which was so divided in its opinion as to what ought to follow the repeal of the Corn Laws; and he thought that it must have been clear that the movement in favour of the fixed duty could not be repeated. (*Cheers and laughter.*) But then it was said, that the motion was for an inquiry into the subject of the distress; and there was something so satisfactory in its first aspect, that though it did not pledge anybody to anything, yet at the same time it testified the interest Parliament took in the condition of the people.

The difference between Government and their antagonists was not really so great as the Opposition made out, but was one of degree only: "The question raised by the noble Lord, it was manifest, was by no means whether restrictions should be altogether removed, for there the noble Lord and his right honourable Friend at the head of the Government were agreed in the negative; it was not whether restrictions ought to be judiciously relaxed, for there the noble Lord and his right honourable Friend were agreed in the affirmative; and he must say, that although much had been proclaimed concerning the doctrines of Free Trade put forth by his right honourable Friend, he was not struck with the novelty of those doctrines in the mouth of his right honourable Friend, because it appeared to him in the

abstract to be indisputable that the policy of this country had been founded on the recognition of the validity of those doctrines ; the whole question between the two sides of the House being, not merely whether there should be a judicious relaxation, but in what degree would the country bear the application of those principles. The noble Lord and honourable Gentlemen opposite did not wish to displace labour at home by the employment of labour abroad, but so to dispose the legislative measures of this country as to obtain a great augmentation to the demand for British productions, and thereby not only to maintain labour at home, but at the same time to increase the commerce abroad. His right honourable Friend the First Lord of the Treasury intended and designed precisely to pursue that course, and to attain that object by increasing the employment of the people, by cheapening the prices of the articles of consumption, as also the materials of industry, by encouraging the means of exchange with foreign nations, and thereby encouraging in return an extension of the export trade ; but, besides all this, if he understood the measure of the Government last year, it was proposed that the relaxation should practically be so limited as to cause no violent shock to existing industrial interests, such as would have the tendency of displacing that labour which was now employed, and which, if displaced, would be unable to find another field. As far as present experience had gone, he did not think any person would maintain that the proposition of last year had produced a great shock upon any commercial

industry, or had displaced English labour.

One great object of the measures of last year was to give a stimulus to trade, symptoms of which already appeared, and could be proved by figures ; and Mr. Gladstone cited examples of this progress in the timber trade, showing increased consumption, at better profit to the dealer, in various articles which he specified. Suppose, however, that Lord Howick were to gain his Committee, and the Corn Law were to be repealed, by what measure would it be followed, with the variety of opinions among Opposition Members ? Lord John Russell's fixed duty had met with sorry treatment from Members behind him ; Lord Palmerston advocated a mere revenue duty ; Mr. Cobden argued against such a duty, that an equivalent impost must be laid on home corn. If asked, why deal in corn on a different principle from that of dealing with other commodities, Mr. Gladstone had a very good *temporary* answer ; he replied, because it had been so dealt with for centuries, and enormous investments had been made under the faith of such a principle. He still adhered to the opinion which Lord Howick had quoted, respecting the importation of 50,000 oxen, that exports would be increased in a corresponding degree on the relaxation of restrictions on imports ; but the application of such a proposition must be carefully watched : It was a principle which might be very safe with reference to the importation of 50,000 head of cattle (for that would not produce the displacement of British labour) ; in such a case it might be well to trust to the operation of

the natural laws of exchange between man and man; but it did not follow that the law on which the masses of the labour of the country were dependent should be abandoned. Let them honestly ask themselves this question—whether or no they were in a condition to repeal the Corn Law without the displacement of a vast mass of labour?

Mr. Gladstone explained his use of the word “temporary.” Though he had used the epithet “temporary” with reference to one protective law, it was an epithet which would apply to every commercial law. There was no commercial law that must not be regarded as temporary. Since 1765, they had had twenty-five corn laws. He did not know why that which had been mutable heretofore was all of a sudden to become permanent. (*Loud cheering from the Opposition Benches.*) The form of corn-law had been changed from time to time, and regulated according to the circumstances of the country and the necessities of British labour and capital. The principle had been permanent; and that principle he was not prepared to abandon whilst the principle of protection was applied to other articles of commerce.

He denied that the maintenance of Corn Laws was a question of rent; for however rents might be reduced, the redundancy of labour would make the pressure be felt less by the landlords than by the labourers. He was ready to admit the arguments used on the other side to a certain point. If a change in the Corn-law were to take place, and if that change were to produce an increased importation of foreign corn, and if that importation of foreign corn

were to be paid for in British goods he thought it would be taking a most short and false view of the interests of British agriculture to view that importation of foreign corn as so much displacement of British agricultural commerce. (*Loud cries of “Hear!” from the Opposition Benches.*) Why, the first effect would be that it might reduce prices; but undoubtedly it would give a demand for the labour of those now unemployed, and thereby create a new class of producers, and raise the wages of those who now had low wages, and thereby enable them to consume more largely. More wheat, he doubted not, would be consumed in a state of comfort than in a state of poverty; and even if more wheat were not consumed than the amount of wheat received by foreign importations, no doubt there would be a further increase of and demand for other articles of agricultural commerce. He had not the least hesitation in admitting that; and that admission, he thought, might save a great deal of time in that House—it was a proposition which could not be disputed. But he would not admit the assumption involved in the proposition; the question was, were they without knowledge, upon speculation, to assume that increase of trade which Lord Howick presumed but which he had not endeavoured to demonstrate. That increase of trade might be indefinitely distant. Were they, without increasing the means of employing the population, so to encourage the import of foreign corn as to displace the British labour now employed in agriculture? Were they to pursue such a course without having taken those measures which would se-

cure the prospect of those results by which alone such a change in the law could be rendered advisable? How were we circumstanced with regard to foreign countries? The three countries from which we chiefly derived corn were Russia, including Russian Poland, Germany, and America. What were our circumstances as respected those countries with regard to the exportation of our goods? What tariffs had been imposed in those countries? and what effect had those tariffs had on the exportation of British goods?

He showed the working of foreign duties in neutralising the benefit of greater cheapness of imported commodities as compared with those produced at home. "The complaint of the manufacturer of this country against the Corn-law was this,—that he got from the British farmer a smaller return for his manufactured goods than he would obtain from the foreign farmer. Suppose that corn were one-fifth dearer in England than America, he (the manufacturer) said, "I give 100, and only get back 80." He valued at 20 the tax paid for protection to the British agriculturist. He did not take into consideration the manner in which the general standard of prices was affected by the protective duties of the Tariff; but he contended that he paid that amount as a tax to the British landlord. Suppose that to be true—grant the allegation, and suppose he sent his 100*l.* worth of goods to America, upon which in England he only got 80*l.*, when he got there he found he must pay 40*l.* as a tax to the American Government. The present Tariff of America levied a tax of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

What better was the British manufacturer, if he escaped paying 20 per cent. to British agriculture, and had to pay 40 per cent. to the American Government?

It might be said that we ought to teach foreign countries the true principles of trade; but the recent augmentation of the French duty on linen yarns, of the German duty on the goods of mixed woollen and cotton, and the American Tariff, showed how little disposed foreign countries were to follow our example. He believed that there was no one country on the face of the globe to which the changes of the last year in our Tariff had been so extensively valuable as they had been to the commerce of America. Summing up his arguments, Mr. Gladstone observed that Lord Howick might have spared himself the trouble of advancing abstract principles where the real question was one of time and degree. "That view had been recognised in this country for the last twenty-five years by every Government which had successively held office; there was no one who had held office during that period who had not introduced measures in the nature of relaxations of our commercial code. But he must say that the Government to which right hon. Gentlemen and noble Lords opposite had belonged was, of all others most slack in introducing such measures until the memorable year 1841."

Mr. Labouchere supported the motion. Sir Robert Peel had promised that the operation of the Tariff would enable people to meet the Income-tax by lowering prices. Now Mr. Gladstone told them that it had not lowered prices in any assignable degree. He protested against the "temporary"

nature of the arrangements respecting the Corn-laws, and receiving "temporary" answers from a Minister of the Crown. Mr. Gladstone's speech was calculated to excite alarm in the country as he believed it would in the House. "It was true they had been told by the right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, that he intended to propose no change during the present session of Parliament; though he had not told them what he intended to do next year; but no one could listen to the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Vice President of the Board of Trade, without perceiving that he at least had made up his mind as to the necessity of an alteration in the Corn-laws. The secret of Mr. Gladstone's resistance to the motion was to be found in a single sentence which escaped him respecting free-trade principles. The right hon. gentleman said, "The whole question is in what degree the country will bear the application of these principles?" He suspected the right hon. Gentleman had omitted one word from that sentence: he should have said, not the *country*, but "the whole question is, in what degree the country *gentlemen* will bear the application of these principles?"

Mr. Ferrand advocated returning to "the principles of our forefathers," as opposed to free-trade; and he condemned the Government for having departed from the principles which they were sent into the House to support. He quoted from various pamphlets, letters, &c., passages to show the mischief of free-trade and the condition of the working classes, and moved, as an amendment to Lord Howick's motion, that the proposed

Committee should inquire into the depression of manufacturing industry alluded to in the Speech, into the effects of machinery, and into the origin of the disturbances mentioned in the Queen's Speech.

The debate was resumed on the 14th by Mr. Ewart with an able speech, commencing with the remark that all the principles of Mr. Gladstone's speech were in favour of free trade, and all his parentheses of protection. Mr. Ewart declared his belief that an opinion was gaining ground in the country in favour of direct taxation as a means of reducing the Excise and Customs duties, the duties on raw materials, and on the means of the operative's subsistence.

Mr. Liddell, admitting Lord Howick's general correctness as to the distressed state of Northumberland and Sunderland, imputed it to different causes—the competition of Durham, and especially Hartlepool, in the coal trade; the intricate and expensive machinery of the new Poor-law, the bill system, and the drought of the last summer. Other general causes were, the deficient harvests of the last four or five years, and the financial difficulties of America.

Lord Worsley believed that the distress of the agriculturists would be greatly increased by want of confidence in the stability of the Corn-laws, which Mr. Gladstone called a "temporary measure."

Mr. Gally Knight imputing the distress to improvements in machinery, which disengage labour, recommended a tax on machinery, coupled with a regular system of emigration. Mr. Gladstone's use of the word "temporary" did not alarm him; for anything that was not perpetual was "temporary."

Mr. Ward supported the mo-

tion, with details of progressively increasing distress in Sheffield since 1836, when there was not an able bodied man of decent character out of work. To many statistical proofs of the distress of the usual kind he added one which was partly new. Of the silver-platers and saw-makers who had been formerly in employment, not one-fifth could now find work, and many of these only for a few days a week. An informant wrote to him, "These two trades are generally supplied by the sons of respectable families from the country districts, well educated, and who give premiums with them. Of fifteen young men who have just served their time, three are partially employed, four are upon the parish, and eight have returned to their parents or friends. Of fifty-one who have come of age in the last two years, only seven are partially employed; the rest are living either upon the parish or their friends. There are ten other trades still supporting their own poor; 1,000 families, averaging four in each, subsisting upon 1s. 3d. per week per head."

Mr. Gladstone had spoken of the illiberality of the American Tariff, which fixed duties of 30 to 40 per cent. upon British products; but he forgot that the duty in this country upon American corn is about 90 per cent.

Mr. D'Israeli apprehended the question before the House to be, whether it was advisable by any sudden and extraordinary means to extend the commerce of the country, as a remedy for the existing distress; he considered the present one of those temporary periods of depression common to all commercial countries, and that their proper course was, to proceed

with courage and patience, taking care that property should contribute to alleviate suffering. No improvement could be expected from altering the Tariff or Corn-laws.

Mr. Ross declared the opinion at Belfast to be in favour of a fixed duty on corn, say 8s., declining 1s. every year.

Dr. Bowring resumed the debate on the 15th, and drew attention to the state of Bolton, which, he said had grown even worse than it was the preceding year. Among individual instances that he mentioned, was that of an engineer, who had been out of work for nine months, and in that time had travelled 1,100 miles in search of employment, during a great part of the time in a state bordering on starvation. He mentioned another man, who had only butter-milk and bread for his family's dinner, and said that he had been driven mad by misery. Dr. Bowring added, that the cases he had mentioned were isolated instances, but "that numbers of men were daily reduced to misery by the operation of those laws." There had been a decrease of 3,700*l.* a week paid for wages in twelve trades in Bolton, equal to 185,000*l.* a year. To these statistical details, Dr. Bowring added an appeal to the apprehensions of the House—"Let the right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government but give way to his own convictions, assert his own principles, follow out his own enlarged views, and dare to practise what he plainly enough preached, and he would relieve the country from her present oppressors, and restore to prosperity those interests to which he owed the foundation of his own honourable elevation. He had no doubt that

if they reformed their tariff and made the encouragement of importation the basis of their commercial code, they would escape from many of the mistakes they were now making. The right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government knew that the principles of free trade were sound, just, and wise, but he did not want them to be applied at present—he admitted that two and two made four, but to answer temporary difficulties and the embarrassing objects of some of his political supporters—and which he (Dr. Bowring) thought were not very honest objects (*hear, hear,*)—he (the right hon. Baronet) said that at present two and two must make only three." In conclusion, he said, "The day-star of better things was rising—it was free trade. Let them extend their markets—open their ports—they would find those who were willing to sell. He thought, indeed, that if the principles of commerce were properly understood, and the barriers of international communication broken down, they would find that commerce was as yet only in its infancy; but if they deprived themselves of the advantages which nature had given to this country, and were determined to pursue a selfish and sinister policy, which had created so much suffering already, and would infallibly create more, then he could only look into futurity with despair, and anticipate for this country a downfall as rapid as its rise had been."

Mr. Stuart Wortley blamed Dr. Bowring for the inflammatory nature of his language, and for assuming that there could be but one opinion as to the Corn-laws being the sole cause of the distress, which Mr.

Wortley was prepared to dispute. If Corn were imported in large quantities, no doubt the price in this country would be reduced; but the question was, whether there would not be in other quarters a reduction that would produce as much distress as it was the intention to obviate. Mr. Wortley argued generally in favour of the Corn-laws; attributing the distress mainly to the operations of the Joint Stock Banks; and declaring that he believed, if Lord Howick succeeded in carrying his Motion, he would be at a loss how to follow it up.

Mr. Wallace described the distress as generally increasing. He had last year read a list of towns subject to it, which had since been very much extended, while not one of the towns which it included had recovered. The slight stimulus given to trade by the announcement of peace with China had died away. In the country at large, shipping was unsaleable, bankruptcies multiplied, bankers could not make money, and no new trades were coming forward.

Mr. Bickham Escott remarked that the distress was admitted on all hands; but he had listened in vain to know whether any practical remedy would be proposed. If Lord Howick's Motion had no party object, how was it that he had abstained from introducing two points, either of which would have destroyed his chance of a respectable minority on the division; a "moderate fixed duty" on Corn would have caused the Motion to be rejected with scorn by those Members who regarded such a duty as a fixed tax; and if he had proposed total repeal, he must have foregone the support of the old Whig party. He obtained

some clue to Lord Howick's object, however, in a document lately written by Mr. Labouchere.

Some Anti-Corn-law lectures had been delivered in the town that the right hon. Gentleman represented, which excited a considerable feeling there; and the consequence was, that the people sent a memorial to the right hon. Gentleman, requesting that he would vote for a total repeal of the Corn-laws; and not only this, but it urged also that all the taxes upon consumable articles should be likewise repealed. To this the right hon. Gentleman returned an answer, addressed to the Bailiffs of the borough of Taunton, declining to comply with their request that he should vote for the total abolition of the Corn-laws, but at the same time stating it as his opinion that a considerable reduction of the duties on the various articles of general consumption, such as corn, sugar, and coffee, would be productive of great benefit to the country, and that he would zealously advocate such alteration; but he could not consent to an immediate and total repeal of existing duties, as, if such a change were assented to, 10,000,000*l.* of revenue would be thereby surrendered. He went on to recommend a moderate fixed duty on Corn, Mr. Labouchere, however, did not state what was a "moderate fixed duty." It would appear as if the present Motion were made with a view to enable those who held conflicting opinions between a fixed duty and no duty at all to adjust their differences, and come to the conclusion of adopting some small fixed duty.

Mr. Charles Wood, who began with some statistical details to show the distressed state of Leeds,

replied to Mr. Escott, that it was not for Lord Howick to make a specific proposition; it was to the Government, with the information they possessed, that the House and the country ought to look for a specific proposition. Mr. Wood went on to argue for the extension of markets abroad by removing restrictions on commerce, and especially by altering the Corn-laws, quoting returns to show how much the consumption of corn in this country depends upon the price; at the same time he felt bound to say, that he did not attribute that exclusive importance to an alteration of the Corn-laws, which was attributed to it by some people: but he believed that the country suffered most from the fluctuations in price which were inseparable from the sliding scale; and if there was a point, on which a compromise might be made between opposing parties, it was on the principle of a moderate fixed duty; in the north of England, the opinion was extending in favour of a reasonable, moderate, and even a small fixed duty. The object of Lord Howick's Motion was, to hasten the course begun last year, when they had done too much to stand still now.

Sir James Graham said, that he remained unenlightened as to the real object of the Motion, respecting which Members on the Opposition side of the House entertained the most conflicting views. Mr. Wallace had said, that if this were not a substantive inquiry into the state of the country, which he thought necessary, he should vote with Sir Robert Peel; Mr. Ross evidently thought it was meant for inquiry into the state of the nation; Mr. Ward said he should vote for it with mental reservations of his

own. Let not him (Sir J. Graham) be supposed to doubt that the distress was prevalent and severe; but he did not think it desirable, that, in the face of the civilized world, the Representatives of Great Britain should hold the language of despondency. Nor was the assertion that the distress was unexampled supported by any proof; a falling-off in the exports was a symptom, which, in a commercial country demanded the anxious attention of Government; but the late Chancellor of the Exchequer would bear in mind, that in the years 1837-8, there was a fall in the declared value of the exports, from 46,000,000*l.* to 36,000,000*l.*; and there had not been since that time, certainly not last year, a decrease so great; in 1838-9 there was a rise of 7,000,000*l.* nearly the amount of the previous fall. To show a favourable reaction in trade, Sir James quoted a Report by Mr. Horner, the Inspector of Factories in the cotton districts, exhibiting a comparison between the number of mills out of work in 1841 and 1842, as well as a comparison in respect of those working short time.

In the year 1841 there were out of employ 138 mills in Mr. Horner's district, which comprehended the greater portion of Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. These 138 mills comprised a horse power of 3,398, and were calculated to give employment to 16,774 persons. In the corresponding period of 1842, there were out of employ only ninety-six mills, with a horse-power of 2,691, and requiring 12,064 persons. Therefore, in the year 1842 as compared with 1841, of those mills in employ there had been an increase

of nearly 1,000 horse-power, giving employment to not fewer than 4,710 persons. The facts with regard to short time work were still more extraordinary. Towards the end of the year 1841 there were, in the same district, on short time, 139 mills of 5,801 horse-power, and giving partial employment to 27,764 persons. At the close of the year 1842, there were in that district only sixty-one mills on short time, having 2,609 horse-power, and employing but partially 11,469 persons. That was to say, there were seventy-eight mills, with horse-power of 3,192, and giving employment to 16,295 persons, working full time in 1842, as contrasted with the 139 mills of the corresponding period of 1841. But that comparative view was not the whole of the case he wished to present to the House. He had said that the effect of that fictitious credit of which he had spoken was not yet entirely done away, because, as it was contended on the other side, there was a decline in the demand for manufactures. Well, there had been a large decrease in the short-time work. But there was a still more remarkable circumstance—namely, that in that district, during the last twelve months, there had been brought into operation forty-seven new mills, with 1,398 horse-power, and giving employment to 3,524 persons. The general result was, a great increase in the number of mills in full employ, and in the extent of horse-power, and in the number of persons in work.

Until now he had not ventured to hope for an abatement in the appalling distress at Paisley; but he had that day received a letter from the Sheriff of Renfrewshire,

conveying the following information from his substitute at Paisley:—"Employment continues to increase here, but very gradually, and the tranquillity of the town continues undisturbed. For each of the three weeks ending the seventh current, the numbers upon our relief-list stood at 9,678, 8,885, and 8,031; showing a decrease in each of 558, 793, and 854 persons." He was gratified to find that the letter contained satisfactory intelligence with respect to Glasgow—"Our measures for procuring employment from Glasgow have done good; and I understand that all our first class weavers, or nearly all, are now engaged."

Sir James Graham ridiculed the supporters of the Motion for their want of union. Mr. Wood had not made up his mind whether he would have a moderate, a reasonable, or a small fixed duty; not even to that extent were the Leaders of the great United Movement party prepared to be decided. Government was charged with having begun last session with an inadequate measure; he doubted much if in the history of this, or of any other commercial country so great a change in the Tariff had been made in so short a time.

After all, it was absurd to make free trade principles the subject matter of such disputes as too often arose in that House, as to who had the merit of originating them: "By most men these principles were now acknowledged to be the principles of common sense, and the outline of these principles was now disputed but by few. (*Cheers from the Opposition benches.*) The time had long gone by when this country could

exist solely as an agricultural country. (*Repeated cheers.*) We were now a commercial people. As long as Great Britain remained as she now was, the mistress of the seas, she must be the emporium of the commerce of the world; and he felt perfectly satisfied that agricultural prosperity in this country, if deprived of the support of manufacturing prosperity, could not and would not long exist. He would even go further than this—he would say, that with the increasing population of this country—increasing as it did at the rate of somewhere about 220,000 per annum—it was indispensably necessary that there should be a progressive extension of commerce, and that none were more deeply interested in securing such extension than the landed interest of England. There was an increasing population; that increasing population must be employed; it could only be employed by the payment of wages; wages could only be paid out of profits; and profits were dependent on demand. He held these to be the principles of every man of common sense." (*Cries of "Hear, hear!" and laughter.*)

But Lord Worsley had stated that, in consequence of the recent measures, investment had been checked among the farmers, and the cultivation of new lands had been suspended; which showed how cautious they ought to be in the path of alteration; lest in tampering with the agricultural interest they should produce distress even more wide spread. He quoted Adam Smith, who said that of all ways, agriculture is the one in which capital can be employed with most advantage to society; Colonel Torrens, who said that

the immediate effects of free trade would be to produce agricultural distress; and Mr. McCulloch, who said that a preponderance of manufactures is dangerous to a country, and that they ought to be kept subordinate to agriculture and other more stable businesses.

Towards the close of his speech, Sir James Graham called the attention of the House to what Government had been enabled to effect since their accession to office: "He did not ask honourable Members to give them the credit for the reduction which had taken place in articles of general consumption; the bounty of Providence had done more than man could ever have accomplished: but the abolition of prohibitory duties had certainly had the effect of preventing the sudden rise in the price of food; and so far much good had resulted. Was this not beneficial to the commercial interest of the country? But Her Majesty's Government had been enabled to effect much more than that. Since they had entered upon office, an honourable peace with China had been concluded. They found a war in India, and it was now brought to a successful termination. Canada was in a state of rebellion—it had now a constitutional and well-established Government. The United States of America, when the present Administration accepted office, were engaged in a dispute with this country; that important and difficult question had been satisfactorily settled by the intervention of the present advisers of the Crown. If they looked to France, the exasperated feelings towards this country would be found to have been soothed by the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Govern-

ment. Both at home and abroad they had accomplished much."

Mr. Borthwick recommenced the debate on the 16th, with remarks on the diversity of opinion on the Opposition side. He attributed the distress, not only to over-trading, but to the falling-off in foreign markets, produced by the policy of Lord Palmerston. He hoped Sir Robert Peel would come to some compromise with the Anti-Corn Law League, to establish a fixed duty, in lieu of a sliding-scale, let it be 8s., 6s., or 5s.

Mr. Cochrane approved of inquiry into the admitted distress of the people, and confessed that he considered the state of society pregnant with danger. They should look beyond the lower orders of society; among the middle classes great doubt and uncertainty prevailed—a fear, which in its consequences could scarcely be exceeded by the realization of the dreaded evils; and among the higher classes he beheld a supineness, a slumbering, a reliance upon Providence that because affairs had heretofore proceeded well, they would not eventually turn out ill. But the discontent, though not outwardly so loud as in the distress of 1816–17, was more formidable—because the distress from which it arose had occurred after twenty-five years' peace. He attributed the depression of the agricultural interests not to importations, but to want of confidence in the present Corn Law; and he contrasted the existing Government unfavourably with the last: "What was considered the great fault of the late Government? What was the cry of the country before their retirement? 'Give us a firm Government; a

Government upon which we can depend.' They had a firm Government now—he was sure they had a sufficient majority. (*Cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) But he would say for himself that he saw little difference between a tottering Government with firm principles of action, and a firm Government which was vacillating in its principles."

Mr. Charles Villiers thought that a Committee on the state of the nation ought long since to have been appointed; and the variety of opinions expressed on the Ministerial side of the House made inquiry the more urgent, as it had been impossible to elicit what were their views of causes, or of the course that Government ought to take. They ought to consider whether the present state of things was not in some way connected with the present tendency of legislation: that position seemed to be disputed on the other side; and if so, that alone was ground of inquiry; if it were not disputed, then there was ground for legislating immediately. He repeated his often expressed opinion, that the true cause of the distress was the disproportionate power of production, compared with the power of consumption: hence every trade complained that there was not the same reward for capital, or the same employment for labour as formerly. The consequences of such a state of things were alarming. Sir Robert Peel had said last year, that he expected to reduce the cost of living by his financial changes; and by giving activity to trade, to increase our exchanges with foreign countries. If that were the true principle, why not extend it? Was there no need further to re-

duce the cost of living? had the people so much employment that they did not need more? Yet both in the case of Brazil and America, which had produce of their own to send us, nothing had been done to increase the exchanges; while the burdens of the people had been increased by the Income Tax: that obliged them to reduce their expenditure in taxed articles, and the other branches of revenue failed, so that the Income Tax itself missed its object.

Mr. Gladstone had vindicated the restrictive principle of the Corn Law, because it had been the rule in the whole course of legislation to treat corn in a peculiar way: "Of course it had been the rule. Persons who had great interests of their own would always be found to legislate with regard to their interests. He said too, that there had been twenty-five Corn Laws since 1765. Yes, and in 500 years there had been forty—one every twelve years. Of course, there was a disposition in every preponderating party to help themselves. They had been doing so for 800 years, ever since the Conquest. The same party had attempted to resist the intercourse with Scotland at the time of the Union, and the House knew they did resist that with Ireland, and there was not an argument in favour of either that did not apply equally to the case of trade with our colonial possessions. It was not a century since a petition was presented by one county against another; the former had always grown beans, and wished to retain the monopoly. The metropolitan county had petitioned against good new roads being made, because they would lose the monopoly of

the supply of London; and the argument to preclude distant countries was precisely the same as that for precluding distant countries." He concluded by vindicating the League, as well occupied in the diffusion of political truth; it could only be put down by doing justice.

Lord Sandon argued for protecting the "home market," and for not depriving agriculture of the protection extended to many trades, observing, that if new markets were opened abroad, it would be well that measures should be adopted to limit the too great facility of credit which had always been at the bottom of the evils under which the country laboured.

Mr. Muntz did not approve of the motion, it was not straightforward, it was not English: "Whilst it bore upon the face of it an inquiry into the distresses of the country, the details changed that face; for the noble Lord who moved it repudiated all distress except that caused by the Corn Laws. But as it bore upon the face of it an inquiry into the distress of the country, and as he knew how much that distress had increased, he felt that he would not be doing his duty to his constituents and to the country if he did not take some part in the debate, and eventually vote for the motion." The tariff had reduced the prices in some articles; but, instead of improvement in the country, it was proceeding from bad to worse. It was not right to give protection to corn without giving protection to wages. He complained that things were not regarded in their natural aspect; everybody looked through spectacles of the wrong material—Tory

spectacles, Whig spectacles, or Radical spectacles. He exhorted Sir Robert Peel to become "natural."

Sir John Hanmer objected to the motion, but recorded his opinion that much might be done to remedy the existing distress. He trusted the sugar question would be settled on a better basis: that the treaty with Portugal would be pressed to a conclusion, or that Government would arrange such terms with France as would settle for the future the pretensions of Portugal to supply us exclusively; that the Corn Laws would be altered, a fixed duty being established; and that the fallacy of protection would be abandoned. He was opposed to organic changes in the Constitution; but if the changes which he advocated were not touched, the other kind of change might be brought forward with a force which it might be difficult to withstand.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, continuing arguments which had been already advanced, took occasion to warn the House against drawing too strong inferences from the prosperity of the years 1825 and 1836, and expecting too much benefit from the late abundant harvest and slight re-action in trade: The characteristics of those years were these: they were preceded by great abundance, and each of them was followed by foreign loans; in 1825, to South America; in 1836, to North America; and the melancholy result of these loans was a great temporary demand on the industry of the people of this country, and a false prosperity for the moment; and so he maintained it would be again, if too much reliance were placed upon the temporary pros-

perity which had lately taken place. He attributed the distress of the shipping-interest to the cessation of emigration; and called upon the House to consider whether by a sound system of emigration they could not do much towards relieving the wants of our people at home, and towards contributing to the strength and power of our colonial possessions.

Mr. Colquhoun also entered extensively into many grounds of argument already traversed.

Mr. F. T. Baring defended some of Lord Howick's positions which had been attacked. The motion itself was a perfectly Parliamentary proceeding, to refer the declaration in the Queen's Speech, that great distress was prevalent throughout the country, to the consideration of the House in Committee. He contended that no Member was precluded from coming before the House with a principle, though unprepared with plans and details; otherwise, all discussion might as well be abandoned at once. He gave a new turn to Sir James Graham's favourable statistics of mortality:—

“In reference to this deeply interesting point, it was to be borne in mind, that the beneficence of the Great Lord of all, which had been so graciously manifested in an abundant harvest of the last year, was in reality the cause why amid our fearful distress, the mortality of the period in question had been numerically less than in former similar periods. The House could not but call to mind, that the four preceding years which had been cited by the right hon. Gentleman were years of high prices; while in the autumn of last year, the prices of corn, by God's mer-

cy, were considerably lowered. This was a most important point for consideration; as it showed that, even where there was great distress—where there was terrible want of employment—broken down, as we had been during the last year—yet the cheapness of provisions had contributed mainly to save the lives of the people.”

A great admission had been made in Sir James Graham's declaration that principles of commercial freedom were principles of common sense; and that admission entitled him (Mr. Baring) to ask why, the distress of the country not being lessened, they should not be acted upon? Changes, indeed, are difficult; and if everything had been settled, he might have said, allow the measures of last year more than a temporary trial; but Sir Robert Peel had unsettled everything and settled nothing.

Mr. Goulburn insisted that the motion was for a vote of want of confidence in the Ministers; and as to Government's leaving the Corn-law in a state of uncertainty, he would ask would an 8s. fixed duty settle it?

On the fifth and last night of the debate, Sir Andrew L. Hay commenced the discussion. He said, that so far from regarding this motion as an attack on the Ministers, he should have supposed, if he had not known the state of parties, that the noble Mover was some Member of Government, proposing to effectuate the recommendations of Her Majesty's Speech. At all events it was no answer to that motion to say that it was brought forward for party purposes. The Minister ought not last year to have shaken the foundations of all things, if he

was unprepared to follow up his own principles.

Mr. Rashleigh followed on the Ministerial side, and Capt. Layard on the Opposition.

Mr. Blackstone recommended Mr. Ferrand to withdraw his amendment, though he should be willing to support the objects of it if brought forward in the shape of a substantive motion. He would oppose the motion of Lord Howick; but not by reason of any confidence he placed in the Government, whose measures he considered as having aggravated the evils of the country. The declaration of Sir Robert Peel against further change in the Corn-laws had produced some benefit in quieting the apprehensions of the farmers; but the speech of Mr. Gladstone had been far from distinct or satisfactory; and he apprehended danger from the course which Lord Stanley had announced respecting the admission of corn from the Canadas. He assured the Government that the farmers, though a body slow to move, were alive to their own interests, and that unless they should see a disposition to do them justice, they would ere long be found in opposition to the present Ministry.

Mr. Mark Phillips said, he had received a communication which enabled him distinctly to refute several charges made by Mr. Ferrand, imputing to certain manufacturers the inhuman treatment of their apprentices. This Mr. Phillips proceeded to do somewhat in detail, and added other instances of misinformation given to Members of Parliament, which ought, in his opinion, to serve them as a warning against the too ready belief of all the tales they heard. He did not consider the

present distress to have been produced by the disturbing causes which affected certain foreign markets; there would always be such causes at work in some quarter of the world; but his own belief was, that the distress arose from the excessive prices which the present laws imposed on food, particularly on corn and sugar. On the subject of his country's distress, he did not suffer himself to entertain any party feeling; and from whatever quarter any remedy might be offered, he should be equally ready to give it his earnest attention.

Mr. Darby protested against the inferences which some Members drew from Sir Robert Peel's answer to Mr. C. Wood, on the subject of the Corn-laws. Nothing could be more illogical than to conclude, because the Minister had said he did not mean to change them in this Session, that therefore he meant to change them in the next. If he believed that the Ministers when they declared themselves against any change during this Session, entertained a private intention of making that change at another period, he should think them guilty of a deception, and would support them no longer. But on the other hand, he should have considered those Ministers the weakest of men if they had pledged themselves that they would never make a change under any circumstances whatever. Such a pledge would have been no security at all; a Government weak enough to give it, would be weak enough, under any pressure, to break it; the Members opposite reasoned like the man who, having asked his neighbour whether he was going out of town that day, and

received an answer in the negative, went to some of his friends, and told them he knew the gentleman meant to go the day after. If there ever were class legislation it was the legislation sought by the manufacturers against agriculture. They were all free traders as to things in general, but no one set of them were free traders in the article produced by themselves.

Lord H. Vane could not support the motion, but gave credit to the motives of Lord Howick in making it.

Mr. Brotherton enlarged upon the nature and extent of the distress, while he argued that it was the interest of the landed party itself to take some measure for removing it, since the poor, when driven to destitution, must come at last upon the land. He was for no fixed duty; that would be a tax of 20,000,000*l.* on the people, he was for total repeal. The stream of commerce must not be dammed up; it was that which made the overflow now called overproduction. The landed party opposed the desired relief, that they might keep up rents. The remedy lay in a word—the word free-trade.

Mr. M. Attwood denied, that the abatement of distress could be inferred from the documents or indications to which the Ministers had appealed—from returns of diminished mortality, not laid upon the table for general examination, or from increased deposits, carried to savings' banks, simply because there were no channels in which the poor could invest them with profit. Lord Howick had ascribed the distress to competition; but competition was only the evidence of distress. Lord John Russell on

the other hand, had always argued that monopoly was the main cause of the mischief, and ought to be removed for the purpose of letting in the very competition which Lord Howick denounced. The remedy now proposed by the latter was free-trade. For a series of years the doctrines of free-trade had been in a course of application in this country, and had injured every branch of our productive industry. The silk trade afforded a remarkable instance. The shipping interests furnished another. These opinions he illustrated by statistical references, and reminded the House that it was impossible to drive out one-fifth of a trade without inflicting the severest sufferings on the other four-fifths. Entertaining these opinions, he could not vote for the motion of the noble Lord.

Mr. M. Gibson thought this motion an eminently practical one; those who supported it would express an opinion that something ought to be done; those who opposed it, their opinion that *nothing* ought to be done. The savings' banks were no test. The depositors were chiefly domestic servants, milliners, miners, and others, not coming under the denomination of artisans. He disputed the documentary results stated by Sir J. Graham. Of the forty-nine instances mentioned by him as of new mills brought into operation, in 1842, there were thirty-nine which were cases of mere change of tenancy, and only one really new mill had been built. He was proceeding to exemplify the present state of things from a report of Mr. Horner, the Inspector, when Sir J. Graham, by a question put across the table, elicited the fact, that Mr. Gibson was *not* quoting

from Mr. Horner's last report, but from the report for October, which was, of course, inapplicable to the current month of February. Mr. Gibson however persevered in the assertion that the Ministers were underrated the distress. He quoted a letter lately published by Mr. Gladstone, a relative of the Vice President of the Board of Trade, purporting that the Americans of the vale of Mississippi, 5,000,000 of people, were willing to take England's manufactures, if England would take their corn. Why then the days of the Corn-law were numbered, and until that law should cease, there would be no cessation of the Anti-Corn-law League. This was a struggle by the landed interest for what they called preponderance, but the manufacturing interest would not bear to be treated as a secondary class. The landlords talked of vested interests, but they themselves had been the authors of the law which caused the vesting; they had misled the farmers into the outlay of capital on the land, and it was for them therefore to settle the account with those farmers.

The Anti-Corn-law League had been accused of inducing crime by the violence of their language. He denied, that their language had been violent, or that it had been the cause of the outbreak in the manufacturing districts. The manufacturers, the members of the League, were the very parties most interested to prevent those disturbances so destructive to their property. He rather believed that the first pretext for outbreak was given by Conservative masters in reducing the wages of their workmen, and by the irritating language of the

Conservative Press. In evidence of this latter assertion, he quoted several passages from the *Standard* newspaper. Those who resisted the necessary relief were the causes of the evil—the League but did their duty.

Lord F. Egerton observed that the reproach thrown out in this debate against the Ministers of having deranged every thing and settled nothing, came with a bad grace from the Members of the late Government. The supporters of this motion brought forward by an advocate of fixed duty would be the men who condemned all duty whatsoever. The quantum of the distress had uselessly occupied much of the last preceding speech; because when the distress was confessedly so great, and required the whole attention of Parliament, the question of a little more or a little less was immaterial. The allegation that the League had caused the outbreak, was not disproved by the consideration that their own property was endangered; history abounded with examples, not only of people cutting each other's throats, but of cutting their own. But when the evil actually burst upon them men were apt to change their minds; and those who before abhorred the notion of a military force became nervously anxious for a glimpse of a scarlet coat. A remedy was asked for; he would propose one which he thought would do at least some slight good; he would propose the dissolution of the Anti-Corn-law League. He attributed the evils of the present time mainly to the accident that the development of steam had fallen upon an age when all the relations of Europe were disturbed; and had thus given to

England for a time a monopoly in the markets of the world, which, in these latter and more peaceful days, it was impossible that, by any struggle, she could maintain.

Mr. Cobden said, that his chief objection to the Motion was, that it did not include agricultural as well as manufacturing distress. The agricultural labourers were in a wretched state. They were no gainers by the Corn-law: nor were the farmers. With neither of these classes had the landlords any right to identify themselves. The landlord was no agriculturist; he might live all his days in London or in Paris. He was no more an agriculturist than a shipowner was a sailor. But the real agriculturists were beginning to get a glimmering of light upon this question. The Member for Dorsetshire, when the peasantry were in a wretched state, had attacked the League; but the League had carried back the war into that county, and had taken care that every one of its freeholders should be supplied with a packet containing about a dozen tracts, which would make them as well acquainted with the subject as the House itself. He protested against the notion that the League had been the movers of sedition and assassination. Next he would inquire why the present motion was to be resisted by the Government? When Sir R. Peel took the reins of Government, he took with them the responsibility of introducing the measures necessary for the country. The Ministers, some avowedly, others impliedly, were advocates of free trade. Why did not they carry it into effect? Oh, they adopted it only in the abstract. But this House had nothing to do with abstractions.

Length of time was pleaded. He should like to know whether that would be a defence to the claim of a just plaintiff in a court of law? It could not now be said, as at the end of last session, that the period was unsuitable. The year lay before them, and there was no pressure of legislative business, public or private. Had Government any other remedy? They had last year imposed a Corn-law unpalatable to all classes of mercantile men. That law had given no extension to regular trade; and it had ruined the speculators. The tariff had reduced the duty on 700 articles, and had omitted the only two which could have done anything for the people—corn and sugar. The reduction of the timber duty, good in itself, came uselessly in point of time; for there was no building in progress, either of factories or of shipping. Sir R. Peel had it in his power to carry the measures necessary for the people: and if he had not that power as a minister, he would have it by resigning his office. Sir R. Peel should be held responsible individually. The electoral body would force him to do them justice.

Sir R. Peel, amidst immense cheering, took notice that Mr. Cobden had now again, as before at the Anti-Corn-law League, designated him, Sir R. Peel, as being individually responsible.

Mr. Cobden attempted to explain the word "individually," but the vociferous interruption of the House prevented his doing so.

Sir R. Peel resuming, declared that no responsibility which Mr. Cobden could fix upon him, or induce others to fix upon him, should deter him from doing his duty. He then proceeded to analyse

the nature of the motion in order to show that it could not be complied with. It was not a Motion to inquire into the causes of the distress; but a Motion that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, Lord Howick having some proposition for the relief of the distress to bring forward. He did not see from the complexion of the debate that had taken place, that any good would result from substituting Mr. Greene for the Speaker in the chair. And what course could Lord Howick propose? Would it be a series of measures founded upon principles of free-trade? If so, the function of the executive Government in regulating the finances must necessarily be suspended.

“Suppose he proposes to reduce the duties on tea, on tobacco, on cotton, on sugar, on wool? Then how can any one intrusted with the financial affairs of the country stir one step, or know what course he is to pursue? Then, again, as to the functions of Government with regard to commercial treaties, they must be superseded by such a course. Suppose the noble Lord should think it desirable to reduce the duties on wines, or on fruits? What course could the Government take in negotiations now pending? Hitherto it has been the practice of the House to give the Government some time after the commencement of the Session, until the Estimates have been voted and a fuller review taken of the state of the finances, before they were called upon to propose to the House any measures affecting the national interests on such subjects. But now, within a fortnight of the opening of the Session, the House is called upon to

undertake all those duties. And at what a period, also, as respects the revenue itself; when it is subject to peculiar uncertainty—when it is difficult to conceive what will be the product of the Income-tax!”—or would Lord Howick take the only alternative, and instead of introducing some specific measure, make some general proposition. “Will the noble Lord seek to avoid the difficulty by moving some general resolution, as ‘Resolved, that the principles on which the measures of last Session were founded be carried out to a further extent?’ I appeal to the House whether there could be any thing devised at the present moment so certain to produce doubt, and to derange, disturb, and paralyze commerce—anything so calculated to suspend all commercial speculation as the moving of some general indeterminate resolution, leaving every man uncertain as to what specific measures might be produced. The country is not yet recovered from the effect of the Tariff, and the discussions which preceded it.”

Sir Robert Peel remarked that Mr. Milner Gibson had, against Sir James Graham, referred to Mr. Horner’s Report on the factory districts for the month of October, whereas the subsequent one for January last was much more favourable. He recapitulated the grounds on which in the last year, in the face of an alarming deficiency of the revenue, and the prospect of a still further reduction, he had undertaken to introduce a relaxation into the commercial code: but he quoted Mr. Huskisson’s authority for the necessity of taking into consideration in such a process all the commercial circumstances of the coun-

try, and that of Adam Smith, for saying that commercial agriculture should not be the subject of sudden changes. He reviewed what had been effected by the tariff upon which so little value had been set. The duties had been reduced 5 per cent on raw materials, 10 or 12 per cent on half-manufactured materials, and 20 per cent on manufactures. The exceptions in the two first classes were mainly on account of the revenue, as in the case of cotton-wool. In the second class, the exceptions were in favour of the weak, unprotected interests, as the cork-cutters and straw-plat-makers. Other exceptions were made on the ground of pending treaties. "The general rule was this—that when the articles were the elements of our own manufacture, or there was a risk from smuggling, we derived immediate advantage ourselves, and did not continue impolitic duties for the purpose of getting corresponding advantage from other countries. But there were certain articles, such as wine, on which we did not make any reduction, in order that we might induce other countries to give us some advantage in case that reduction should take place hereafter; and in the case of an article of luxury, such as wine, I do think, as I presume the Government who preceded us thought also, that it would be wise, before you consented to or promised a reduction in French wines, that you should attempt to prevail on France to permit your hardware and cutlery from Sheffield to enter France at a greater advantage than at present; and I believe it would not be satisfactory to this country if you were at once to reduce the duty on an article like wine—a luxury con-

sumed by the rich, without making an attempt to procure from the country which is the grower of that wine some corresponding advantage in the admission of your native produce. We reserved sugar from the operation of the tariff, partly because we wished to use it as an instrument to obtain a reduction of duty upon our own produce in other countries, but more upon this distinct ground, that we did not think it right to give the free and unlimited admission of sugar without reference to the consideration of its being the produce of free or slave-labour."

He adduced several figures to shew the workings of the tariff in reducing the price of timber. Mr. Cobden, however, said that they had reduced the price of timber just when no one was building factories. "Why, it seems as if nothing else but the building of factories satisfies the honourable Gentleman. (*A laugh.*) I am far from undervaluing the importance of factories, but factories are not the only great buildings in this country; and I think he will find it extremely difficult to persuade the whole community of England—those who have bridges to build, and piers to build, and houses to build—that they have derived no advantage from the reduction in the price of timber because a few more factories have not been built. The honourable Member's argument, and his earnestness upon it, only seem to indicate that he considers that the commercial prosperity of England, and the prosperity and happiness of mankind in general, are dependent upon the increase of cotton-mills. (*Cheers and laughter.*) The words of Mr. Deacon Hume were, 'Make coal

cheap, and iron cheap, and then make timber cheap, and you will have free-trade!" You now have timber cheap."

He now came to articles of provision. On cattle and meat the prohibition had been altogether removed, and a totally unobjectionable moderate fixed duty imposed. "Cattle and meat can now be brought freely into this country; and yet you cry out that the tariff has afforded no practical advantage to the country—that it is all a mockery and a delusion. And when I hear such language held with regard to the chief articles of subsistence, I am compelled to think that you may also overrate the advantages you expect to derive from that free-trade in corn of which you are now the advocates."

Mr. Baring had said that Government owed their majority and the removal of those prohibitions to the forbearance of the Opposition. What the right honourable Gentleman said might very possibly be true; but could a greater proof be afforded of the desire of the Government to do what lay in their power for the public interests, and rather to run the risk of losing their own supporters than not remove those prohibitions? It was said that the new Corn-law would not lower prices; but prices had been lowered. "It is very difficult to say to what cause the reduction is to be attributed; but at all events they cannot deny the fact of there having been a great fall in the price of corn. To what this is to be attributed I will not say: the main cause, no doubt, is the productive harvest which it has pleased God to send us, and which we have publicly acknowledged. But the price is reduced.

I will compare the prices during six years. On the 2d January 1836, wheat was 59s. the quarter; on the same day in 1838, it was 52s. 4d.; in 1839, it was 78s. 2d.; in 1840, 56s. 5d.; in 1841, 61s. 8d.; in 1842, 63s. 1d.; and in 1843, it is 46s. 11d. It is now said that this reduction is no benefit at all to the consumer. But let us compare that argument with the arguments formerly used in favour of a change in the law. You then argued, that the cause of the distress was the high price of provisions, whereas you now contend that the price of food, which is low, has nothing to do with it. ("No, no!") Yes, but your argument bears that interpretation, or none. When the price of food was high, you attributed national distress to that cause; now that the price is low, you say that our distress will not be relieved till the Corn-laws are repealed."

Sir R. Peel repeated his declaration respecting the maintenance of the present Corn-law. The Opposition taunted the Ministers with not adhering permanently to the present Corn-law; but he reminded the House of the vacillating conduct of the late Ministers, who proposed a fixed duty on Corn, and even before the Bill came before the House, totally changed the details of their Measure. And would a fixed duty "settle" the question? He objected to it because it would press with peculiar severity when Corn was high, because it could not be maintained, even for revenue purposes, for two months, and if imposed merely for revenue purposes, and not for protection, it ought to be imposed equally on home-grown corn. He replied to

the taunt, that they had unsettled everything and settled nothing; by comparing the course of the late Government in 1840 with that of the present Government in 1843.

“ You say we have made allusion in Her Majesty’s Speech to the distress, and yet have done nothing to alleviate it. You did the same. On the 16th January, 1840, Her Majesty was advised thus to address Parliament — ‘ My Lords and Gentlemen : I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress ; ’ words not very far from those Her Majesty made use of in 1843. Now what great measure of commercial relief is there that you brought forward in 1840 ? You, who taunt us with abandoning our principles and not pushing our principles to their legitimate extent, what was your course in 1840 ? You, who say to us, ‘ You don’t deal with the Sugar question, you refuse to permit the importation of foreign sugar, ’ what course did you take with respect to sugar in 1840 ? A Motion was made on the subject ; and then it appeared, no doubt, that you were straining every nerve and making every sacrifice to obtain a free importation of sugar. You were ten years in office, and during all that time you were deeply convinced of the principles of free-trade ; but notwithstanding this conviction, you did not think that 1840 was the time to carry them out. Even in that great article of consumption, sugar, you still continued to leave the mind of the country unsettled. Every one of those who now advocate the principles of free-

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trade was opposed to the Motion ; and the reasons which they gave for voting in the majority was, that foreign sugar was the produce of slave-labour. You charge us with keeping the public mind in a state of uncertainty with respect to the Corn-laws ; and you do it in a manner as if for the last seven or eight years you had been its manly, constant, and consistent supporters—as if you had held it out as a panacea for all our political evils. When the question was debated in the House of Lords in 1840, what was the course adopted by Government ? was it one calculated to remove uncertainty ? The Corn-laws were made an open question.”

Replying to the question, “ What had they done to relieve the distresses of the country, ” Sir Robert Peel reviewed what the Ministers had effected during the sixteen months they had been in office. They had succeeded in terminating two wars. The forthcoming Estimates on the three great branches of Naval, Military, and Civil Service, would show a reduction of 850,000*l.* ; the first, he hoped, of a series of reductions. “ We have been enabled to reduce the military force in Canada about 4,000 men, and we trust that peace has been established in that colony. We are delighted with the prospect of establishing a perfect amity with France. We have diminished the duties upon Colonial produce in every case where it entered into competition with our own ; and we have thus made some advance towards the system of treating our Colonies as integral parts of the empire. We have laboured to effect, and I trust successfully, an adjustment of those differences with the United States which had

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continued for forty years, which have only been exasperated by delays, and which were the main causes for apprehending the disturbance of our peaceful relations with that country. We tried to settle those differences without any compromise of British honour, and, on the other hand, without exciting such a feeling of hostility towards this country as appears to exist in some portions of the French nation. For the origin of that hostility we are not responsible. These two countries, however, now present a most remarkable spectacle to the civilized world. It is a remarkable thing to see two men who hold the most conspicuous offices in the Government of their respective countries—the most distinguished in each for their military achievements and military character—men who have learnt the art and miseries of war on the fields of Toulouse and Waterloo, and who have been opposed to each other on the field of battle—

‘—Stetimus tela aspera contra,
Contulimusque manus:’

It is a remarkable thing to see those two men exerting all their influence in each country—they being the best judges of the sacrifices which war imposes—to inculcate the lessons of peace; it is a glorious occupation for their declining years. The life of each has been continued beyond the ordinary period of human existence, and I sincerely hope that the life of each may long continue, in order that they may be spared to exhort their countrymen to lay aside their national jealousies, and to enter into the rivalry of honourable competition for increasing human happiness. (*Cheers.*) When I compare the position, the exam-

ple, and the efforts of these men, who have seen the morning sun shine on the living masses of embattled hosts that were to be low in the grave before that sun was set—when I see them inculcating those lessons of peace, and using their salutary influence respectively to discourage their countrymen from war, I do trust that upon each side those anonymous and irresponsible writers in journals, who are doing all they can to exasperate the public mind, to misrepresent every action between the two Governments, which are desirous of cultivating peace,—representing to France that the Minister of France is the tool of England, and representing to England that the Ministry of England are sacrificing the honour of England through fear of France—I do trust that those persons will profit by the example of two such illustrious warriors, and that that example will neutralise the influence of efforts such as those to which I have referred—efforts not directed by zeal for the honour of the country, but for the base purpose of encouraging national animosities or promoting some party or personal interest. (*Loud cheering.*)

He closed with this exhortation to the House:—“You may approve of our foreign policy, you may think that we have laid the foundation of peace in Canada, you may hear with satisfaction that the public expenditure will be diminished, you may hope, that although all differences with the United States may not be adjusted, yet, that those differences which were the principal cause of apprehension have been satisfactorily and honourably arranged; but if, while you feel disposed to acknowledge those services and approve

of this conduct, you, nevertheless, believe that the adoption of this Motion will have the effect of relieving the public distress, let no consideration, I say it with perfect sincerity to those who sit on this as well as the other side of the House,—let no consideration of party interest, no attachment to party, no predilection to particular men, interfere for an instant with your vote, or prevent you from supporting the Motion, if you conscientiously believe that it is calculated to diminish the distress, to lessen privation, and lay the foundation of commercial prosperity, and the permanent welfare of the state. (*Loud and continued cheering.*)

Lord John Russell, in a few words, justified the form of the present Motion, and the fitness of the time at which it was brought forward. Foreign nations were induced by the example of this country to restrict their own codes of commerce: and thus England, by excluding the great articles in which those nations dealt, precluded herself from all chance of getting favourable treaties from them. He could have understood the arguments for keeping up high

duties upon articles of food if they had come from the opponents of free-trade; but he could not understand them when they came from a Government by whom the principles of free-trade were adopted and proclaimed. It might be that a fixed duty of 8s. would not now satisfy the people. It would, he believed, have satisfied them when it was first proposed; but if statesmen allowed the time to go by when a moderate boon would suffice, a larger amount must be eventually conceded. The ultimate repeal of the Roman Catholic disabilities, without any of the securities originally proposed to accompany it, was an illustration of this tendency in political affairs.

Mr. Cobden again rose to disavow the meaning which had been imputed to him in the employment of the word “individually.”

Sir Robert Peel accepted the explanation.

After a few words from Mr. Roebuck, Lord Howick replied, and the House then divided.

Against the Motion	. 306
For it	. . . 191

Majority against the Motion 115

CHAPTER III.

Further Debates on Domestic Affairs. On 28th February Lord Ashley moves an Address to the Crown on behalf of Education for the Working-Classes—He enters into some shocking details of the Moral Condition of Great Towns—Speech of Sir Jas. Graham—He propounds the Intentions of the Government respecting Education—Remarks of Lord John Russell, Lord Sandon, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. C. Buller, and Sir R. Peel—The Motion is agreed to unanimously—Mr. C. Buller proposes on 8th April a Plan for Systematic Colonization—His copious and able Speech—Concluding with a Motion for an Address to the Crown—Lord Ashley seconds the Motion—Mr. Sharman Crawford opposes it, and moves an Amendment, seconded by Mr. John Fielden—Mr. Gally Knight supports the Motion—Lord Stanley expresses his concurrence in Mr. Buller's sentiments, but opposes the Motion as uncalled for, on the ground that an extensive system of Emigration was already carried on under Government—He moves the previous Question—Remarks of Lord Howick, Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord Francis Egerton, Lord John Russell, Sir Howard Douglas, and Mr. Stuart Wortley—Mr. C. Buller replies, and withdraws his Motion—Mr. S. Crawford's Amendment is also withdrawn.

THE discussion on the distressed state of the country, of which a summary has been given in the preceding chapter, will be appropriately followed by a notice of some other debates which took place subsequently in this session, relating to cognate topics of domestic policy. Lord Ashley, whose philanthropic exertions on behalf of the neglected population of the great manufacturing towns have been already recorded in former volumes of this work, resumed early in the present session his labours in the same field. On the 28th of February, he moved the

following Resolution in the House of Commons :—

“ That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration the best means of diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and religious education among the working-classes of her people.”

The present, he said, was a favourable time for the opinion, which he was about to propound, when the public mind was almost equally distant between the two extremes, that education would be

a panacea for all our difficulties, and that it would do nothing. To suppose that education would do everything, was absurd; that it would do nothing, was still more so. John Locke said, "I think I may say that of all the men we meet with, nine parts in ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education; it is that which makes the great difference in mankind;" whilst the language of Solomon was, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Had any one shown any other means by which to attain so desirable an end? The growing spirit of democracy made it especially necessary to the safety of the country, that the public mind should be enlightened, by means of a sound, moral, and religious education, so that the working-classes might acquire that sober, self control, which would enable them to govern and repress the workings of their passions. In spite, however, of all that had been done by the National Society, and Dissenting bodies, there still remained a terrible wilderness of spiritual destitution.

Lord Ashley illustrated that position by statistical figures. In 1801 the population of England and Wales was 8,872,980, whilst in 1841 the returns gave 15,906,829, showing an increase of more than 7,000,000 in less than half a century. Taking one-fifth of the present population, which, by the way, was understating it, as the number supposed to be capable of some education, we should have 3,181,365. Deducting one-third from those as persons presumed to be educated at private expence, there would still remain 2,120,910. Making a further deduction for

children supposed to be in Union-houses of 50,000, and also, deducting 10 per cent. for absence and casualties, which would be 212,091, there would still remain 1,858,819, to be provided for at the public expense. Now, it appeared from tables made out by the Rev. Mr. Burgess of Chelsea, that the total number of daily scholars in connexion with the Established Church was 749,626; and from the same table it appeared that the total number of daily scholars in connexion with the Dissenting bodies was 95,000. The total number, then, of daily scholars in England and Wales was 844,626; leaving, without any daily instruction, 1,014,193 persons capable of some education. The number of commitments in 1841 of persons of all ages, was 27,760; and of those, $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole amount were under sixteen years of age.

Lord Ashley quoted a great quantity of local statistics, taken from the Reports of the Children's Employment Commission, of the Factory Commissioners, and from private correspondence, mainly relating to the large manufacturing towns and mining districts. Of these we take an extract respecting Manchester, as a specimen of the facts set forth:—By the Police-returns for Manchester, made up to December, 1841, it appeared that 13,345 persons were taken into custody, of whom 10,208 were discharged by the Magistrates without any punishment. Of these, 3,069 were under twenty years of age, and 745 were females. The return for the next six months, namely to July, 1842, of persons taken into custody was 8,341: and if the whole year bore a like proportion, the number would

be 16,682. Of the 8,341 there were 5,810 males, and 2,531 females. What was the state of education in Manchester? He would set but little by the mere fact of reading and writing; but yet it should be remembered that when a child was unable to read, one channel of instruction was closed upon him. Of the persons so committed, it appeared that the number who only read, or who read and wrote imperfectly, was—males, 1,999: females, 863. Of those who neither read nor wrote—males, 3,098; females, 1,519: making a total of 4,617. The number of those from fifteen years of age and under twenty was 2,360; and of these 1,639 were males, and 721 females. Take what might be called the curable portion, at ten years and under fifteen, at 665: of these 547 were males, and 118 females. There were discharged by the Magistrates in the course of six months without punishment, 6,307 persons; which was at the rate of 12,614 in a year. Was it to be wondered at that crime should so abound, where there was every incentive to its committal? In Manchester, there were 129 pawn-brokers, 769 beer-houses, 498 public-houses, 309 brothels, 119 brothels lately suppressed, 163 houses where prostitutes are kept, 223 houses where they resort, and 763 street-walkers in the borough. The thieves known to reside in the borough, and who did nothing but steal, were 212. The persons following some lawful occupation, but who augmented their gains by habitual violation of the law, were 160. There were sixty-three houses for receiving stolen goods, and thirty-two others had been lately suppressed. Of lodging-

houses, where the sexes indiscriminately slept together, there were 109. Another cause which tended to increase the amount of juvenile crime in Manchester was, that a vast number of children of tender years were allowed by their parents to roam through the streets, where they necessarily contracted the most idle and dissolute habits. The number of children found wandering about the streets, and restored to their parents by the police, in 1836, was 8,500; and in 1840 the number so restored was 5,500. It was calculated, that in the borough of Manchester 1,500 children are annually added to *les classes dangereuses*.

Lord Ashley gave similar accounts respecting Birmingham, where the mistress of a dame school, being asked whether she gave moral and religious instruction, said she could not afford it at three-pence a week! Leeds presented the same spectacle; the juvenile depravity being there seen in its most horrid forms. "The spirit of lawless insubordination," says Mr. Symons, the Sub-Commissioner, "which prevails at Leeds among the children is very manifest; it is matter for painful apprehension. James Child, Inspector of Police, said, 'There is a great deal of drunkenness, especially among the young people. I have seen children very little higher than the table at these shops.' 'John Stubbs, of the Police force, confirms all the above testimony. "We have a deal of girls on the town under fifteen, and boys who live by thieving. There are half-a-dozen beer-shops where none but young ones go at all; they support these houses.'" The Rev. Mr. Livesey, minister of St. Phillip's, where there is a

population of 24,000, almost exclusively of the labouring classes, stated, that "the moral condition of the children was, in numerous instances, most deplorable. On Sunday afternoons it is impossible to pass along the highways, &c., beyond the police boundaries, without encountering numerous groups of boys, from twelve years and upwards, gaming for copper coin. The boys are early initiated into habits of drinking. But the most revolting feature of juvenile depravity is early contamination from the association of the sexes. The outskirts of the town are absolutely polluted by this abomination; nor is the veil of darkness or seclusion always sought by those degraded beings. Too often they are to be met in small parties, who appear to associate for the purpose of promiscuous intercourse; their ages being apparently about fourteen or fifteen." And the Rev. Mr. Farish adds, "There are beer-houses attended by youths exclusively, for the men will not have them in the same houses with themselves." Mr. Hugh Parker, Justice of the Peace, gave the following account—"A great proportion of the working-classes are ignorant and profligate — the morals of their children exceedingly depraved and corrupt — given at a very early age to petty theft, swearing, and lying; during minority to drunkenness, debauchery, idleness, profanation of the Sabbath, dog and prize fighting."

The like accounts were given of Wolverhampton, and its neighbourhood, Warrington, the Potteries, Nottingham, and Sheffield. At Bilston the moral condition of the young, though with some exceptions, was on the whole very

superior, owing to the great exertions of some persons in the place. The evidence of John Corbett, a Birmingham mechanic, who was examined by Dr. Grainger, was very striking.—

This poor but intelligent man stated, "I have seen the entire ruin of many families from the waste of money and the bad conduct of fathers and sons seeking amusement and pastime in an ale-house: from no other single cause does half so much demoralization and misery proceed." He then added a most valuable sentence: and, speaking of what he had seen at his own house of the conduct of his own father and mother, said, "My own experience tells me that the instruction of females in the work of a house, in teaching them to produce cheerfulness and comfort at the fireside, would prevent a great amount of misery and crime. Then there would be fewer drunken husbands and disobedient children. As a working man, within my own observation, female education is disgracefully neglected. I attach more importance to it than to anything else."

Some of Lord Ashley's correspondents attributed the spirit of disaffection to the want of education.—A correspondent in the disturbed districts wrote, "I took down myself the following words as they fell from the lips of a Chartist orator—"The prevalence of intemperance and other vicious habits was the fault of the aristocracy and the millowners, who had neglected to supply the people with sufficient means of moral improvement, and it would form an item of that great account which they should one day be called upon to render to a people indignant at the discovery of their own debase-

ment.” From another he had learned, that “a working-man’s hall is opened on Sundays, and in this three hundred poor children are initiated into infidel and seditious principles. A wild and Satanic spirit is infused into the hearers.”

Nothing can be more degraded than the condition of the people in the great iron fields. From Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, North Staffordshire, and Cumberland, the following accounts of the replies of children who had been examined had been received—“I never heard of France.” “I never heard of Scotland or Ireland.” “I do not know what America is.” James Taylor, eleven years old, “has never heard of God: but has heard men in the pit say, ‘God d—n them.’” A girl of eighteen years of age said, “I never heard of Christ at all.” This was very common among children and young persons. “I never go to church or chapel:” and again, “I do not know who God is.” From Halifax there was this evidence; “You have expressed surprise,” says an employer, “at Thomas Mitchell not having heard of God; I judge that there are very few colliers hereabouts that have.”

Although the habit of drinking had somewhat abated, drunkenness was one great source of evil; and its prevalence might be judged from the fact that the outlay in ardent spirits was estimated at 25,000,000*l.* The chaplain of a county gaol had told Lord Ashley that three-fourths of the crime committed was the result of intemperance. Dr. Corcelles, the superintendant of the Wakefield Lunatic Asylum, estimated that intemperance was the exciting

cause of one-third of the cases of insanity at that institution. Dr. Rensselaer, of the United States, attributed one-half of the cases of insanity to that cause. Lord Ashley compared the sums expended in punishment and in education.

In the year 1841, the expense of gaols was 137,449*l.*, the expense of houses of correction was 129,163*l.*; making a total of 266,612*l.* The expense of prosecutions in 1841, 170,521*l.*, of the conveyance of prisoners, 23,242*l.*; of the removal of transports, 8,195*l.*; of vagrants, 7,167*l.* The cost of the Rural Police, only in a few counties, was 139,228*l.*; thus giving a total expenditure for the punishment of crime of 604,965*l.* In the county of Lancashire alone, in 1842, 25,656*l.* was expended in prosecutions. The annual vote for education for all England was 30,000*l.* He urged the expediency of gradually retrenching the criminal expenditure, and appropriating the funds so derived to education.

Amongst many injurious influences Lord Ashley ascribed much to the truck-system, to the payment of wages in public houses, and to the bad state of dwelling houses; for they made it impossible for the adult to practise that morality of which he should be an example to his children. He did not presume to present to the House any formed scheme, because it demanded all the collective wisdom of the Legislature. Punishment failed to repress crime. Even the criminal statistics furnished no measure of the extent of crime; the females were becoming daily more demoralised; an eye-witness had described them as “becoming similar to the fol-

lowers of an army, wearing the garb of women, but actuated by the worst passions of men." If this state of things were allowed to continue, before twenty years should have elapsed, there would be a general convulsion and dispersion of the whole system of society. Lord Ashley concluded thus: "We call the working population improvident and immoral, and so they often are; but that improvidence and immorality are the results in a great measure of our neglect, and in not a little of our example. We owe them, too, the debt of kindlier language and more frequent intercourse. This is no fanciful obligation. The people of this country are more alive than any other to an honest zeal for their welfare and sympathy for their condition; and, though that sympathy may often fall on unimpressible hearts, it never fails to find some that it comforts and many that it softens. Only let us now declare that we will enter on a better course—that we will seek their temporal through their eternal interests—and half our task will be accomplished. There are many hearts to be softened—many minds to be instructed—many souls to be saved. *O patria! O Divum domus!* If we engage in such a task the blessing of God will rest on our labours, and the oldest among us perhaps may live to rejoice for himself and children at the opening dawn of the immortal because the moral glory of the British empire." He concluded his speech amidst general cheering.

Sir J. Graham touched briefly on the points alluded to towards the close of Lord Ashley's speech. The Legislature had, in the Mines and Collieries Act, expressed its

disapprobation of the Truck system; and in the debate on that measure, the sense of the Legislature had been pronounced on the payment of wages in public houses. He concurred in what Lord Ashley had said respecting the dwelling houses of the poor; and a most useful servant of the public, Mr. Chadwick, had been employed in framing a measure on the subject; which would be referred together with the whole subject of the drainage of large cities, to a Commission about to be appointed by the Crown. Turning to the main subject of education, he contrasted the conduct of England with that of other countries. All the material powers of this nation had been developed and improved in the most remarkable manner; but the nation, individually and collectively, appeared to have been absorbed in this grand object; and the moral condition of the people had, as it appeared to him, been all the time most lamentably neglected. And it was with peculiar grief and mortification that he said this; for he at the same time could not but bear in mind, that while all the other governments of Europe, warned by the melancholy events which darkened the latter years of the last century with scenes which it would be too painful to dwell on—warned by those bad lessons, had directed their earnest, their unceasing attention to the moral training and religious education of their people, England alone, Protestant Christian England, had neglected this all-important duty of giving her people that training, that education, which so intimately concerned, not only their temporal, but their eternal welfare.

The police and soldiers had done

their duty; it was now time that moral and religious instruction should go forth among the people; and if the House would throw aside party feeling, and merge their religious differences, as they seemed at that moment disposed to do, some neutral ground might be found on which to build something approaching to a scheme of National Education, with a due regard to the just wishes of the Established Church on the one hand, and a due attention to the honest scruples of Dissenters on the other. He then briefly recapitulated what had recently been done. He alluded to the grants made to the Normal Schools at Glasgow and Edinburgh, 10,000*l.* in all, which he believed would provide Scotland with schoolmasters; to the grants of 5,000*l.* each to the National and British and Foreign School Societies, and 1,000*l.* to the training-school at Battersea. Between the years 1833 and 1839 the Treasury had directly granted 160,000*l.* towards the building of schools; and 793 schools had been built, giving accommodation to 160,000 scholars. Since 1839, the grants of the Privy Council for the same purpose amounted to 112,000*l.*; and these sums being granted under limitations which proportioned the amount granted by the Privy Council to the amount subscribed by private persons, it would be seen that the total outlay for these purposes had been 348,000*l.* He praised highly the simultaneous system of education, as the best that had been devised; and he proceeded to state what Government proposed to do for the further cause of education; intending for the present only to deal with those classes of children who

could be brought within control, and to whom what he would call compulsory education could be applied—pauper children and factory children.

District schools were proposed to be established for the education of pauper children, and those whose parents and guardians might consent to their education, in the metropolis and large towns, under the superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church, with provision for the instruction of the children of Dissenters by ministers of their own persuasions. These schools were to include an area having a diameter not exceeding fifteen miles, or ten miles in the metropolis, and to be erected by a rate not exceeding one-fifth of the annual assessment for the previous three years. Factory children had been already legislated for, but the intentions of the Government and the Legislature were rendered inoperative by various causes. He proposed to prohibit the employment of factory children between the ages of eight and thirteen, for more than six hours and a half in any one day; certificates of their attendance at school to be granted by the National and the British and Foreign Schools, and by the Roman Catholic Schools in the case of Roman Catholic children; the schools to be open to the Inspectors appointed by the Committee of Privy Council on education; grants by the Government to be made in aid of local exertions for the erection of such schools; and a sum not exceeding 3*d.* per week, or one-twelfth of the earnings of each child, to be retained by the employer in aid of a fund for education. In these schools, religious instruction to be adminis-

tered, through the medium of the authorized version of the Scriptures, together with portions of the Liturgy, under the superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church, but with careful provisions in favour of the children of Dissenters and to prevent proselytism. He proposed that these schools should be managed each by seven trustees—the clergyman of the district, two churchwardens, and four elective trustees, two at least to be freeholders. Two bills were already prepared for carrying out the objects he had stated: he hoped that they would not be viewed in a party light; and if they were passed during the present session, a large advance would be made in favour of the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation.

Lord John Russell expressed in general terms his cordial approbation of the plan; but objected to its being confined to the manufacturing districts, while the agricultural districts were not better off with respect to education than the towns, and he reserved his opinion as to the details. If the plan at all answered to Sir J. Graham's view, it would be not only folly, but wickedness to oppose it; the jealousies of opposing parties in the question could only be overcome by an executive supported without distinction of party. It would be desirable to provide as good an education as possible for the Roman Catholic Irish children in the manufacturing districts. Lord John Russell pointed to the numerous instances of boys who had been to school, and yet had no real knowledge, to show the importance of qualifying schoolmasters; if the country could

not educate the whole people, it might do much to elevate those who were to teach. And he thought that inducements might be devised to make working people willing to send their children to school.

Viscount Sandon heartily agreed with Lord John Russell, that when a fearful mass of ignorance existed in this country, it did not become men on either side of the House to stick too closely to their peculiar opinions.

Mr. Ewart expressed his concurrence.

Mr. Shaw hoped the measure would be eventually extended to Ireland.

Mr. Charles Buller gave to the measure his entire concurrence, and pointed out a large sum available for education in existing charities; the gross amount of these charities was 1,200,000*l.*; but by proper management it might be made 2,000,000*l.*; of that sum 312,000*l.* was devoted to purposes of education; and much of the remainder, especially that now expended in the mischievous shape of small money gifts, might be devoted to the same purpose.

Sir Robert Inglis objected to the tendency of some of Sir James Graham's views, and to Mr. Buller's proposal to divert charities from their original purposes.

Sir Robert Peel trusted more to the moral effect of the demonstration made that night, in encouraging individual exertion, than he did to the direct interference of the Legislature. He expressed a strong sense of Lord Ashley's character and discretion, which had produced the unanimity which had marked the debate. To Sir R. Inglis he answered that if they said they would appoint no schools

in which they would not make converts to the Established Church, they would alienate a great amount of support: thousands of children would be left subject to the worst temptations, and the interests of true religion would be prejudiced, not advanced; and to Mr. Buller he pointed out the prejudice which would accrue to the cause of education, by accompanying the measure with a diversion of former charitable bequests.

Mr. Hawes objected to the constitution of the proposed school trusts, as likely to be thought too exclusive by the Dissenters.

Mr. Acland threw out some cautions with respect to particular points; and particularly against prejudging the question, which system of education was the best.

Mr. Smith O'Brien concurred with Mr. Hawes, and objected to the exclusion of Roman Catholics.

Lord Ashley thanked the House for the attention which he had received; and the motion was agreed to.

Another proposition having in view the relief of the industrious classes from their depressed condition was brought forward on a later occasion by Mr. Charles Buller, who on the 8th of April submitted to the House of Commons a plan for an extensive system of colonisation, as a method of diverting the superfluous labour of the country into more profitable channels than the home market could afford. The speech with which this motion was introduced was universally allowed to exhibit great ability, and it was remarkably free from the topics or spirit of partisanship. Mr. Buller began, after presenting several petitions in favour of an improved system of co-

lonisation, by remarking a characteristic of the present House of Commons, that more than any former one it discouraged party strifes; admonished no doubt by the warnings of the severe distress which prevailed. He guarded himself against being supposed to represent the difficulties of the country as unparalleled or desperate; but the discussion of Lord Howick's motion, for a Committee of the whole House on the manufacturing depression, elicited an universal agreement as to the existence and intensity of the distress, and an entire disagreement as to the remedies proposed. It could not be denied that the growth of the country in wealth was proceeding less rapidly than at a former period. The extent of the evil proved that it had no partial causes, peculiar to particular trades or classes; and temporary causes did not suffice to account for it. Over-production in manufactures, for instance, did not explain it, because simultaneously with that overproduction, not only was capital not withdrawn from other ordinary occupations, but never was there so much capital lying idle; and simultaneously with the employment of labour in that overproduction there had been a great emigration of labourers, the workhouses were crowded by able-bodied men, and numbers more failed to obtain employment. Had there not been that overproduction there would only have been less employment of labour and capital. The United States too shewed the working of the same temporary causes, but without producing the same result. Since 1836 the history of the trade of the United States had consisted of a series of crises with

intervals of stagnation. "I doubt," said Mr. Everett, in the wise and feeling answer he recently made to a deputation of holders of stock, "I doubt if in the history of the world in so short a period such a transition had been made from a state of high prosperity to one of general distress as in the United States within the last six years." And yet, what had been the effect on the condition of the masses in that country? Had we heard of what we should call distress among the quiet traders and artisans of the United States? Of any inability to employ capital with ordinary profit? Of any general want of employment for labourers? Of any great depression of wages? Or of anything which we should call the extreme of destitution? Had ever the unscrupulous demagogues of their hustings or their press ventured to describe such sad scenes as those which official inspection had shown to have been but too frequent at Bolton and Stockport? Had they heard in that country of human beings living huddled together, in defiance of comforts, of shame, and of health, in garrets and in cellars, and in the same hovels with their pigs? Had they heard of large and sudden calls on the bounty of individuals, of parishes, or of the Government?—of workhouses crowded?—of even the gaol resorted to for shelter and maintenance?—of human beings prevented from actually dying of starvation in the open streets, or of others allowed to expire from inanition in the obscurity of their own dwelling places? The plain fact was, that though hundreds of enterprises had failed, and enormous amounts of capital had been sacrificed, and credit had been paralysed, and

hundreds that were wealthy at sunrise had been beggars ere the same sun was set, and thousands had been suddenly deprived of the work and wages of the day before, —yet capital and labour had never failed to find immediate employment in that boundless field.

There must then in this country be a deeper seated and permanent cause of suffering; and that was the constant accumulation of capital, and the constant increase of population within the same restricted field of employment. Every year added its profits to the amount of capital previously accumulated, and certainly left the population considerably larger at its close than it was at its commencement. This fresh amount both of capital and population have to be employed; and if no further space for their employment be provided, they must compete for a share of the previous amount of profit and wages. New discoveries in nature and art, even in agriculture, did not suffice to keep pace in extending the field of employment, with the extension of capital and population. Witness the overstocking of professions, the competition between tradesmen, farmers, and educated females, for whom fit employment was so limited; the deplorable state of the labouring classes, manufacturing and agricultural, depicted in the violent recriminations between the Anti-Corn-law lecturers and farmers' friends; 15,000 milliners in the metropolis killing themselves with overwork in close rooms; all consequences of one leading fact, that every year rolling over our heads adds 300,000 to the population. Contrast with this picture the 20,000 workpeople

of the Lowel Factory, in the United States; the girls with their pianoforte, and circulating library, all with their money saved, on which they could retreat to comfortable homes, if the factory stopped to-morrow; while with us every change in the circumstances of a trade, every fluctuation of fashion, involved masses of our people in destitution. Assertions of general improvement in the condition of the people did not disprove the extent of the misery. He doubted whether there ever before was in this country such a mass of intense physical suffering and moral degradation as was to be found in this metropolis, in the cellars and garrets of Liverpool and Manchester, and in the yet more wretched alleys of Glasgow; and he had very little doubt that there never before prevailed in any portion of our population, vice so habitual and so gross as was there to be found. The general comfort of the great body was increased; but so also was the misery of the most wretched. We witnessed constantly more of the extreme of suffering—we had a positively larger number of the dangerous classes in the country. Even the increased knowledge of the people aggravated their sense of suffering; the popular temper grew more and more dangerous to the interests of property and order; partial knowledge, acting on general ignorance, begot wild visions of political and social changes; and all efforts to improve the condition of the people must begin with bettering their physical condition, and, satisfying the simple but expressive cry: "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work"—but that could only

be done by opening a wider field of employment, and diminishing that terrible competition of capital with capital, and labour with labour, which was the permanent cause of the distress. To that end, Mr. Buller desired the House to inquire into the efficacy of colonization as a remedy for distress—not *the* remedy; for he did not come into collision with other economical remedies that had been proposed. To free-trade he proposed colonization as an auxiliary. The advocates of free-trade wished to bring food to the people. He suggested, at the same time, to take the people to the food. They wished to get fresh markets by removing the barriers which now kept us from them throughout the world. He asked the House, in addition, to get fresh markets, by calling them into existence in parts of the world which might be made to teem with valuable customers. Colonization would, perhaps, be slower than free-trade, in the operation of extending the field of employment; but it would be surer, for it was a process entirely depending on this country, and not on the concurrence of others. Within the last two years no less than six hostile tariffs had been passed, more or less narrowing the demand for our manufactures. He said then that in the present day, the restrictive policy of other nations must enter into our consideration as an element, and no unimportant element, of commercial policy; and, though his advice was to set the example of free-trade to other nations, and extend our intercourse with them to the very utmost, still at the same time, to take care to be continually creating and enlarging those markets which were under

the control of no legislation but our own. Show the world, that if the game of restriction was to be played, no country could play it with such effect and such impunity as Great Britain, which, from the outlying portions of her mighty empire, could command the riches of every zone, and every soil, and every sea that the earth contained, and could draw, with unstinted measure, the means of every luxury, and the materials of every manufacture that the combined extent of other realms could supply. This we had done, or could do, by placing our own people in different portions of our own dominions. As a remedy, colonization appeared to be suggested simply by the perception of the evil which was the permanent cause of the distress. Here we had capital that could obtain no profitable employment,—labour equally kept out from employment by the competition of labour sufficient for the existing demand—and an utter inability to find any fresh employment in which that unemployed capital could be turned to account by setting that unemployed labour in motion. In our colonies, on the other hand, we had vast tracts of the most fertile land, wanting only capital and labour to cover them with abundant harvests; and from want of that capital and labour, wasting their productive energies in nourishing weeds, or at best, in giving shelter to beasts. When he asked the House to colonize, what did he asked them to do but to carry the superfluity of part of one country to repair the deficiency of the other—to cultivate the desert, by supplying to it the means that lay idle here; in one simple word, to convey the plough

to the field, the workman to his work, the hungry to his food. The benefit was not confined to the removal of the labourer, and his conveyance to the place where he could raise the food he wanted; in the colony he became a producer, an exporter, and he re-appeared in our own markets as a customer. Imagine in some village a couple of young married men, of whom one had been brought up as a weaver, and the other as a farm-labourer, but both of whom were unable to get work. Both were in the workhouse, and the spade of the one and the loom of the other were equally idle. For the maintenance of these two men and their families, the parish was probably taxed to the amount of 40*l.* a-year. The farm-labourer and his family got a passage to Canada. Perhaps the other farm-labourers of the parish were immediately able to make a better bargain with their masters, and get somewhat better wages; but at any rate the parish gained 20*l.* a-year by being relieved from one of the two pauper families. The emigrant got good employment; after providing himself with food in abundance, he found that he had wherewithal to buy him a good coat, instead of the smock frock he used to wear, and to supply his children with decent clothing, instead of letting them run about in rags. He sent home an order for a good quantity of broad cloth, and this order actually set the loom of his fellow pauper to work, and took him or helped to take him out of the workhouse. Thus the emigration of one man relieved the parish of two paupers, and furnished employment not only for one, but for two men. It seemed a paradox to assert, that

removing a portion of the population enabled a country to support more inhabitants than it could before. The settlement of a few handfuls of men in the United States, now swelled to thirteen or fourteen millions, had in this way created great part of our wealth at home. If the United States had never been settled, and the emigrants had stayed at home, did any one think it possible that the population of the United Kingdom would have been larger by 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 than it now was—in other words, that they should have had and maintained in as good a state as now, 40,000,000 of people within these islands? Was there any reason for supposing that they should now have had an additional means of supporting the addition of the original emigrants? Nay, was it not absolutely certain that, without colonizing the United States, this country would not at this moment have been able to maintain anything like the population which at present found subsistence within the limits of the United Kingdom? How large a portion of that population depended on the trade with the United States, which constituted one-sixth of our whole external trade! Without that trade what would have been the size and wealth and population of Manchester, and Liverpool, and Glasgow, and Sheffield, and Leeds, and Birmingham, and Wolverhampton—in fact, of all our great manufacturing districts? What would have been the relative condition of those agricultural districts whose industry was kept in employment by the demands of that manufacturing population? What that of this metropolis, so

much of the expenditure of which might indirectly be traced to the wealth created by the American trade? In fact, what would have been the wealth and population of this country had the United States never been peopled? Had another United States been settled at the same time, another eight millions would have been added to our exports, another Lancashire called into existence. In further illustration, Mr. Buller compared what colonial countries do for our trade with what old countries do; rejecting from the account countries which, like Mexico or the East Indies, are peopled by old races under the dominion of Europeans, not by actual European settlers. He would take two great classes of countries—the first being the whole of the independent nations of Europe, and the second, those which could properly be called colonial countries. He had taken down the population of the different countries of each class which entered into his list, the amount of export of British produce to each, and the amount of that produce which fell to the share of each inhabitant of each country, and he found that the European countries contained altogether a population of 211,130,000, and consumed an annual import of British goods to the value of about 21,000,000*l.*; on the other hand, that the British colonies contained a total population of rather more than 36,000,000, and the exports to them amounted to rather more than the exports to all the European states, with their population of about six times as many; and the average consumption of each inhabitant of the colonial countries was no less than 12*s.* a head, while that of the Eu-

ropean countries was only 2s. a head. The question occurred, what was the cost of extending these advantages, by bridging over the sea for the transit of the emigrant? He then adverted to the old plan of colonization, the disposal of land by free grants fatal to the working for wages and preventing the direct benefit of emigration to this country; and then he described Mr. Wakefield's system of substituting the sale of waste lands at "a sufficient price," for the gift, devoting the proceeds to emigration. Even a partial trial of these principles had been so successful, that to the Australian colonies, where the sale of land was commenced in 1832, while the emigration for the eight years previous was only 11,711, in the next ten years it was 104,487; to all colonies during the former period, it was 352,580, an average of 44,072 per annum, in the latter period 661,039, a yearly average of 66,104. In the nine years commencing from 1833, nearly 2,000,000*l.* had been realised by the sale of land, of which 1,100,000*l.* raised in New South Wales alone had conveyed out 52,000 selected emigrants.

In the United States, with a low price and large exceptional grants, since 1795, when the sale of lands began, 23,366,434*l.* sterling had been realized; 14,000,000*l.* in the seven years ending in 1840. Mr. Buller adverted to the expediency of sending out society in a complete form, with its proportion of gentry; formerly the practice in our colonies, discontinued when the establishment of convict colonies threw the discredit of "transportation" on emigrating, but recently revived under the new

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system in the Australian Colonies, while more men of good family had settled in New Zealand in the three years, since the beginning of 1840, than in British North America in the first thirty years of the present century. He therefore advocated no untried experiment, nor did he advocate compulsory emigration; he deprecated any thing like making emigration an alternative of the workhouse, or even inducing persons to emigrate who did not do so spontaneously. But the time was gone when emigration was regarded as a punishment any more than was the acceptance of a cadetship. The prejudice was gone; and he did imagine that the attempt to appeal to it by the agency of stale nicknames was not likely to be made in our day, had he not been undeceived by some most furious invectives against the gentlemen who signed the city memorials, which were recently delivered at Drury-lane theatre on one of those nights on which the legitimate drama was not performed. He could not imagine that his esteemed friend the Member for Stockport, who was reported on that occasion to have been very successful in representing the character of a bereaved grand-mother, could help on sober reflection feeling some compunction for having condescended to practise on the ignorance of his audience by the use of claptraps so stale, and representations so unfounded, and for going out of his way to bring just the same kind of unjust charges against honest men engaged in an honest cause as he launched so indignantly at others in his own pursuit of a great public cause. He must attribute this deviation from his usual candour to the in-

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fluence of the unseen genius of the place in which he spoke— (“hear,” and a laugh,) and suppose that he believed it would be out of keeping in a theatre to appeal to men’s passions otherwise than by a fiction. He only desired the further carrying out of principles already recognized, and necessary preliminary inquiry into some points not yet fully settled, such as, ‘what is a “sufficient price” for land in the several Colonies?’ ‘should the *whole*, or only a part of the proceeds of the land sales be appropriated to emigration;’ ‘whether the system could not be applied to Canada, and the Cape of Good Hope;’ and ‘whether it might not be advisable, for immediate use, to raise a loan on the security of the future sale of lands?’ But he left the consideration of those matters to Government; not, however, as a question to be discussed by one particular department as mere matter of detail, or as a mere Colonial question, but as one of general import to the condition of England. He concluded by moving: “That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will take into her most gracious consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonization may be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her Majesty’s empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people.”

Lord Ashley seconded the motion.

Mr. Sharman Crawford totally objected to “the transportation of the people;” advocating instead, the restoring to them the actual

possession of land at home by means of small holdings, which had proved very successful in the North of Ireland. There were 15,000,000 acres in the United Kingdom on which to employ the people. He also advocated the repeal of the Corn-laws, and reduction of the sugar duties, reduced expenditure, and reduced taxation. Selecting young persons for emigration was but taking away the life-blood of the country; and when Mr. Buller talked of the emigrant’s sending home a surplus, where was he to get it, when he was expressly made dependent for support on any terms that he could get? Mr. Crawford moved as an amendment, “That the resources derivable from the lands, manufactures, and commerce, of the United Kingdom, if fully brought into action, are adequate to afford the means of giving employment and supplying food to the whole population; and that, therefore, before any measures be adopted for removing to foreign lands any portion of that population, it is the first duty of this House to take into consideration the measures necessary for the better application of these resources to the employment and support of the people.”

Mr. John Fielden seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gally Knight supported Mr. Buller’s motion; backing his arguments with quotations from Colonel Torrens and Mr. Wakefield, to show that an extended scheme of colonization could only be conducted under Government superintendence. Contrary to Mr. Buller’s opinion, however, he could see no strong objection to the employment of poor-rates in paying for emigration.

Lord Stanley professed entire concurrence in the principles and sentiments of Mr. Buller's speech ; but the motion if it were adopted, he said, would have the effect of raising delusive hopes, and exaggerated expectations that never could be realized ; and he undertook to establish that an efficient system of colonization and emigration was at that moment in operation, and had been for years under the direct and immediate control and superintendence of Her Majesty's Government. Briefly remarking that to Mr. Crawford's motion he could not assent, though he did not dispute that the great landed proprietors of the country could improve the condition of the labouring classes, Lord Stanley proceeded to describe the manner in which by means of agents in every quarter, Government superintendence was actually extended to every emigrant in North America, even from Connaught until he reached his friends in the most distant wilds of Canada ; 34,000 emigrants having been landed at the Government agency office in Quebec during the past year. The total number of persons who emigrated under similar protection during the last two years was 246,936. Emigration to Canada had progressively increased from 7,439 in 1839, to 44,374 in 1842. At what expense had those tens of thousands been transferred from their native land to a distant Colony ? the total cost amounted to only 12,388*l.* or 5*s.* 8*d.* a head. If the expectation were held out of very extensive emigration in the hands of Government, would equal good be effected at as small an expense as Government had incurred in that instance ? Were they quite certain that direct Go-

vernment aid would have the effect of increasing the amount of emigration ? And, assuming that it must have that effect, then he would ask the House whether they felt thoroughly assured that it would be quite right, by such a process, to disturb the relations now subsisting between the demand for labour and the supply ? They were bound first to ask themselves 'would the proposed plan increase emigration ?' and, if so, would the adoption of such a scheme prove favourable to the parties going out ; and again, would it be favourable to parties going out to try their own voluntary labour ? Was it, also, not a plan calculated to paralyze the exertions of those who, at their own expense, were preparing to transfer their wives and families from the new to the old country ? Would it not have the effect of raising the freight and expenses of sending out emigrants ? Would it not likewise expose all those who had exhausted their means in going out to colonies to all the evils of undue competition — a competition which they could not have expected, for which they could not be prepared, and with which, therefore, it was impossible that they could successfully contend ? The question of competition was a very serious one, and he trusted that no honourable member then present could for a moment suppose that it was a matter which might be despised. It was with great truth he said, that the competition in Canada was of a very serious kind—perhaps as great there as elsewhere. There was not only the competition for labour amongst the old settlers, but amongst the people coming both from this country

and from the United States, the inhabitants from which were every day and every hour pouring into Canada. The hon. and learned Gentleman said there was no distress in Canada—happily there was not; but perhaps he was not aware of the great public works which had been proceeded with in Canada during the past year. But, even supposing that extensive public works went on, would that afford a certainty that complete and immediate employment must be the necessary consequence? All public works must be executed by contract, and the contractor would naturally and necessarily give a preference to the old and skilful labourers. Those he would find in the greatest numbers amongst the natives of the United States, who were coming unceasingly into Canada, the prevalence of commercial difficulties in their own country rendering employment a matter almost impossible to be obtained. He need scarcely remind the House that the people of the United States would very readily transfer themselves from their country to our colony. They had no ocean to cross; they had no new institutions to encounter—no new language to learn—no fresh habits to acquire. They would go, as it were, amongst another section of their own countrymen. For these reasons, then, he did not hesitate to say that the market in Canada had been already forestalled. From New York alone 6,000 citizens went in the course of the last year to Canada, and 9,500 persons re-emigrated to this country. He remarked that, by the terms of the motion, one would suppose that the intention was, not to send out to the Colonies

those who would be likely to prove the most acceptable, but those whom we could best spare, the sweepings and refuse of the manufacturing districts, the old, the impotent, the feeble, the sick of the towns. He went on to ridicule a pamphlet of Mr. Buckingham, in which it was proposed to expend 5,000,000*l.* in carrying out a million of emigrants, and to lend them implements of labour, seed, and stock, to be repaid from their earnings. To him it appeared that nothing could be more inexpedient than that Government should enter into an extended plan of pauper emigration. All facilities should be given for the introduction of capital into Canada? but it should, at the same time be remembered that the means at the disposal of Government were exceedingly limited. They could do little more than give every facility for the acquisition of titles to land, and provide that no obstacles should arise in the Surveyor-General's department, and great improvements had taken place since Mr. Buller had presented a report on the subject to the late Lord Durham: almost all his recommendations had been adopted. With respect to Canada, the danger always was, lest the labourers seeking for employment should outrun the means of occupation which the Colony possessed. Even in the United States the work of settling waste lands, though no voyage was needed for the emigrants, who merely passed from East to West, had been over done; for the proceeds of land sales fell progressively from 25,167,000 dollars in 1836, to 1,024,000 dollars in 1841. The case in our Australian Colonies was, however, widely different,

and the system to be observed wholly dissimilar. The danger there was lest capital should exceed the supply of labour; and the distance was so great that the poor man could not afford to emigrate; therefore an artificial system must be applied to those colonies; and that plan, recommended in 1831, and founded upon the suggestions of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, had generally been found to work beneficially, and had accomplished its objects. Lord Stanley gave some statistical details showing an amazing progress in the colony of New South Wales since 1832; the population had increased from 50,000 souls to 149,669 in 1841; the imports, from 604,620*l.*, to 2,527,988*l.*; the exports from 384,344*l.* to 1,023,397*l.* the revenue (excluding land revenue) from 24,268*l.* to 549,288*l.* He did not attribute that prosperity wholly to the system of land-sales, but undoubtedly a great portion of it was owing to that system. It was a system he should be very sorry to see interfered with, or the principle departed from. But when Mr. Buller objected that more had not been done, was he aware, that more than the whole amount received from the proceeds of the land-sales had been applied to the purposes of immigration within the last ten years? The gross proceeds arising from the sale of lands during that period was 1,090,583*l.*, while the sum actually paid for immigration was 951,241*l.*; and, taking into consideration the expense of the surveys of the land, and the sums expended upon the aborigines, the whole expenditure amounted to 1,200,000*l.* He objected to disturbing the Act of last year, for disposing of lands in Australia and

New Zealand, as tending to unsettle the interests of the Colonists. He expended much pains in defending the system of selling land by auction, confirmed by that Act; without which, 893,490*l.* would have been lost upon the sale of 60,220 acres in Port Philip alone, and he read long extracts from a despatch by Sir George Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales, to show that a recent falling-off in the sale of lands was not to be ascribed to the high prices of auction sales, but to reaction after a mania for speculation in all kinds of trades.

Lord Stanley concluded by saying, that he should first negative Mr. Sharman Crawford's Amendment, and then move the previous question on Mr. Buller's Motion.

Lord Howick found fault with Lord Stanley's unqualified approval of what had recently been done. He thought that we had begun to go on the right track, but we had made but little progress. He pointed to the vast extent of fertile but uncultivated land in Canada, with capital waiting here for employment, as proof that if there was danger of an over-supply of labour, there must be something wrong in the system. The great success which had attended the acting upon Mr. Wakefield's principle, made it the duty of the House and the Government to see that there was a progressive advance in the improvement of the system of emigration, founded upon that principle. One great advantage which he looked for from emigration was political—its finding a vent for those persons, of great talent, energy, and activity, for whom this country could not find safe employment in time of peace.

Sir Robert Inglis remarked, that Lord Stanley's speech treated merely of *emigration*, and not of *colonization*, and he proceeded to advocate the sending out of colonies, with all the complete framework of society, even to its Church Establishment.

Mr. Hume pronounced Lord Stanley's Speech "sound throughout." The way to make Colonies prosperous, and to promote emigration was, to give them a good government, and to let them have a share in it.

Lord Francis Egerton expressed the greatest satisfaction at the discussion, and thanked Mr. Buller for a speech which would convey so much sound information to the country.

Lord J. Russell could not give his vote in favour of the Motion, unless he saw more clearly the means by which the great benefits promised could be attained; and while so much was being done under existing laws, the House should be cautious how it had recourse to new legislation. If the resolution were adopted, would it not be inferred that they did not concur in those means which had been already taken; and that they had some great plan in contemplation by which the existing evils

and the distresses of the people were to be removed? He thought it of importance, however, that Government should diffuse throughout the country the utmost amount of information on the subject. For the present, the House had better leave the matter in the hands of Government; and he looked to the signs of the times with a confident hope that the country was overcoming its difficulties.

Sir Howard Douglas ascribed the prevailing distress to foreign competition with British labour; and though he had never listened to an oration with greater pleasure than to Mr. Buller's, he did not entirely agree with it.

Mr. Stuart Wortley also partially supported Mr. Buller's views, but was for leaving the matter to Government.

Mr. Buller briefly replied, remarking that Lord Stanley had made out no case against inquiry. After what had taken place, it was contrary to any object he had in view to divide the House; and therefore he begged to withdraw the Motion.

Mr. Sharman Crawford assented to that course, and withdrew his Amendment.

CHAPTER IV.

Affairs of India—Discussions in Parliament on Lord Ellenborough's Policy—Mr. Vernon Smith on the 9th of February moves for Papers in the House of Commons, and refers to one of the Governor-General's Proclamations with strong expressions of censure, in which he is supported by Sir R. Inglis, Lord John Russell, and Mr. C. Buller—Lord Ellenborough is vindicated by Sir R. Peel and Mr. Bingham Baring—Lord Clanricarde introduces the same subject in the House of Lords on the 9th of March—His Speech—He moves a resolution of censure—The Duke of Wellington takes up the Defence of Lord Ellenborough—He comments on the Errors of Policy pursued under Lord Auckland—The Proclamations are defended by Lord Colchester, Lord Fitzgerald, and Lord Brougham—Remarks of the Bishops of Llandaff, Norwich, and Chichester—The Resolution is negatived by 83 to 25—A similar Resolution is brought forward on the same day in the House of Commons by Mr. V. Smith—Speeches of Mr. Mangles, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, who are answered by Mr. Emerson Tennent, Lord Stanley, and Sir R. Peel—The Motion is rejected by 242 to 157—Thanks voted by both Houses to the Army and Fleet for their Services in China—Thanks to Lord Ellenborough and the Officers and Men engaged in the operations in Affghanistan—Moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington—Interesting Account of the Military Proceedings contained in the Duke's Speech—Lord Auckland seconds the Motion—Speeches of the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Fitzgerald, Marquess of Clanricarde, Lord Brougham, and other Peers. The Motion is carried nem. con.—A similar Vote is proposed in the House of Commons by Sir R. Peel in a long Speech descriptive of the various operations in Affghanistan—Lord John Russell gives a qualified support to the Motion—Mr. Hutt complains of the excesses committed by the British Troops—Sir H. Hardinge vindicates the Army from the Imputations—Mr. Hume moves an Amendment which is afterwards withdrawn, and Sir R. Peel's Resolutions are agreed to without a division—Mr. Roebuck on the 2nd March moves for a Select Committee to enquire into the Causes of the Affghan War—Mr. Hume seconds the Motion—Lord John Russell defends the late Ministry and opposes the Motion—Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. B. Escott support it—Sir R. Peel, without approving of the policy of the War, opposes the Motion for a Committee, on the grounds of public policy—Speeches of Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Inglis, and other Members—After a Reply by Mr. Roebuck, the Motion is rejected by 189 to 75.

THE recent events and military operations in India, and the policy pursued by Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of that country, produced some interesting discussions in both

Houses of Parliament, in the earlier part of this session. The Proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough in the month of October, 1842, and addressed to "all the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India," which will be found in the preceding volume of this work (*Hist. of Europe*, p. 257), had called forth strong expressions of censure and condemnation from its first promulgation in this country. The pompous and inflated style of this much-criticised and ridiculed document, it would certainly be difficult to defend, nor was it defended, but generally allowed to deserve the animadversions which it received in point of taste and judgment. Still more serious, however, were the charges to which it exposed the noble author, than that of tasteless bombast of composition. He was charged with holding a language, with reference to a foul and idolatrous form of worship, ill-becoming the character of a Christian Statesman; and the more scrupulous part of the community pronounced the proclamation to be a deliberate insult to the national religion. These feelings were not slow to find exponents in the Legislature, and very shortly after Parliament had assembled, notice was given in both Houses that the subject would be brought under discussion. While this notice was still pending in the House of Commons, a debate on the question was precipitated by some remarks made by Mr. Vernon Smith, on the 9th February, in moving for the production of some Papers relating to Indian affairs, of which he availed himself to make some observations upon Lord Ellenborough's famous Proclamation. He referred to the account which Gibbon gave of the

Spoliation of the Temple by Mahmoud the Guznehide, to illustrate the effect which the Proclamation must have on the religious feelings of the Indian Mussulmans. Instead of allowing an idolatrous superstition to die away, Lord Ellenborough had taken the course of reviving it by this address. Mr. V. Smith argued that the Proclamation would have the effect of bringing one portion of the population of India into fearful collision with another. Among the troops which had been appointed to escort the Gates from Affghanistan to Guzerat were British and Sepoys—men of all creeds—Christian, Mussulman, and Hindoo. Nothing was more important than to preserve unanimity among the troops; yet the course adopted by the Governor-General was calculated in the highest degree to endanger that unanimity. He believed that the Court of Directors would give expression to a very strong reproof: that they would reprove, if not recall him, unless restrained by the highest authority. He would take upon himself to say, that the noble Lord who could issue such a Proclamation was utterly unfit to be intrusted with the administration of such an empire as that which we possessed. He said nothing of the designs for ribands which the noble Lord had sent home to be approved of by the Government at home, and then returned to him, that he might bestow them to commemorate his victories. Of these he should say nothing; but he could not avoid saying that, in common phraseology, the Government of India had quite turned the head of the noble Lord. He was therefore unwilling any longer that so important a trust should be reposed in him,

He asked on behalf of the public that Her Majesty's Government should now give their opinion on the fitness of the Governor-General to hold so important an office as that which invested him with the uncontrolled dominion of a great empire.

Mr. Bingham Baring vindicated Lord Ellenborough for having brought back the gates, on the ground that a negotiation, which had taken place between Schah Soojah and Runjeet Singh, when the latter was asked by the former for succour, had evinced, that the possession of those gates was considered by the Hindoos as a glory, and the surrender of them as a disgrace. The Governor General had had no intention to identify himself with the idolatry of the people. Nor was his conduct regarded with displeasure by the Mahomedans, who rejoiced to see the tide of conquest turned back upon their Affghan enemies. The Proclamation showed no disposition to accredit these trophies as religious objects, or in any other way than as symbols of victory. The plain, practical good sense of the English people would judge men by their acts, and would not forget the realised effects of Lord Ellenborough's policy. His object had been to inflict on the Affghans a punishment which should be felt as severe, and yet not be inhuman. No despatch had accompanied the Proclamation; but if there were any passages in any of Lord Ellenborough's public letters which could throw light on the subject, those passages should be produced with the Proclamation.

Sir R. Inglis said, that Sir R. Peel, by not at once disclaiming the Proclamation, had forced individual Members to rise and ex-

press their displeasure at it. The defence made by the last speaker had been wholly unsuccessful. The persons whom Lord Ellenborough addressed as his brothers and friends, were Hindoo princes, who would receive his statements in a very different sense from that in which Europeans would have understood them. The gates, which he boasted that he was about to restore to the Temple, had no longer a Temple belonging to them — the Temple which they had once graced was no longer in existence. It was said that the Governor did not know that the Temple was destroyed, but that only showed that he was as deficient in historical as in some other qualifications. Between one idolatry and another there was no distinction in criminality; but if such a distinction could exist at all, it would operate most especially against a worship attended with atrocities such as those which had once been practised in this Temple, now intended, as it should seem, to be restored by the British Governor. And whom had he conciliated by his sacrifice of principle? None. Whom, on the other hand, had he alienated or run the risk of alienating? Four millions of Mahomedans. It would not be sufficient to disclaim the Proclamation, the Government ought also to censure it.

Sir R. Peel complained that a debate had been precipitated on a motion for documents, that should have been evidence on which to found a future debate, the question thus being prejudged. Mr. Smith had disclaimed party feeling, but he was a warm opponent of the Government; Lord Ellenborough had entirely reversed the policy of his predecessor, and Mr. Smith might

naturally be prejudiced. All, however, who knew Lord Ellenborough, must acquit him of any intention to slight the religious feelings of the people of this country, and in proof of it, Sir R. Peel quoted a letter, in which Lord Ellenborough said, "I enclose for you a copy of a Circular Letter, which I have addressed to all the clergy in India. You see I am not unmindful of the real source of the uninterrupted success which has attended my exertions, —alluding to the request he had made to them to return thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of the blessings of peace. He cited authorities in proof of the warlike rather than religious character of the trophies —Gibbon attributed Mahmoud's devastation of Guzerat to his avarice, and the project of discovering the golden and aromatic isles of the Southern Ocean. If his noble Friend had read Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's History—a work of the greatest authority and learning—he would find that they were there mentioned, not as an object of religious devotion, but, as he believed Lord Ellenborough intended to refer to them, as a great trophy of war. These gates were also alluded to by Dr. Kennedy in his recent work on the North-west of India; he said that, when he was at Ghuznee he could not help recollecting that it was the place where the tomb of Mahmoud was situated; that he had so long resided in Guzerat, where the name of that destroyer was well recollected, that in hearing it it sounded in his ear as a household word. This was the feelings of an Englishman on visiting the tomb of this conqueror.

Sir R. Peel then stated his own

view of Lord Ellenborough's motives: he believed that the feeling that actuated his noble Friend the Governor-General was, that as trophies of war, and being recovered in the way in which they had been, they would prove most acceptable to the people of India. His noble Friend never for a moment meant or intended that the matter should be regarded as any manifestation of religious feeling, as it appeared to have been in this country. When he spoke of the restored Temple, Lord Ellenborough evidently was under the impression that the Temple which was restored by the wife of Holkar was still in existence. He apprehended that all that was intended was to hand over these gates to the ruler of Guzerat, that they might be placed in the Temple of the place from whence they had formerly been taken as a military trophy. The expression "restored temple" implied that the gates of the former temple should be placed in it; and it never was contemplated to reconstruct a temple for their reception. He admitted, however, that the attention of Government had been drawn to the subject; and it had been thought necessary to make representations to India with respect to it. The great question, however, for the consideration of the House, was, whether it was consistent with justice and equity, to take one particular act of a public man, and make this a ground of censure on his conduct.

When the right honourable Gentleman brought forward the Motion for censure on the conduct of Lord Ellenborough for this proclamation, he would appeal to the House on the ground which he had just stated. He would not

say that no difficulties were likely to arise from it ; he would not say that no possible danger could result from it : he would not say, that it was a fit and proper compliment to pay to the people of Hindostan. He would not take such a course ; but he would say, ‘ Do not destroy a public man’s character by his conduct in one particular case, but look to his general character, and allow his general conduct and services in five thousand instances to plead against one individual act.’ He called upon the House to compare the state of matters on the 9th of February, 1842, and the present 9th of February. At the former period, there was a general feeling of grief and indignation at the news of the greatest disaster that had ever befallen a British army ; which had arisen from the most atrocious treachery, and in which 17,000 men had perished. The Governor-General arrived in India at that time ; and he found some portion of the army dispirited, and a feeling of general despondency prevailing at the unhappy events that had taken place. But what was exhibited after the lapse of ten months ? They found the same Governor-General at the head of an army of 40,000 men, after having effected the evacuation of that country, which had been the scene of such base treachery ; they found that every disaster had been retrieved almost on the spot where they severally had been experienced ; they found that the passes, which were so full of the bones of the Sepoys, had been forced by an army which was almost dispirited ; and in its place they had now an army full of enthusiasm, and fit and ready to meet any troops that could be

brought against them. “Then, exhibiting this contrast, I will remind you,” continued Sir Robert Peel, addressing the Opposition, “of the language you held on this subject at this time last year. I will then ask you whether it is consistent with justice, with decency, or with common sense, that you, whose policy has been reversed, should take this single Proclamation, and tell the Governor-General, ‘True, you have conquered ; true, you have re-established the British name in Affghanistan ; true, you have created one universal feeling of security throughout Hindostan ; but you have issued an unwise, an improvident proclamation ; and the reward of your labours shall be that you shall be disgraced by a vote of condemnation ?’ ”

Mr. Mangles having supported the view taken by Mr. Smith, and Mr. Hume having called for evidence to Lord Ellenborough’s general conduct,

Lord J. Russell said, that after what had passed in the debate, and particularly after Sir R. Peel’s intimation of his own disapproval, he should hardly have thought it necessary to trouble the House, had not Sir R. Peel travelled into other topics, and in order to shelter Lord Ellenborough attacked his predecessors. He would now say, that this Proclamation was not the only act of Lord Ellenborough which he thought censurable. On the military part of the subject he would not pronounce an opinion before the production of the papers ; but of the Governor’s civil conduct the House could adequately judge without them. He had behaved with a blameable discourtesy to several persons of high descent ; he had published another Proclamation,

conveying a foolish insult to his predecessor, grossly misrepresenting his conduct and his motives, and this in his absence. Then he had made unwise declarations about the natural limits of the British Empire in India, and given out that this Empire is to be for ever limited by the Indus. The course taken by him was not accurately represented as a reversal of the former policy; and a Governor capable of calumniating his predecessor as Lord Ellenborough had done, was not a man in whose hands such an empire as that of India could safely be left.

Mr. C. Buller thought the Government would find reason to regret that they had challenged enquiry into the general conduct of Lord Ellenborough, instead of suffering him to be condemned upon a single issue, and moved for documents relating to the Governor General's financial policy.

Both Motions were agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, March 9th, the Marquis of Clanricarde brought the same subject into discussion. After many expressions of personal regard and admiration for Lord Ellenborough, he called the attention of their Lordships to his celebrated proclamations on the termination of the war in Affghanistan, and the restoration of the gates of Somnauth. He declined to enter at all upon the question of the policy of which those documents professed to be the exposition, but contended that under no possible circumstances should a Governor - General have publicly canvassed, and criticised the acts of his predecessor, as Lord Ellenborough had done. Lord Cornwallis and Lord Wellesley had felt strongly the evils of the policy

which they found in operation upon their arrival in India; but their disapprobation had been addressed not to the Indian nation, but to the secret Committee of the Directors. The affairs of India had been constantly a subject of party conflict at home; but until now party politics had never been imported into that country. No example could have a worse effect either on our native subjects, or upon the Indian army. An undue laxity of discipline had been imputed to the latter, but what could be conceived more calculated to encourage such a spirit than to find a Governor-General publicly condemning the conduct of him whom he had but just supplanted? He ridiculed the terms in which the Somnauth proclamation was conceived, and especially the sending of such a present to a temple which had long ceased to exist. If the gates had been intended merely as a military trophy, they should either have been set up in Calcutta, or transmitted to this country; but bestowed as they had been, their application appeared to be a direct encouragement to a gross and detestable idolatry. It was difficult to determine what should be our course of action as a Christian people among the many creeds of India, and the many jealousies they created; but it was evidently dangerous to tamper, however slightly, with the religious feeling of the people; and yet Lord Ellenborough had issued an edict than which nothing could have tended more to excite religious tumults, and to let loose the fanatical frenzy of the Mussulmans. Circumstances had never been more favourable for the consolidation of our Eastern Empire; our danger was only

now from internal disturbances ; and as Lord Ellenborough had, by his proclamations introduced a new element of discord, he had thought it necessary to bring his conduct under discussion. The noble Marquis concluded by moving the following resolution :—

“ That this House has seen with regret and disapprobation the proclamation of the Governor-General of India, dated the 1st October last, and his letter to the princes, chiefs, and people of India, of the 16th of November ; because those papers may tend to mislead the native population with respect to the motives and conduct of the British Government in India, may excite religious dissensions, may be construed into a direct countenance of gross superstition, and are calculated to introduce the practice, hitherto unknown to our Indian administration, of publicly commenting and reflecting upon the previous acts and policy of the Government, thereby interfering with that conviction of permanence and stability which is essential to the interests of the British empire in India.”

The Duke of Wellington rose after the Marquis of Clanricarde, and began his defence of Lord Ellenborough by complaining that the Marquis had framed a kind of “ cumulative resolution,” that is to say, it led to a discussion on one resolution with respect to two papers on totally distinct subjects. He denied that the case of Lord Cornwallis was in point ; for Lord Ellenborough’s predecessor had issued a proclamation stating, for the information of India and the world at large, the circumstances under which operations were commenced ; and he thought it was right in Lord Ellenborough to

make known the existing state of the case, in what form he found the arrangements, and how he should provide permanently for the defence of the vast dominions under his government. It must be remembered that British India and the Affghans were not the only parties to be informed : but there were also the Sikhs, who were concerned in the military arrangements. And, he asked, whether there was anything in that proclamation but what was strictly true, and strictly the fact. The disasters to which it referred were military disasters. Lord Clanricarde had referred to the Duke as giving opinions to Lord Ellenborough : now he had done so ; but he had given none which could be the foundation of anything in the proclamation. Yet he entirely concurred in it ; and he could not help saying, without attaching blame to Lord Auckland, that in the course of those operations, from first to last, grievous errors had been committed. The first error was attributable to the gentleman who fell a victim very much owing to his own errors (Sir William Macnaghten) : it was the formation of Shah Soojah’s army. The army was partly English and partly Hindoo ; and upon it devolved the maintenance of the whole system of government, including the collection of the revenue. It had consequently become necessary to support the army with some of the Company’s troops, and in so doing to violate a rule of the utmost importance in the administration of Indian affairs—that the Company’s European troops should never be employed in the collection of revenue. The next error was the manner in which the country had been occu-

pied. No practicable communications had been kept up with Shikarpore, Candahar, and Ghuznee; and the passes had been left in the hands of banditti—neither the Kojuck Pass in the South, nor the Bolan in the North, had been kept open; but for this such disasters could never have occurred. But Lord Auckland had nothing to do with this. Again, Sir William Macnaghten was not a military officer; and that was another error. But the late Governor-General, he thought, was totally mistaken in the arrangements he made with respect to the Resident. The Duke had himself held a similar situation, and knew in what relation he ought to stand to the troops: his business was to see that the troops were provided with necessary resources, but not to command them. This, then, was one of the errors, military errors, to which he believed Lord Ellenborough adverted. The Duke now came to the other paper; which he contended was nothing more nor less than a song of triumph. He knew pretty well the feeling in the Indian army, and he knew its subordination and discipline to be such, that there was no feeling of distinction as regards religion or caste, any more than in the British army. He did not mean to say that there might not be a Moslem feeling in India: such a feeling might be written up, and spoken up to any extent; and in that manner such mischief as had been anticipated might be produced. The difficulties in India were greater now than they formerly were, because there was now what is called a “free press,” but what he should call a *licentious* press. With a British population in India of not more than 50,000 per-

sons, including 25,000 troops, how could the country be governed, if the people were excited by observations of this description with respect to their feelings, commencing here and worked up by the press? The Duke went on to argue that Lord Ellenborough’s proclamation could not have been meant to encourage idolatry; resting much on his circular to the clergy, desiring them to offer a solemn thanksgiving.

Lord Auckland interposed the brief explanation, that Sir William Macnaghten did not command the troops; that gentleman had no more authority than what for many years had been given to the political agent in that country.

The other defenders of Lord Ellenborough were Lord Colchester, Lord Fitzgerald, and Lord Brougham.

Lord Fitzgerald said that a private letter had been written to him by Lord Ellenborough, stating what pains he had taken to guard against misconception in his Somnauth proclamation: he had rewritten it three times; and in another letter he said, he hoped he had guarded against objections by a particular class of persons to whom he alluded, including Sir Robert Inglis, in which he had reckoned without his host.

Lord Brougham exposed the weak points of the assailants; who abandoned charge after charge, imputing “intention,” and dwindling down to “tendency.”

The Bishop of Llandaff did not believe that Lord Ellenborough meant any slur on religion.

The Bishop of Norwich thought the Somnauth proclamation injurious to religion; but could not concur in the political part of the resolution.

The Bishop of Chichester regarded the proclamation as a simple error in judgment, and on those several grounds those Prelates refused their votes to the motion.

On a division the resolution was negatived, by 83 to 25.

Mr. Vernon Smith on the same night moved in the House of Commons :—

“That this House, having regard to the high and important functions of the Governor-General of India, the mixed character of the native population, and the recent measures of the Court of Directors for discontinuing any seeming sanction to idolatry in India, is of opinion that the conduct of Lord Ellenborough, in issuing the general orders of the 16th of November, 1842, and in addressing the letter of the same date to all the chiefs, princes, and people of India, respecting the restoration of the gates of a temple to Somnauth, is unwise, indecorous and reprehensible.”

Mr. Vernon Smith contended that if Lord Ellenborough's acts were viewed as a whole as his defenders claimed, it made the case against him stronger; and he proved the proclamation about the gates to be a complete misrepresentation of the objects of the war. There were many passages in his letters which showed that he early contemplated the withdrawal of the troops; in his letter to General Nott, of the 4th July, 1842, he dissuaded from “any hazardous operations against Ghuznee and Cabul;” and yet his proclamation made it appear that the object of the war was to bear away the gates. Mr. Smith referred to the historians Gibbon and Elphinstone, to show that the proceeding must have been intended to gratify the

Hindoo religious feelings, by restoring the gates of their temple; but its effect must be equally offensive to the Mahometans—a smaller, but more concentrated portion of the Indian people, and, of course, to the Mahometans of our Sepoy regiments. That was proved in the case of the Sepoy who refused, on religious scruples to accompany a Hindoo procession, and who was tried before a court-martial and acquitted.

Mr. Mangles declared that the Mussulmans hate the British Government with intense hatred—loathing was not too strong a word—for wresting the Indian provinces from their sway; the feeling was shown in 1832, when a trooper was shot, and hanged in chains for having shot his commanding officer Capt. Wallace; and the body was obliged to be taken down because the people regarded it as that of a martyr, and flocked to touch it for the cure of diseases. It was quite a mistake to suppose that the Mussulmans of India were originally indifferent to the invasion of Affghanistan; there was scarcely one of rank or distinction who had not Affghan blood in his veins.

Several speakers, among whom was Mr. Plumptre, regarded the proclamation as calculated to stay the progress of religion in India.

This point was strongly insisted on by Mr. Macaulay, who enumerated the characteristics of the Hindoos in their worship—their wild fables, rites fatal to morality, symbols not to be named, suttee, and thuggism, sanctioned by its horrid divinity; all of which had been too much tolerated by the British Government, and even in some instances made the source of revenue. Gradually, however, a purer system had arisen. Lord

Wellesley had abolished the immolation of female children ; Lord William Bentinck the suttee, Lord Glenelg the pilgrim-tax ; and in 1841 the East India Company sent orders to the Governor-General to have nothing to do with the native temples, to make no presents to them, and to employ no troops in doing them honour. But Lord Ellenborough had departed from the neutrality inculcated ; he interfered in the concerns of an idol temple ; made a gift to it, and sent troops with his present, that temple being dedicated to "Siva the Destroyer," and to the most repulsive rites. Nor was he even a popular divinity ; for his temples were supported only by the Brahmins, and owned but small congregations. A proclamation which had excited such agitation in India, such condemnation in England, and such mockery in Europe, proved Lord Ellenborough's incapacity for his office. He should like to know if the Directors did not await the arrival of the next mail in extreme nervousness ; could they answer the general cry, "What next ?" Had Lord Ellenborough been his brother, Mr. Macaulay remarked, Lord Auckland could not have used more assiduity to leave him every advantage on assuming the functions which devolved on him ; the requital of Lord Ellenborough was the proclamation of the 1st of October, stigmatising Lord Auckland in his absence, and moreover, violating official decency and that state unity which is so necessary to the good government of such distant and extensive possessions. The date was even falsified to correspond with Lord Auckland's proclamation of the 1st October, 1838 ; for Lord Ellenborough could

not know on the 1st of October, that the prisoners were safe. (Mr. Hogg said that he received official information on the 4th.) Such a method of procuring a paltry triumph by the contrast, exhibited a mind and temper utterly unfitted for the high responsibility of his government. For the purpose of that paltry attack on Lord Auckland, he even incurred the liability of the reproach that he had disregarded the fate of the prisoners. Were the present Government prepared to carry out the late proclamation, to sanction the expectation of the Hindoos that there was to be a triumph for them, and that they were to be governed on Brahminical principles ? Did they mean to authorize the restoration of the temple of Somnauth ? or, rather, would not the gates be laid aside, and the gratification of the Hindoos be succeeded by disappointment ? For the first time in history, the natives were beginning to laugh at a Governor-General. They acknowledged and respected the plainness and solidity of the English character ; and though they bowed in the streets of Calcutta to the ostentation of a Nabob, with a beard to his waist, and turban and jewels of paste, they would have thought Sir Charles Metcalfe out of his wits had they met him in the same guise. Nor was the proclamation a real imitation of Eastern style ; it was rather an imitation of the trashy addresses issued by the French Directory during the Revolution. It afforded, too, a very serious indication of the relation in which Lord Ellenborough stood to the civil service of India. It never could have had the approval of Mr. Maddock, by whom it was

countersigned; and it was inexplicable, except on the assumption that the Governor-General, distant from his Council at Calcutta, had no one near him entitled to give him advice. If the Directors would not recal him, at least let them send out orders for him to go back to his Council; it was something to interpose the delay even of twenty-four hours between the conception of an absurdity and its execution.

After some observations on the same side from Lord Palmerston the debate was continued by Lord John Russell, who endeavoured to prove, that the military leaders in Affghanistan had the real merit of the operations in that country, and he wound up the attack by declaring, that Lord Ellenborough would relieve this country from a great difficulty, and India from a great peril, if he retired. The defence was opened by—

Mr. Emerson Tennent, in a speech of some length, defended the restoration of the gates as an act of policy, soothing to the vanity and sympathies of the Indians, and justifiable also, as enabling the Governor-General to record in Affghanistan the presence of a victorious British army without stain to the national reputation for humanity. As to the style of the proclamation, it ought not to be judged by English standards, having been promulgated not in English to English readers, but to Hindoo readers in Hindee. Mr. Tennent gave two extracts to illustrate the prevailing style, from native state papers, the flowery and figurative language of which occasioned much laughter in the House. He avowed his firm belief that Lord Ellenborough's mind was unin-

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fluenced by the slightest feeling of partiality or of deference for the superstitions of the Hindoos. He saw the object of the motion, in the vain attempt to palliate the policy of the preceding Governor-General by impugning the policy of his successor, and in the denunciations began by Lord Palmerston last year in that House, and continued for months by the press: the Opposition had discovered something to find fault with in a particular document, and found it convenient to forget the Governor-General's long vigilance and activity at the seat of war.

After a few words from Mr. Hogg, who protested against this attempt to run down a distinguished public servant, and from other honourable Members, the defence of Lord Ellenborough was resumed by Lord Stanley, who remarked on the disposition of the Members who had assailed Lord Ellenborough to pick out small faults; he said that in his twenty years parliamentary experience, he did not recollect a time when such great events had occurred in India as within the last three years; yet he never knew the party opposite so studious to abstain from touching upon the main features of the case, and to dwell pertinaciously on small items of the account, in order to inflict censure on an individual. "What have we seen occurring in India for the last two years? It was admitted by the late Governor-General of India, that the British power in India had been shaken to its foundation. We hear nothing now from the noble Lord, the Member for Tiverton. Last year the noble Lord was loud in his threats of impeaching the Go-

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vernment for daring to withdraw from the last scene of our triumphs, for abandoning the large inlet which was just ready to be opened up to our commerce. We have withdrawn from our advanced position; we have sacrificed our commercial advantages; we have retired from the banks of the Indus; we have abandoned all the day-dreams, all the visions of glory and conquest and possession, which possessed the mind of the noble Lord—and, I now ask of honourable Members opposite, whether any of them will impeach us for having done so; or whether they will not rather sanction, by their consent, our tacit condemnation of the line of policy which was proposed to be pursued by the noble Lord?"

Lord Stanley did not concur in Mr. Tennent's defence of the proclamation, which was "too boastful" and "too pompous," and he did not think it judicious to abandon the open, frank, plain style of English state papers, without acquiring the ornaments attempted; but he objected to the extreme ingratitude of casting censure upon one to whose exertions the country was so much indebted.

Sir R. Peel spoke of the proclamation in the same tone. With respect to the contemplated withdrawal of the troops, which formed one of the charges against Lord Ellenborough, Lord Auckland needed defence on the same point. "At the close of the Session last year, in that boastful and magniloquent tone which he so much reprehends in Lord Ellenborough's proclamations, the noble Lord (Palmerston) triumphantly asked, 'Who is the man who contemplated retirement from Affghanistan?' I contented myself by

saying, 'I could tell you;' but I said no more, because I was afraid that a premature declaration might compromise national interests and the safety of the British troops. But then, when the noble Lord was charging with disgrace and cowardice any Governor-General who could contemplate retirement from Affghanistan, I was in possession of a letter from his own Governor-General, dated the 3d December 1841, in which occurs the following passage:—[Here Sir Robert Peel read extracts from the dispatch by Lord Auckland, dated the 3d December 1841, in which, on learning the insurrection in Cabul, he distinctly anticipated the total withdrawal of the troops, should the military possession of the city be lost.]—Did Lord Durham never issue a proclamation of which his Government disapproved? But then, they argued that a single error must be passed over. Be it so; and what were the circumstances under which Lord Ellenborough arrived in India?—You say that you are continually asking the question "What next?" in connexion with Lord Ellenborough's acts. That was the sole occupation of Lord Ellenborough for four or five months after he reached India; and that was your doing. He landed at Madras on the 15th April, in full dependence upon your statements of the condition of that country—in full dependence upon the information furnished him by his predecessors in office. He landed, and the first thing he hears is, that there is an insurrection in Cabul; that the representatives of Her Majesty, Sir William M'Naughten and Sir Alexander Burnes, have been murdered; and that there are strong

doubts entertained of the safety of the British army in Affghanistan. What next? He proceeds to Calcutta; and what does he hear there? He there hears for the first time of the order issued by his predecessor in the government to evacuate Affghanistan with as little discredit as possible. He then repairs to Benares; and what next? At Benares he hears the tremendous news that not only had we lost all military power in Affghanistan, but that the spirit of the native army has been so weakened and depressed, as to render its recovery almost impossible. At Benares he hears the facts which caused Major-General Pollock to write this letter to Captain Macgregor—[Sir Robert Peel here read the note dated 12th March, 1842, which described General Pollock's helpless condition in Peshawur, unable to advance to the relief of General Sale, because he wanted reinforcements, and because four regiments of Native troops were in a state of panic and consequent disaffection.]—What next? On the 17th April he hears of the failure of General England in the Bolan Pass. What next? He hears that Ghuznee has fallen; that it is no longer in our possession; that the barony of Ghuznee has no longer any territorial connexion with the title. These were the questions that Lord Ellenborough had to ask from day to day; these are the questions which he had to consider during a period of four or five months daily and hourly."

Sir R. Peel closed his speech by remarking, that it would give a ten times more fatal blow to religion than anything in the injudicious proclamation, if party hos-

tility to Lord Ellenborough were cloaked under the sacred garb of religion.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 242 to 157.

On Tuesday, the 14th February, the following resolutions with respect to the services of the fleet and army employed in the late operations in China, were moved in the Houses of Lords and Commons, by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Stanley, and were unanimously agreed to:—

"That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, Baronet, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill, intrepidity, and indefatigable zeal with which they have conducted the combined operations of Her Majesty's naval and military forces on the coasts and on the inland waters of China; whereby a series of brilliant and unvaried successes has been concluded by an honourable peace on the terms proposed by Her Majesty.

"That the thanks of the House be given to Major-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., Major-General George Burrell, C.B., Major-General Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., Major-General Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., and the other officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including those in the service of the East India Company, both European and Native, for the energy, ability, and gallantry with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform.

"That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve of the gallantry, discipline, and uni-

form good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including the troops in the service of the East India Company, both European and Native; the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between all the branches of the United services; and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the peculiar nature of the operations to be performed; and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

And on the 20th of the same month, the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, moved the following resolutions with respect to the services of Affghanistan:—

"1. That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of the British possessions in the East Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied to the support of the military operations in Affghanistan. 2. That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., to Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B., to Major-General Richard England, and the other officers of the Army, both European and Native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. 3. That this House doth

highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed in Affghanistan; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

The Duke, in support of his motion, in a concise and very interesting manner, showed the state of the country shortly before the outbreak of the insurrection in Cabul in the month of October, 1841, and detailed the unfortunate operations subsequent to the outbreak—the loss of the Commissariat fort—the continued attacks on the cantonments—and the effects of harassing duty and insufficient supplies upon the spirits and health of the garrison. It almost always happened that soldiers, when their health suffered, lost their spirits, and the energy which is generally co-existent with health of body. The natural results of such a condition of the army was the breaking up of general subordination and obedience to orders. In fact, the discipline of the army was gone; the animals were famishing; the soldiers were in almost a state of mutiny; and the followers of the army were in a condition of complete disorder. Never were men in a worse state than those men were before and for more than a month after the attack upon Captain Burnes's house. It was, as many of their Lordships already knew, thought proper that a Commissioner should be appointed to negotiate with those who had been at the head of the insurrection, and who had been concerned in guiding the measures of the in-

surgents, and of the other parties opposed to our troops. The gentleman employed on the part of the British Government to conduct these negotiations with Akbar Khan was murdered—he was treacherously murdered; but, notwithstanding the circumstances attending that murder, the negotiations were continued; the objects of the negotiation were the evacuation of the cantonments occupied by our soldiers, and the march of the troops to Hindostan. The House would readily believe that the disagreements which had unfortunately arisen tended greatly to the discouragement of the troops, to a want of confidence in the officers, to every species of indiscipline, and to every thing that was calculated to destroy the efficiency of the army. The attention of the troops was naturally directed to the fact, that negotiations were at that time going forward with a view to the surrender of all that they had suffered so much for the purpose of acquiring. This necessarily augmented the discontent which prevailed, and aggravated all the evils of the existing insubordination—evils which needed no addition, and which were painfully aggravated by the severity of the climate, and the pressure of fatigue. The men, thus discouraged by the progress of the negotiations, were obliged to evacuate their cantonments, and march within a certain time. Arrangements for those purposes were entered into with the other party, which included an undertaking that our troops should be furnished with the means of proceeding on their march, and with an adequate supply of provisions; but no pretence was made of performing that agreement; when

the time for the troops to march came there were no stores, no provisions, no means of transit; and, in effect, the British army was driven out of Cabul with arms in their hands certainly, but in all respects they were nothing more than a mob; they had no one quality of an army; subordination, order, obedience, were at an end; and, when the troops were called upon to execute the desired movement, they were found unable to execute it, even with safety to themselves. All confidence in their officers had been lost, and all reliance upon their own strength utterly annihilated. They were a mob, surrounded by camp-followers, and all but pursued by another mob, who, impatient for plunder, entered the cantonments almost before our soldiers quitted them. Day after night, and night after day, they proceeded on their toilsome retreat—armed men mixed up with camp-followers—fired upon in all directions—exposed to every possible severity—without clothes, without food—without any means of shelter or protection from the severity of the climate, or any means of conveying the wounded, the sick, the women, or the children. Day after day and night after night they continued to press forward, as long as the human frame could endure such hardships; but at last the whole body became disorganised; many of them were given up to the chief who had engaged to provide for their safety; others were killed or taken prisoners, and when this disastrous march came to a close, one only member of that army remained to narrate the melancholy history of its sufferings.

He reserved his opinions on the

causes of these disasters in consideration of the inquiries pending in India. He believed that the officer who had the command of the ill-fated army which was driven out of Cabul did not possess the power of preventing the evils which had occurred. He was in very ill-health, and subsequently a fall from his horse wholly incapacitated him for active exertions to remedy the evils with which he and the army were surrounded; but after the first few days, particularly after the negotiations at Cabul had commenced, it became hopeless for him to think of maintaining his position, for it was evident that sooner or later a movement must be made to march the troops from Cabul into some place of safety. The Duke highly commended the efforts of the present Governor-General in carrying into effect the orders issued by the late Government for collecting the troops in the Indus with a view to relieving the forces still remaining in the Affghan territory. He shewed the great obstacles which were to be overcome, and the difficulty of procuring sufficient means of conveyance. He spoke with admiration of the maintenance by Sir Robert Sale of his menaced and dangerous position at Jellalabad, of the wisdom of the instructions issued by the Governor-General of the 4th July, 1842, and of the gallant execution of them by General Nott. He considered the Governor-General entitled to much commendation for the mode in which these instructions were conveyed. He had read many documents of that character, but he had seen none more deserving of eulogy. Major-General Nott accepted the offer most gallantly, and carried it into

prompt execution. He (the Duke of Wellington) honoured him for it. (*Loud cheers.*) He did not hesitate for a moment in undertaking to carry into effect the Governor-General's instructions. But the willingness with which he seconded the Governor-General's wishes was alike honourable to all parties engaged in the transaction. He hoped that their Lordships would unanimously concur with him in the vote of thanks which it was his intention to propose to Major-General Nott, for the valuable services which he had rendered to his country. Prior to his receiving these instructions he had been engaged twice with the enemy, once at Candahar. On the 5th of August he defeated an enemy very superior in force to the army under his own command. He obtained a victory over the enemy at Jellalabad, as well as at Ghuznee. The forts of this latter place were attacked, the enemy were compelled to evacuate, and possession was thus obtained. In the meantime, the Governor-General had been in communication and correspondence with General Pollock, who was in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. He was supplied with the means of conveyance, with provisions and ammunition. The same success attended his march between the Khyber Pass and Jellalabad, and on the road to Cabul. He advanced with the force under his command, and in the very valley in which he (the Duke of Wellington) had stated that the massacre had taken place he achieved a great victory. This brave officer was exposed, day by day, to continued attacks until he reached Cabul, and planted the standard on the heights of that place. On the 16th of September

Major-Gen. Nott, after defeating the enemy in several engagements, succeeded in forming a junction with the other portions of the army, at the spot where their disasters had commenced in the middle of September. He (the Duke of Wellington) had stated, that the Governor-General had landed in India on the 28th of February; his (the Governor-General's) orders relating to the first transaction which took place after his arrival were given on the 15th of March. Between that date and the 16th of September the great misfortune to which he had referred was redressed. He (the Duke of Wellington) trusted that their Lordships would permit him to hope that, as her Majesty had been pleased most graciously to express her approbation of the valour displayed by her troops engaged in that war, the House would sanction unanimously the vote of thanks which he had the honour to propose for its adoption. (*Cheers.*) There was another subject with respect to which he had a few words to address to their Lordships. The enemy was in possession of several captives: these were delivered up between the 16th and the 21st of the month, by which time all were in the hands of the brigadier-general. General Nott had succeeded in rescuing many from captivity and slavery. From the period at which the Governor-General landed in India and when his first orders were given, more was done to remedy the misfortunes which had taken place during the months of September and July than the most sanguine minds could have anticipated. (*Cheers.*)

Lord Auckland seconded the motion; acknowledging the most

temperate, judicious, and impressive manner in which the noble Duke had brought the subject before their Lordships." On his own part, he explained, that the Government of India were advised that the force at Cabul was more than amply sufficient for every emergency which called for it; and he had even been pressed to reduce a part of the force there. He had sent home his resignation three or four months before the outbreak at Cabul, when tranquillity reigned there: when intelligence reached India of the disasters, he would gladly have remained to grapple with them; but his successor was already on the sea, and all that he could do was to provide the means of meeting the difficulties. The want of carriages was mainly caused by the desertion of the camel drivers; but Major Outram had already exerted himself in collecting camels and stores, and 3,000 were sent to General Nott. On what might be supposed to be questionable points he said nothing; but, by the order of the 4th of July he thought his successor became a partner in the expedition from Candahar to Cabul, and in the combined operations; the consequence of which had been the wiping off the stain upon our military honour, and the conferring an immense benefit on India.

The Marquess of Lansdowne concurred in a limited expression of thanks. He alluded to the "extreme caution" displayed by Lord Ellenborough, not for the purpose of casting any censure upon any one, but in order to do full justice to those officers who took the responsibility upon themselves of advancing, as they did,

in the most perilous circumstances.

Lord Fitzgerald replied to this point of "extreme caution," that even the generals themselves were fully conscious of the caution which ought to be exercised, circumstanced as they were, in making any movement in advance. On the 20th of April, for instance, General Pollock said, "My situation at the present moment is a difficult one; and much as I deprecate any retrograde movement, such a step is by no means improbable, as I have not yet been able to get supplies in sufficient quantities to warrant my remaining here."

The Marquess of Clanricarde took some exceptions to Lord Ellenborough's conduct, that he had obstructed the advance on Cabul, and had contemplated the abandonment of the prisoners; quoting passages from the official papers in support of his construction. Even with respect to the order of July 4th, any person reading that order, according to the simple meaning of the words, would say that it was a permission to advance, but an instruction to retreat. He would not say anything as to the taking away the famous gates of Somnauth.

Lord Brougham vindicated Lord Ellenborough from charges of vacillation and infirmity of purpose. "Extreme caution! I ask, in these circumstances and conditions could any caution be deemed extreme?" He was cautious; he did reflect; did he hesitate? Lord Brougham read the despatch of the 15th of March, to show that Lord Ellenborough's determination was taken from the first. He contrasted the language used by the Opposition in that House and out of doors;

"My noble friends here speak smoothly, speak softly, on the subject. One may say of them as was said by an inspired poet of others, 'The words of their mouths are soft as butter, having war in their hearts.' 'Their words are smoother than oil, yet be they very swords.' But those who elsewhere have dealt with the conduct of the Governor-General show or wage the 'war that is in their hearts'; they brandish 'the very swords,' be they more or less sharp, more or less trenchant, with which they are by nature endowed: but they omit the butter and the oil. I protest that in three long months of uninterrupted abuse and calumny, no phrase has been used more gentle than the 'base,' or 'un-English,' 'reckless,' 'dastardly,' 'cowardly' conduct of the Governor-General."

Lord Brougham also alluded to the Somnauth gates proclamation, and the order for conveying the gates. "Something has been said about a proclamation and about a despatch; and I heartily agree with those who lament that the Governor-General in one of those despatches suffered himself for a moment to be led away in alluding to the conduct of his predecessor, which remarks I think he ought to have spared. But that is not what they are harping at out of doors and elsewhere; it is at the language, the style of the proclamation. This language was open to observation: but the style of a proclamation or a speech is a matter of trifling importance; I am looking at the deeds of the Governor-General."

The Marquess of Lansdowne explained, that he did not condemn the "extreme caution," but only spoke of it as enhancing the re-

sponsibility of the Generals, and therefore their merits.

Lord Brougham's vindication of the Somnauth proclamation called up the Bishop of Salisbury and the Bishop of Chichester; who differed widely with his excuse of it. Lord Brougham expressed his conviction that the words of the proclamation would not bear the construction that had been generally applied to them.

Lord Minto guarded himself against being supposed to concur in the more extensive construction which had been put on the vote of thanks to Lord Ellenborough.

The resolutions were carried without opposition.

Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on the same day moved the same resolutions. He studiously abstained from references to merely political matters. He gave a graphic description of the operations and events in Affghanistan, beginning with the outbreak of the general insurrection in October 1841. Sir Robert Sale, sent to force the passes between Cabul and Gundamuk, was unable to return to Cabul, and therefore occupied Jellalabad. Captain Woodburn and 108 invalids were cut off in Kohistan; Sir Alex. Burnes and his brother were assassinated at Cabul. It became necessary that Lord Auckland should consider the steps to be taken: he recommended the concentration of a force of 10,000 or 12,000 men between the Sutlej and the Jumna; and writing on the 3d December, before he knew of the final disasters at Cabul, he said—"It would be in vain to speculate upon the issue of the contest at Cabul; but in the extreme event of the military possession of that city and the surrounding territory

having been entirely lost, it is not our intention to direct new and extensive operations for the re-establishment of our supremacy throughout Affghanistan." On the 19th February, after hearing of General Wild's failure to force the Khyber Pass for the relief of General Sale, Lord Auckland thus expressed himself—"Since we have heard of the misfortunes in the Khyber Pass, and have become convinced, that with the difficulties at present opposed to us, and in the actual state of our preparations, we could not expect, at least in this year, to maintain a position in the Jellalabad districts for any effective purpose, we have made our directions in regard to withdrawal from Jellalabad clear and positive; and we shall rejoice to learn that Major-General Pollock will have anticipated these more express orders by confining his efforts to the same object."

He said at the same time, to show that he was not regardless of the state of the prisoners at Cabul, "The painful situation of the officers' families, and European and native soldiers, who are prisoners in Affghanistan, engages our most anxious thought; and any measures which we can adopt with a fair and honourable prospect of advantage for their comfort or release will be eagerly adopted by us." On the 10th February, Lord Auckland gave orders to General Nott, at Candahar, to "act solely so as may best, in your judgment, secure the paramount object of the safety of the troops placed under your orders, and may uphold, at the same time, the honour of the British arms." In an interview with Mr. Clerk, who had been resident at Lahore, and who recommended the recovery of Cabul, Sir

Jasper Nicolls, the Commander-in-Chief, expressed a doubt whether the British had "either army or funds sufficient to renew this contest."

Sir Robert Peel did not blame Lord Auckland; with a knowledge of the event it was easy to be military critics. But Lord Auckland's first duty was to provide for the safety of the empire entrusted to his charge; and to watch indications of hostility from without. And what was the position of the armies at Cabul and Candahar? Communication was intercepted. The army at Candahar, under General Nott, was 549 miles from the Indus—from Bukhur on the Indus. But between the army and that point there was also interposed the Bolan Pass. The army of Cabul was 540 miles from Ferozepore, the nearest town of British India. In order to afford aid to the force at Cabul, the whole Punjaub would have had to be crossed, and this too at a time when, it must be well known to many honourable Gentlemen, a feeling and aspirit prevailed among the Sikh troops not the most favourable to such a movement. Do honourable Gentlemen remember that between Ferozepore and Cabul there is the Khyber Pass—that for 193 miles out of 540 the country is of a nature, as regards military communication, exceeding in difficulty any other country in the globe? I say that Lord Auckland, viewing the then state of India, acted, in my opinion, most wisely in collecting the forces in British India, and taking time to deliberate what course of policy he should pursue. In accordance with that conviction, though differing as to the original policy of the war, Sir Robert Peel had

joined in voting thanks to Lord Auckland for the zeal he had manifested in directing the resources of India in aid of the military operations.

Such was the condition of affairs when Lord Ellenborough assumed the Government. The first letter that he wrote on the subject of the course to be pursued, was dated the 15th March, and from this Sir Robert Peel read a long extract. Lord Ellenborough says—"Whatever course we may hereafter take must rest solely upon military considerations, and have, in the first instance, regard to the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, at Ghuznee, at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and Candahar; to the security of our troops now in the field from all unnecessary risk; and, finally, to the re-establishment of our military reputation, by the infliction of some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans, which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment upon those who commit atrocities, and violate their faith, and that we withdraw ultimately from Affghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the King we have set up has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of [the nation over which he has been placed]." [Lord Ellenborough objects to the suggestion of Major Rawlinson, to make over Candahar to Kamram, the nominal ruler of Herat, an incapable sovereign known only by the fame of his vices; and expresses an opinion that it is erroneous to suppose that the maintaining a forward position in Upper Affghanistan would have

the effect of controlling the Sikhs, the Beloochees, or Scindians; the knowledge that we possess in India, a strong army, ready to advance, would be a much more effectual means of controul.] The letter proceeds; "We would, therefore, strongly impress upon the commanders of the forces employed in Afghanistan and Scinde, the importance of incurring no unnecessary risk, and of bringing their troops into action under circumstances which may afford full scope to the superiority they derive from their discipline. At the same time, we are aware that no great object can be accomplished without incurring some risk; and we should consider that the object of striking a decisive blow at the Affghans, more especially if such a blow could be struck in combination with measures for the relief of Ghuznee—a blow which might re-establish our military character beyond the Indus, and leave a deep impression of our power, and of the vigour with which it would be applied to punish an atrocious enemy—would be one for which risk might be justifiably incurred, all due and possible precaution being taken to diminish such necessary risk, and to secure decisive success. The commanders of the forces in Upper and Lower Afghanistan will, in all the operations they may design, bear in mind these general views and opinions of the Government of India. They will in the first instance endeavour to relieve all the garrisons in Afghanistan which are now surrounded by the enemy. The relief of these garrisons is a point deeply affecting the military character of the army, and deeply interesting the feelings of their country; but to make a rash

attempt to effect such relief, in any case, without a reasonable prospect of success, would be to afford no real aid to the brave men who are surrounded, and fruitlessly to sacrifice other good soldiers, whose preservation is equally dear to the Government they serve. To effect the release of the prisoners taken at Cabul, is an object likewise deeply interesting in point of feeling and of honour. That object can, probably, only be accomplished by taking hostages from such part of the country as may be in, or may come into our possession; and, with reference to this object, and to that of the relief of Ghuznee, it may possibly become a question, in the event of Major-General Pollock's effecting a junction with Sir Robert Sale, whether the united force shall return to the country below the Khyber Pass, or take a forward position near Jellalabad, or even advance to Cabul. We are fully sensible of the advantages which would be derived from the occupation of Cabul, the scene of our great disaster, and of so much crime, even for a week—of the means which it might afford of recovering the prisoners, of the gratification which it would give to the army, and of the effect which it would have upon our enemies. Our withdrawal might then be made to rest upon an official declaration of the grounds upon which we retired, as solemn as that which accompanied our advance; and we should retire as a conquering, not as a defeated power. But we cannot sanction the occupation of an advanced position beyond the Khyber Pass by Major-General Pollock, unless that General should be satisfied that he can, without depending upon the forbearance of

the tribes near the Pass, which, obtained only by purchase, must under all circumstances be precarious, and without depending upon the fidelity of the Sikh chiefs, or upon the power of those chiefs to restrain their troops—upon neither of which can any reliance be safely placed—feel assured that he can, by his own strength, overawe and overcome all who dispute the Pass, and keep up at all times his communication with Peshawur and the Indus.”

This letter made it evident, that on the 15th March, Lord Ellenborough’s main objects were to relieve the garrisons, to rescue the prisoners, and to reestablish the military supremacy of the British arms, if even only for a time, in Cabul and Affghanistan, but that he did not contemplate a permanent occupation of Affghanistan. Those objects had been accomplished, and the policy had been practically carried out. On the 19th April he issued an order to General Nott to withdraw from Candahar; but under what circumstances? with recent news of several reverses. In further justification, Sir Robert Peel referred to a letter by General Pollock, dated Jellalabad, April 20th, in which the General said, “That he had no confidence in Affghan support, and that he saw too many difficulties to warrant an advance on Cabul: “but,” he added, “to withdraw from this place at the present moment, would enable the enemy to concentrate all their strength in the vicinity of Candahar; which until the junction of General England, would embarrass Major-General Nott.” General Nott, writing on the 18th April, stated that in the event of field operations, he should be in want of

men, ammunition, carriages, and money. These two letters written almost in the same day, completely justified the order of the 19th April; and, on another occasion, Lord Ellenborough said most justly—“True it is, I might conciliate public favour by directing an advance; but if, by a precipitate act of that kind, if by the want of true courage to recede when retreat was for the public interest, I compromised the safety of India, I never during my existence should cease to upbraid myself.” Lord Ellenborough, however, took steps towards the provision of the armies, and providing them with carriage; saying, in a despatch of the 16th of September, that General Pollock’s and General Nott’s armies must be supplied, cost what it might: and that it was better to have a thousand camels too many than one hundred too few. How the field for supply had been exhausted, might be understood from the fact that the loss between November, 1838, and November, 1839, was not less than 32,000 beasts of burthen; yet 16,500 were collected. Ultimately, Lord Ellenborough had the satisfaction of seeing that army, a portion of which was once dispirited, retire behind the Sutlej, full of spirit, full of joy, and in a state of the greatest efficiency. Lord John Russell had commented on a former occasion on Lord Ellenborough’s supposed misconduct to a public servant of the East India Company, Mr. Amos, who was said to have been insulted; as a caution against acting on erroneous statements and impressions, Sir Robert Peel read a letter from Mrs. Amos, addressed to a friend, and dated “St. Ibbs, Hitchen, 12th February, 1843,” containing

this statement. "You probably may have noticed in Lord John Russell's speech on Thursday last, that he asserted that Mr. Amos resigned his appointment in Calcutta in consequence of having been insulted by Lord Ellenborough. Now, as there is not a word of truth in this statement (*loud cheers*), I think it right to contradict it, at least amongst Mr. Amos's old and valued friends. When he went out to India five years ago, Mr. Amos always intended to resign in 1843, and I am sure nothing would induce him to remain at Calcutta another year, now that all his family are here, his children just springing into manhood, and requiring all a father's care and example. As to Lord Ellenborough's conduct, it has been one of unvaried politeness and civility. I believe they were mutually pleased with each other, and when Mr. Amos wrote to Lord Ellenborough in the autumn, when he was up the country, saying it was his intention to resign, Lord Ellenborough replied, that he was extremely sorry to lose so very agreeable a colleague."

Sir Robert Peel, then, amidst the cheers of the House, reviewed with admiration the particular achievements of the several Generals. He dwelt on General Pollock's humane attention to the soldiers under his command, and his skill in cheering the dispirited Sepoys; which he likened to Alexander's exhortation to the Macedonian phalanx, when, terrified at the aspect of the passes in those very regions, "*illi demissis capitibus tacere perseverarent.*" On the 4th of July, Lord Ellenborough offered to General Nott, the option of advancing; stating to him at the same time the diffi-

culties he must encounter in such a movement, and after fully considering all the advantages and disadvantages of an advance, the General stated that he had made up his mind to incur the responsibility of such a measure, and to make a decisive attempt to re-establish the British name and authority in Affghanistan. He also said to Lord Ellenborough, "I am most anxious, notwithstanding the conduct of the Affghan chiefs, that our army should leave a deep impression on the people of this country of our character for forbearance and humanity. Sir Robert also related the exploits of Sir Robert Sale, so well known. He quoted the letter of Lady Sale, whose name and her husband's would long be familiar words in the mouths of the people in this country; spoke with honour of Colonel Dennie and Lieutenant Sturt (both dead), and of Lieutenant Mein and Serjeant Deane, who rescued Sturt, after his mortal wound.

Sir R. Peel concluded, amid loud and general cheering, by expressing a hope that the decisive proofs which we had given that our energies and our military virtues are unabated, would constitute a great additional guarantee of continued peace.

Lord John Russell concurred in the vote of thanks for the *military* operations; to the conductors of which he paid some further compliments; but the question occurred, whether Lord Ellenborough was the director of those operations? Much of what Sir Robert Peel had said was due to Lord Auckland, who on hearing of the misfortunes of Cabul, had ordered two bodies of troops to be collected, one under General Pollock, the

other under General England; and the body which was the first finally to take the field was that under General England. At this distance, he did not *blame* the order of the 19th of April, repeated in the orders of 15th May and 1st June, all of which contemplated General Pollock's retreat by the shortest route; but was the Governor-General entitled to *thanks*? The degree of praise he might claim amounted to this, that arriving in India at a time when great disasters had befallen our troops, he took a sound and rational view of the actual situation of affairs, and used every means and all the diligence in his power to forward supplies to the troops. Beyond this he (Lord John Russell) found it impossible to go. He did not think that the order given in July to General Nott, to advance if he thought fit, did give the Governor-General claims to the thanks of the House of Commons. Still, he must also say, that the motion to give thanks to the Governor-General having been made, and the motion being according to precedent, he did not wish to take upon himself the responsibility of giving it a negative. He had heard, on what he considered good authority, a story that Lord Ellenborough had offered an affront to Mr. Amos; but that was disproved by Mrs. Amos's letter.

Mr. George Banks supported the motion.

Mr. Hutt who concurred in the praise accorded to the valour of the troops and to Lord Ellenborough's zeal, took exception to the excesses committed by the troops during the war. Ghuznee was a strong town, with a population of nearly 10,000 inhabitants. It was for-

merly the seat of the Mahometan empire, and Mr. Elphinstone described it as exhibiting many signs of former magnificence. Ghuznee was taken and destroyed, the work of destruction going on for three days and three nights. It extended for three miles round the city. The temple which contained the tomb of the Sultan Mahmoud, which was looked upon with peculiar sanctity, and had for 800 years escaped the ravages of native warfare, was utterly destroyed; and it was boasted in a despatch that the razed temple and tomb of Mahmoud looked down upon the blackened ruins of Ghuznee. Istaliff, after a brilliant action, fell into the hands of General M'Cas-kill. The next day, the General, writing to head-quarters, said, "I directed the town to be set on fire in several places, after taking out various supplies which might be useful to our troops; and the work of demolition is still proceeding, under the direction of Major Saunders of the Engineers." This place was, according to the despatch, occupied by no less than 15,000 persons. The forts, heights, and suburbs, were successively won; and, as the despatch described it, those persons, including women and children, were driven from their homes up into the snowy mountains. At Cabul, the grand bazaar and the Feringhi mosque were demolished. The principal sufferers in the destruction of Cabul were the Hindoo merchants, who relied confidently upon us for protection, and had nothing whatever to do with the murder of Sir William M'Naghten. Not only was Cabul itself destroyed, but all the cultivated ground around it was ravaged. The orchards, which were so much

praised in Oriental literature, were laid waste, and village after village was destroyed in the surrounding district. Jellalabad was a considerable city, containing little less than a population of 10,000 persons; it was one of the most beautiful cities in Central Asia when it was entered by our troops; they left it a heap of ruins. Though not given in the book which had been laid upon the table, the history of the destruction of Jellalabad was but too well known. There were few cities which had so much to recommend them as Jellalabad when it was entered by our troops; but when they left it, it was one scene of blackness, of ashes, and of ruin. What was the result of our conduct? We had infuriated the people of Afghanistan, and must abandon all hope of succeeding in our commercial views and speculations in that quarter.

Sir Henry Hardinge was convinced that many of these reports were wholly untrue. Such had been the case before. Some months previously, when it became necessary for General Nott, with a view to the safety of the troops at Candahar, to turn out a considerable number of the inhabitants, the Indian press indulged in the most libellous attacks upon that gallant officer, and accused him of having committed the most extravagant excesses and cruelties upon the unfortunate inhabitants of that town. Now the reports which had since been received from General Nott's army proved distinctly that there was not a word of truth in that accusation. To the reports now current there had not been time for those implicated to reply. It must be observed, that when a victorious army was

marching over a country wherein its policy was to destroy the fortifications, it was very difficult to distinguish between what might be fortifications and what private property, more particularly in a country where so many of the houses contained loopholes, and bore so much the appearance of fortresses. He had occasion to know, however, that the facts respecting Istaliff had been perverted. Istaliff did not contain so many inhabitants: there were not only the usual inhabitants of the town, but a great number of other persons collected around it. When it was thought necessary to order General M'Caskill to march to and attack Istaliff, it was well known that the chiefs of Ghilzie, one of whom was implicated in the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes, were there. There was also there a large military force, consisting of 14,000 or 15,000 men, and not as the hon. Member described, that number of peaceful inhabitants. A great number of persons who had fled to Istaliff from Cabul and other places, confiding in the strength of the town, took refuge, in the midst of the attack, in its strongest points. He had therefore no hesitation in saying, that it would not have been prudent or wise on the part of our troops, numbering as they did but 4,000, and opposed as they were to a force of 14,000, to have ceased firing upon getting into the town. Indeed, many of our troops, and among them Lieutenant Evans, had been killed in the town. The honourable Member spoke of the cruelty of turning out the women in the snow—at a time when there was no snow; but setting that aside, there were at the period of this attack at the end of the town

500 women, a large portion of whom had come from Cabul, and who were completely at the mercy of our troops; we had it not only from General M'Caskill's report, but from the libellers of the Indian press themselves, that the conduct of our troops on that occasion was most exemplary, and that not a single woman had been either hurt or insulted by them.

Now, when he recollected that among the Affghans there was no such thing as capitulation, and that they never took or gave quarter, he did not think General M'Caskill had acted improperly in allowing the troops to destroy the town. Strict orders had been given on the 15th of November not to interfere with the inhabitants of Cabul, nor to injure the city itself; and the fact that the people had returned to their usual occupations by the 21st, and that "abundance reigned in the camp," confirmed the supposition that these orders had been obeyed. General Pollock had, in fact, confined himself to the narrowest limits of retaliation—the destruction of the Mosque fitted up with plunder from our army, and of the bazaar where the remains of Sir William M'Naughten were treated with indignity.

Sir J. Colebrook and Sir Robert Inglis having spoken in favour of the Motion,

Mr. Hume, imputing much of the mischief to Lord Ellenborough's journey northward, away from the advice of his Council, desired further information; and moved, by way of amendment, on the first resolution, that the thanks of the House to Lord Ellenborough be deferred until certain documents should be produced.

Mr. Bingham Baring explained,

that the documents already had been produced, for they were in the Report before the House. In the course of further debating,

Lord Ebrington said, he had no objection to award Lord Ellenborough thanks, as a good Commissary General.

The Motion was supported by Mr. Hogg, Colonel Wood, Captain Bernal, Sir Howard Douglas, Mr. Charles Wood, and Mr. Augustus Stafford O'Brien.

Mr. Hume eventually withdrew his Amendment; the first resolution was carried; and the remainder passed without opposition. The Speaker was ordered to transmit the thanks of the House to the Governor-General of India, to be communicated to the officers named.

Indian affairs again became the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, on the 2d March, upon a motion brought forward by Mr. Roebuck, for a select committee to inquire into the causes which had led to the late war in Affghanistan. His motion was for a committee of inquiry; before which he proposed to prove that the war was impolitic and unjust; and that the late ministers, when called on for their defence, had garbled the evidence of the facts. If he was mistaken in these accusations, those ministers, confident in their own integrity, would, of course, be the foremost supporters of a motion for a searching inquisition into their conduct; if they resisted that motion, he should have no alternative left but condemnation of them. He had a precedent in Mr. Burke's committee of 1783, on the Indian administration of Mr. Hastings. His first charge was, that this war was unjust and im-

politic, because it was a war of aggression ; it being, in his opinion, essential, in order to render a war just, that it should be defensive. He was not now appealing to ancient Greeks and Romans, but to a nation of modern Christians, by whom this principle could not be disputed. He would admit that a war might be aggressive in appearance, and yet defensive in reality. But then the apprehension of danger must be a reasonable one, and the attack must be made on the party from whom that danger was to be apprehended. We must not knock down Thomas for fear of Richard. Now, he would say, that if the name of Britain had suffered, it was mainly through the mischievous activity of the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had kindled wars in every region of the world, from western America to eastern China. He charged the noble Lord, not as some had charged him, with treasonably favouring the enemies of his country, but with knowing nothing of the way to conduct international negotiations, and with interfering in matters with which England had no concern. After drawing an outline of the geography of the British possessions in the East Indies, and of the Affghan boundaries, Mr. Roebuck gave a short history of the Royal family of Cabul, and of the affairs of Affghanistan ; from which he proceeded to a similar narrative of Persian affairs, and adverted to a treaty of 1814, by which England was bound not to interfere in any dispute between Persia and Affghanistan, unless requested by both those nations to act as mediator. He censured the mission of Sir Alexander Burnes as amounting in truth to the employment of

a spy, and cited declarations of the British Government professing neutrality and non-interference. The dread of danger from Russia through Persia had filled the minds of the rulers of England ; and whom did they attack ? Not Russia—not Persia—but Dost Mahomed, a friend of their own. By way of precaution against a strong enemy, they attacked a weak friend. He called on an English House of Commons to rebuke this gross outrage on honour and honesty. Then the British Government had attempted to set up Schah Soojah—who, he must observe, was not the legitimate sovereign—against Dost Mahomed, who was beloved by his own subjects, and reputed to be one of the ablest princes in the East ; and all upon this pretext of danger from Russia through Persia by the siege of Herat, and the probably consequent seizure of Affghanistan. But the siege of Herat was presently raised, and even that pretext was then cut away. So much for the honesty of this war—now for its expediency. There was no danger from Russia ; and if there had been any, the way to meet it was not to put down Dost Mahomed. Whence had the English Cabinet derived its fear of the successful invasion of these countries by Russia ? Even Alexander, with the finest army then in the world, had not achieved his objects. On the other hand, the Mahometan conquerors had not found a united government in India like that now wielded by Britain. Why then should we have feared the aggression of Russia upon our Indian territories ? If we wanted to quarrel with Russia, we ought to have attacked her, not in Cabul,

but in the Baltic and the Black Sea: but there was really nothing to dread from her. She had not money to make head against us; in one month, we could sweep her from every sea. He charged Lord Palmerston with having been deluded by the idle gossip of letters too ridiculous to be the grounds of any serious proceeding. But even in the noble Lord's own view, were his means adapted to his end? No; his course should have been to consolidate the British possessions—to remonstrate with Persia—to fix the friendship of Dost Mahomed—and to leave Afghanistan unmolested. But it was another ground of charge against the late Government, that they had garbled the evidence laid by them before Parliament. They had made Sir A. Burnes's correspondence appear an authority in their favour, when, in truth, it was an authority against them; and this they had contrived, by not only omitting some passages, but by altering the words of others. This he could prove before a committee, from a published work, containing the letters of Sir A. Burnes, in the shape in which they really were transmitted to the Foreign Office. A letter had been sent to that department by Lord Wellesley, who had omitted to keep a copy; and when Lord Wellesley asked for a copy of it from that department, the answer was, that it had been mislaid. But if a committee were granted, that letter, he suspected, would be forthcoming. He thought he had now made out such a *prima facie* case as entitled him to a committee; and he asked for it in the name and for the sake of his country, whose honour was stained by those transactions.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. He had documents in his own power which would prove the garbling of the evidence, especially in the instance of Sir A. Burnes's letters.

Lord John Russell rose to defend the late Ministry. He referred to the repeated occasions on which the subject had been before the House, the last time in 1842, on a motion for papers, when only nine voted with the mover. He denied the applicability of the precedents cited by Mr. Roebuck; for they occurred when it took a year to communicate with India, and Parliament could only learn the facts by means of a secret committee. In the present case, the war was undertaken four years ago, and all its circumstances and causes were known to Parliament. Alluding to Mr. Roebuck's language, he said that terms had been applied to Lord Auckland and Lord Palmerston, which were not fitting; and he felt strongly the force of the great Condé's remark, "These libellers impute to us exactly that sort of motive, by which, if they were placed in the situations in which we stand, they would be themselves actuated." Lord John Russell denied that Sir A. Burnes's papers were garbled; Mr. Roebuck had brought no proof of the charge; and in his specimen, the passage omitted, was quite immaterial. Lord Fitzgerald had testified that there was no unfair garbling; nor did the question depend upon the opinion of a single officer, however meritorious. Lord John Russell proceeded to touch upon the points of Mr. Roebuck's review. The views of Lord Auckland did not depend on the succession of the throne of Cabul, but upon the

threatened aggression on our empire. Sir John Macdonald, who rather decried the notion of a Russian invasion of India, said, it would be made under the mantle of Persian authority, by Persian troops, officered by Russians. Sir John Malcolm said, the danger was lest through too much caution and reserve, England should allow the policy of Russia to be carried so far, that Russia could not retrace her steps. The events of the last few years had justified their foresight; the King of Persia actually began the aggression on Herat. Lord John Russell read a letter by Lord Auckland, dated 13th May, 1838, in which he spoke of recent circumstances having *altered* his views, as it might now be necessary to oppose the advances of Persia and the activity of Russian agents; which proved that originally he was not disposed to a rash interference. Dost Mahomed's own demands had defeated the alliance with him. He cited official letters, and the Indian newspapers, to show the state of feverish excitement and apprehensions which the rumours of Russian intrigue kept up in India. One newspaper declared, that "the conquest of the Heratics by the Persians, is, indeed, the conquest of the Punjaub and Hindostan;" and the worst forebodings were strengthened by the advance of a Russian army to Khiva. At the same time, it must be remembered, the ground of India was strewn with ruined thrones and broken sceptres; and there were those always to be found who were ready to seek the revival of their lost power. The British power in India depended upon displaying that boldness in encountering danger which had formerly been displayed. The opi-

nion of Sir Henry Fane, the late Commander-in-Chief in India, had been cited against the expedition; Lord John Russell read letters from Sir Henry offering himself to relieve Herat; though he had doubts as to whether Dost Mahomed or Schah Soojah should be supported; and after the army had advanced 400 miles, he did express an opinion against the continued occupation of Affghanistan; but that was a question altogether different from that of its original occupation. Lord John Russell cited several precedents of interference in the affairs of foreign nations—as that of Holland in the affairs of England, after the Revolution; of France and England in Spain; and of the British Government, in supporting the Great Mogul. He also quoted the testimony of Mr. Masson, Dr. Lord, Major Tod, and Sir A. Burnes himself, in favour of Schah Soojah's popularity. As to the military disasters on which Mr. Roebuck had touched lightly, they formed no necessary result of the occupation of the country; and had they not happened, he believed that we should have left the country in a state of neutrality, with the arts of peace prevailing; but, undoubtedly, that able officer Sir Wm. M'Naughten was deceived into a state of undue security. He cited the testimony of General Gubbin and others, that the proclamation of Simla in 1838 had had a great effect in restoring confidence and tranquillity in India. He enumerated several internal improvements which Lord Auckland had effected in India. Mr. Roebuck had said, that Russia should have been met in the Baltic—that would have brought war on this country; whereas the

object was merely to repel her advance on India ; and the result had been satisfactory to the security of India, and to peace with Russia. Lord John Russell contended that Lord Palmerston's policy had tended to maintain the peace of the world—as in the case of the settlement of Belgium, and of Turkey defended against a rebellious vassal : and he concluded by offering a direct negative to the motion.

Mr. D'Israeli said, that Lord J. Russell had made no answer to Mr. Roebuck ; and he went on to argue against the policy which had disturbed the natural barriers to the invasion of India. Russia, from no moral fault of her government, but from her physical and geographical circumstances, held a position menacing to the whole world, and might ultimately possess both the Sound and the Dardanelles ; commanding points now in the possession of the two weakest powers in Europe ; but it was not on the Sutledge, nor in the Hindoo Cush that encroachments were to be met. If the inquiry were refused, the responsibility of the Whig Ministers would be voted a dream.

Mr. Escott supported the motion in a vigorous speech, following up several of Mr. Roebuck's arguments. The question was, whether the representatives of a free people were not to be allowed to inquire into the causes of the war, and its necessity, for the true interests of the country.

Sir R. Peel remarked, that two distinct and separate questions had been brought under the consideration of the House ; whether or not the expedition into Afghanistan was consistent with sound policy ; and whether it was fitting that the House of Commons should

appoint a select committee to enquire into the policy of that proceeding. From the first, when the expedition was mentioned in the Queen's Speech, he had entertained strong doubts of its policy, and had said that the restoration of Schah Soojah was the same as if Charles the Tenth were forced upon the French. The Duke of Wellington too had predicted that the difficulties would commence when the military operations had succeeded. If, therefore, he opposed the present motion, it must not be inferred that he approved of that policy. Subsequent events, indeed, had confirmed his opinion that Schah Soojah was unpopular ; Colonel Dennie had remarked that the Prince's court was composed solely of Hindoos, without a single Affghan in it. He therefore doubted the policy of supporting a Prince who could not command the affections of the people ; and of separating the army at a distance of 600 miles from its resources, with passes in the interval which could not be commanded. It was a different question whether he should lend the influence of Government to procure an inquiry into a great operation that had taken place four years ago ; and he could not disregard what had been the usage and practice of governments on succeeding to the secrets of office. The foreign policy of Ministers would always be a subject of contention. "Revolutions of Governments have taken place ; has there been an instance where those who have succeeded to power on such revolutions have ever used the influence of their office to condemn the acts of their predecessors ? And would it be just to establish such a precedent ? I must say,

that those who are in power and in office ought to be most careful that the use of that particular authority and power which office gives them should not be influenced by party considerations. I for one will not be influenced by them. If I were to submit to such influence, certainly party considerations might induce me to give my vote in support of this motion. I complain of the course intended to be adopted towards the present Governor-General: a right honourable Gentleman opposite proposes to move a vote of censure upon that noble Lord: I think that vote unnecessary and uncalled for: here is an opportunity for retaliation; but I decline being influenced by any such feelings."

Nor could he forget that in 1840, when he was in Opposition, the subject was equally open to debate, and they then possessed nearly all the information that they now had. "We had at that time the means of judging of the policy of the operations: the papers then produced gave us that power; but while in Opposition no motion was made founded upon those papers; and I must say, that now we are in power, I will not be the man to adopt a course which I did not adopt in Opposition, and at a time when there were better grounds for doing so."

When he had opposed the grant of money to Lord Keane, some of those who were now loudest in reprobating the principle of the war were then loudest in approbation of it. If this committee were granted there ought to be another on the Syrian War. Such a course would end in transferring the Executive Government from the Crown to the House of Commons. Because, if on every point of ques-

tionable policy this House were to have a Committee of inquiry—if such Committee were to have the power of sending for persons, papers, and records—if it were to ransack every public office for official documents, and summon every Minister of the Crown to give evidence before it, the practical result must be that the Executive Government would be suspended. Sir R. Peel bore testimony that the published papers were not garbled, but that they gave such an account of the motives for undertaking the expedition as enabled the House to form a fair and unbiassed judgment on the policy which had led to its adoption. The proposed inquiry would lead to a development of all the grounds of suspicion against Russia; Russia might retort with complaints of English agents in Circassia, and avow that her agents had been sent to Cabul in retaliation; and the inquiry would be forced on at a time when our relations with Russia were on the most friendly footing, and when by the new treaty, the foundation had been laid, and it was but the foundation, of a more liberal commercial intercourse with that power. That Russia had taken no advantage of our military disasters in Cabul proved the sincerity of her friendly disposition. On the contrary, her influence had been exercised in attempting to save the lives of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in Bokhara. The power of the British arms had been vindicated on the scene of their reverse, and our unfriendly relations with Affghanistan had ceased. Let not the House, therefore, establish a precedent which would be at once prejudicial to the public interest, and the peaceful relations at

present subsisting with foreign powers.

Lord Palmerston contrasted the harshness of Mr. Roebuck's terms with the weakness of his arguments; and remarked, that it was singular that members should have lain in ambush for four years, and then attacked those whose position now was altered, and who had not the same means of defence. He declared that the accusation of garbling was false and unfounded; the letters of Sir A. Burnes were printed with no omissions such as Mr. Roebuck had alleged. Sir Alexander urged the necessity of active measures in Afghanistan, though at one time he was disposed to favour Schah Soojah and at another Dost Mahomed; points of difference which related merely to the mode of operation. Lord Palmerston read extracts to show that the "hallucination" which Mr. Roebuck only had not shared, extended at the time to the press, quoting the *Times*, a paper not favourable to the Government of that day. It was said to be a fault that we did not attack Russia herself; we did go to St. Petersburg, though not with a fleet; an explanation was demanded; Russia disclaimed hostile intentions, and disavowed the acts of her agents; and they were recalled. How, therefore, could the British Government have sent a fleet to the Baltic? and how could such a step have cured the anarchy in Afghanistan, fomented by Russian agents mistaking the intentions of their government? Lord Palmerston commented on the designation of Akhbar Khan as a "mistaken man," him who had treacherously murdered Sir William M'Naughten, and massacred thousands of our countrymen and

defenceless camp followers? He proved the unpopularity of Dost Mahomed by the fact that his own army would not fight for him; and he finished by asserting that the policy of the late Government had proved successful in all parts of the world.

Sir R. Inglis was not one of those who idolized the privileges of the House, but still he did not wish to see it abdicate its just functions; and he wished to be informed if it were not to inquire into such a case as had now been brought forward in one of the most remarkable speeches he had ever listened to, on what occasions were the functions of the House as regarded inquiry into public transactions to be exercised? Was the House to be confined to the considering how far sheriff's officers should be arrested for executing legal process, and to allow cases of alleged misconduct on the part of the Crown's highest officers to pass uninvestigated. Sir Robert Inglis censured the defences which had been set up for the war, amid loud and significant cheers.

The Motion was supported by Mr. Borthwick and Lord John Manners.

Mr. Roebuck began his reply by congratulating the late Ministers on the support which they had received from Sir R. Peel; and he made a prophecy that the time would come when it would be suggested in party debates—"Oh, recollect the painful motion on which we treated you with candour and generosity, and from which we rode off on that happy mode of getting out of a difficulty, namely, that that was not the proper time for such a motion. Recollect that we, in our generosity, opposed it with all the influ-

ence we possessed." He justified the language which he had used, which had been called "libel," "abuse," "calumny," and "vituperation;" he had said, for instance, that Lord Auckland's proclamation set forth as facts what were not facts; was not that "false?" As a further precedent to satisfy Sir R. Peel, he referred to Lord Porchester's motion for inquiring into the Walcheren expedition. He adduced further evidence that Sir A. Burnes's despatches had been garbled; referring to a despatch to Sir William M'Naughten, dated Cabul, July 26, 1838.

The extract given in the Parliamentary document went no farther than to say that Dost Mahomed had designs on Peshawur, and there it stopped; but reading on, it appeared that the writer added, "It seems that the chief is not bent upon possessing Peshawur, or on gratifying his personal enmities, but that he is simply securing himself from injury." All this was left out. The despatch went on to say that the

views stated were worthy of consideration, and the more so when an avowed partisan of Dost Mahomed Khan supported them. Any man might see why those parts had been left out; and he did maintain that it was an instance of very gross falsification. "Here was Burnes, your own Minister, sent to the court of Cabul, stating distinctly that Dost Mahomed did not desire to make an attack on Peshawur, but only to defend himself against aggression; and yet you came forward and declared as broadly as it was now denied, that Dost Mahomed had such designs on Peshawur, and that he did make certain demands in furtherance of those designs." He had adduced one instance—the book was full of similar instances. In conclusion he threatened, that if he found in the estimates one tittle of charge towards payment of the expenses of the Affghau war, he should exercise the right of inquiry which it was incumbent on the House to exercise. On a division, the motion was rejected by 189 to 75.

CHAPTER V.

CORN LAWS—*Mr. Ward moves on the 14th March for a Committee to enquire into the Special Burdens on Landed Property—His Speech—Mr. Banks moves an Amendment condemnatory of the Anti-Corn-Law League—Mr. Cobden answers Mr. Banks—Sir R. Peel opposes the Motion, as well as the Amendment—Remarks of Lord Howick, Mr. Blackstone, and other Members—The Amendment is negatived without a division—The Motion rejected by 232 to 133—Mr. Villiers moves on the 16th May for a Committee of the whole House upon the Corn Laws—Mr. Villiers Stuart seconds the Motion—Mr. W. E. Gladstone opposes it, with a Speech of much detail—The Debate is continued, by adjournment, for five nights successively—Extracts from Speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Lord Howick, Mr. Blackstone, who severely taunts the policy of the Government, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord John Russell, Lord Worsley, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Cobden—On a division the Motion is lost by a majority of 256—Lord John Russell renews the Motion for a Committee on the Corn Laws, with a view to a fixed duty on the 13th June—His Speech—It is answered by Mr. Gladstone—The Motion is supported with different views by several Members—Sir R. Peel speaks against it—It is negatived by a majority of 99—Measure of the Government for a reduction of the Duties on Corn imported from Canada—Lord Stanley proposes a series of resolutions for that purpose—His Speech on introducing them—Mr. Labouchere moves an Amendment, seconded by Mr. Thornley—Speeches of Lord Howick, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Hume, Major Bruce, Mr. F. T. Baring, Sir R. Peel, and Lord John Russell—The Amendment is negatived by 244 to 156—Discussions in Committee on the Resolutions—Amendments moved by Lord John Russell and by Lord Worsley are both rejected by large majorities, and the Resolutions are passed by a majority of 81—A Bill, founded on the Resolutions is read a second time on the 2nd June, after a Debate, its rejection having been moved by Lord Worsley and negatived by a majority of 100—Debate on the Bill in the House of Lords—Earl Stanhope moves its rejection—The Amendment is supported by the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Radnor, Lord Beaumont, Lord Teynham, and the Duke of Buckingham, opposed by Lords Brougham, Wharncliffe, Montague, and Ashburton—It is rejected by a majority of 32, and the Bill passed.*

THE excitement which had prevailed upon the subject of the Corn-laws in the preceding year, had by no means subsided with the passing of the measure of Government for the re-settlement

of that question. The advocates of total repeal, who were, of course, entirely dissatisfied with the modification of the protective system, which Sir R. Peel had introduced, continued, through the agency of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and by the efforts of their speakers and lecturers, to stir up the public mind in favour of the complete removal of duties; they also availed themselves of almost every vacancy that took place in the House of Commons, to try the strength of public opinion upon their cause, though only with occasional and partial success. On the other hand, the classes more immediately interested in the prosperity of agriculture, manifested strong symptoms of disquietude and anxiety, feeling in their full force the evils necessarily attendant upon change and unsettlement, in a matter of such urgent and critical importance, and being sensitively alive to the apparent precariousness of a system on which their welfare so deeply depended. The promulgation by some Members of the Government of principles which, however qualified and abstractedly stated, seemed to go great lengths towards the broad doctrines of Free-trade, had excited considerable uneasiness and even distrust, in the minds of some who had looked to the present Government as forming their only bulwark against those principles, and a jealousy was manifested in some quarters, which threatened a breach between the adherents of the Conservative Ministry and the more zealous champions of British agriculture. The debates to which we shall refer, in connection with this subject, will show the state of opinion prevailing among the different parties in the

country, and the cautious tone and policy adopted by the Government under circumstances of so much delicacy, between the opposition of one party and the alarm and distrust of an important section of their own supporters. The subject was first opened by Mr. Ward, the Member for Sheffield, who, on the 14th March, proposed a resolution similar to one which he had brought forward without success in the preceding session:

“That a Special Committee be appointed to inquire whether there are any peculiar burdens specially affecting the landed interest of this country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that interest; and to ascertain their nature and extent.”

He admitted that in bringing forward a similar motion last year, he had been guilty of some mismanagement; but now, in proposing it as a substantive motion, he had avoided that. He assumed the Corn-laws, which put money into the pockets of the growers at the expence of the consumers, to be an evil: and he adopted Sir R. Peel's principle, that the real interest of the country was to buy in the cheapest market, and to sell in the dearest. He glanced at the history of the Corn-laws; remarking that for the last hundred and fifty years the opposite party had been begging the question in favour of the landed interest. He mentioned instances in which the peculiar burdens on land were adduced in justification of the Corn-laws, by Lord Lincoln, lately, at Newark; and by Mr. Gladstone, who had quoted a statement, as from Mr. M'Culloch, that land was more heavily taxed than any other species of property in this country, and that if so an equivalent pro-

tecting duty ought to be laid on Foreign Corn. The question should not be viewed with reference to the taxes paid by land in this country, as compared with other countries, but with reference to the manner in which taxation pressed upon the various classes at home. Mr. Ward successively investigated the alleged burdens which pressed upon the land; they were told, for instance, of buildings and repairs; but such outlay formed a part of the ordinary expenses of property, and could no more be classed under the head of "burdens" than a similar claim with respect to factories and machinery. According to Mr. M'Culloch, cotton cloth could now be had at a quarter of the price which was given in 1814; yet no one talked of bringing in a bill to indemnify the manufacturers for that diminished price. Poor rates were said to be another burden; but from returns moved for by the Member for East Norfolk, it appeared that of 444,000,000*l.* paid for poor rates during the last ninety-four years, the land paid only 55,000,000*l.*, whilst houses, mills, and factories paid 240,000,000*l.* The laying down of railways, which are sometimes rated at 1,500*l.* per mile and in other cases at 600*l.* per mile, had proved a great relief to the land owners. Highway-rates were said to be a burden; but highways are indispensable adjuncts to landed property, which would be almost valueless without roads: the City of London might as well call for a tax upon Cornwall to pave Cheapside, as the landed interest call upon the public. The Church-rates amount to 500,000*l.*, of which two-fifths are paid by Dissenters; and when they com-

plained, they were told by Sir Robert Peel that they took their property subject to the tax. The same answer would apply to the landowners: who belonging for the most part to the Established Church, should be the last to complain of Church-rates. Lord Stanley, in 1833, speaking of Irish tithes, declared them to be a public fund, set aside for public purposes, without claim on the part of the landlords. Mr. Ward entered at some length upon the question of the land-tax, originally granted to indemnify the Crown, and commuted in 1689 for a uniform tax of four shillings in the pound on an assessment then fixed; the effect of which was, that with the increase of property the tax, although in some countries still amounting to nearly four shillings in the pound of the real value, was in many instances as low as five farthings, and in others as low as one farthing. He compared this burthen with the corresponding impost upon land in Austria and France; where the land-tax is respectively one-half and one-fourth of the indirect tax, while in this country it is only one twenty-fifth. He then turned to the exemptions of land—remission of duty upon farm servants, houses for husbandry, windows, insurances, auction duties, carts, shepherds' dogs, &c., &c., exemptions which fall principally upon farmers, stewards, or bailiffs, overseers, or clerks under them, persons connected with the proprietary of the soil. In respect of the probate and legacy duties, the land had enjoyed an important exemption; if these duties had been paid since 1797, the amount would have equalled that actually paid by personal property; but the landed

interest had enjoyed an exemption equivalent to 78,800,000*l.* In conclusion, Mr. Ward deprecated the double debate which would be raised by the amendment of which Mr. George Banks had given notice.

Mr. George Banks said, that if he were not prepared to negative Mr. Ward's proposition, he should not have taken that opportunity of offering another subject for the consideration of the House. He complained, that, whereas Mr. Ward professed to be ready to give up protection in all cases, one interest had been insidiously singled out; and he objected to the Corn-Laws being the first stone removed. He quoted Mr. Cobden, who said that "the law of England gives the poor of England the right of subsistence on the soil, and he is the first mortgagee on the landlord's estate;" but the landowner was not only pledged to bear that, but the national creditor also. Mr. Banks believed that the land-tax in Germany and France was liable to burthens, such as the maintenance of the poor, which are imposed upon land separately in this country, under the names of county-rates and poor-rates. He adverted to the attacks of the League upon the landholders, and more especially to Mr. Cobden's attack upon himself. Mr. Cobden had said that he did not pay more than 8*s.* a week to his labourers; but Mr. Banks quoted several letters from tenants on his Dorsetshire estate spontaneously written, and shewing that the rate of wages for various kinds of labour, ranged from 10*s.* to 25*s.* or more; with a variety of other contingent advantages, such as beer, wheat at the fixed price of 6*s.* per bushel, cottages rent free, and gratuities of

money. He mentioned an occasion in November last, when he went to visit a part of his property where he did not usually reside, in order to minister to the wants of the poor during an anticipated hard winter. Mr. Cobden had said that the people in Dorsetshire were ill-clothed and ill-educated; their clothing came from Manchester, Mr. Banks having spent many hundreds in clothes and other necessities; two schools had been established in the parish, and at the head of the subscription-list stood his own name for 250*l.* with 500*l.* money lent, without interest, and not to be called for until payment should be convenient. Mr. Cobden had called upon him to prove what benefit the Corn-Law conferred upon agriculture; he replied that thousands upon thousands of acres had been brought into cultivation in his neighbourhood, which never could have been cultivated, if the protection of that law had not been given. In a parish comprising an area of fourteen square miles, and a population of 15,000 or 16,000 persons, there was not an able-bodied person who was receiving relief. Mr. Banks then animadverted on the Anti-Corn-Law League, the sole object of which appeared to him to be to create excitement and dissatisfaction throughout the country; when they had obtained sufficient notoriety, they would propose a repeal of the corn-laws in that House; in the meantime they sent their emissaries and spies into the country to disturb the peace and comfort of the peasantry. "I beseech Her Majesty's Government," said Mr. Banks, "to protect us; as a faithful and dutiful subject of the Crown, I request and demand it." He

concluded by moving — “ That it is expedient, as a remedy for a state of anxiety embarrassing and unfair to the agriculturists and injurious to commerce, that the attention of this House be directed to the continued existence of Associations which, in matters affecting agriculture and commerce, pretend to influence the deliberations of the Legislature, and which, by their combination and by their proceedings, are at once dangerous to the public peace and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.”

Mr. Cobden said, that he had not attacked Mr. Bankes individually, nor had he charged him with giving less wages than other people; but he had good reason to know that able-bodied labourers in Dorsetshire could not get more than 7s. a week for their labour. He could produce documents shewing a very different state of things on Mr. Bankes's estate from anything he had represented to the House. Why, there were people living in the Isle of Purbeck, occupying cottages that were more like rabbit-huts than fit residences for human beings, cottages that had been complained of by the surgeon to the union as likely to produce disease. There was one startling fact, supported by official authority and which the honourable Member had not grappled with—one out of every seven of the people of Dorset was a pauper; and yet, with this fact staring him in the face, the honourable Member got up and read to the House letters stating that there were no people in Dorsetshire wanting employment. Turning to the subject before the House, Mr. Cobden said, that if the inquiry were refused, the country would at once decide that

it was because honourable Gentlemen opposite knew that they could not make out their case. He vindicated the peaceable agitation of the League, and mentioned a course of meetings which he was holding in the agricultural counties, and to which farmers came from a distance of thirty or forty miles, who dared not attend meetings in their own district.

Mr. Wykeham Martin opposing the Motion, said that Mr. Ward had forgotten the heavy tax on the transfer of landed property.

Mr. William Williams, on the other hand, contrasted the costs of mortgages on personal and real property, the maximum of mortgage duty payable by the landowner being 25*l.*; and he entered into a variety of calculations to show how generally unequal was the pressure of taxation on the poor.

Mr. Milner Gibson asked, what Mr. Bankes would do if his resolution were carried? Would he advise the Government to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act? or, like Lord Castlereagh, declare the meetings of the League illegal? He then stated some general arguments for Mr. Ward's Motion.

Sir Robert Peel said, that he could not vote for the amendment on two grounds; that it had no immediate connexion with Mr. Ward's Motion, which merited a direct affirmative or negative; and he decidedly objected to the dealing with acts that the House might disapprove by way of resolution, which constituted no law of the realm; and could have no ulterior effect.

If the House thought the law improperly administered, it could move an Address to the Crown to put the existing law in force,

which would be a censure on Ministers; or if it thought the law defective, it could amend it by legislation: but resolutions could be binding on no one. He must, however, object to the Committee; because, fairly to represent the House, he might claim that the Ministerial side should have a majority in the Committee, and then would it be satisfactory to Mr. Ward? What would be the nature of the evidence? and how prevent the Committee from exhibiting a mere conflict of opinion? Mr. Ward, for example, said that land was exempt from the probate and legacy-duty: he denied that, for all leasehold property is subject to it: Mr. Ward and he differed, and how was the point to be settled? Not by referring it to a Committee, but by volunteering to give returns tending to show the proportion of public taxation borne by the land; to the production of which Sir Robert Peel had no objection. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had shown that the land contributes 1,600,000*l.* to the State in stamps on deeds and conveyances; the amount of the legacy-duty being 1,700,000*l.* Formerly, profits and stock in trade were assessed to the poor-rate; but the difficulty of ascertaining the value had caused those sources to be exempted: the land, however, was tangible, and on that the burden remained. It might be said that though no one would be influenced by the report of a Committee, people would be influenced by the facts collected: but those facts could be as well obtained by returns. Adam Smith and Mr. Ricardo admitted that tithes were a charge on the land: but how could the question be settled in Committee,

whether Mr. Ward, or Adam Smith and Mr. Ricardo were right? But he did not rest the claim of the land to protection exclusively on the plea of special burdens: last year he had stated, that after protection had endured for a hundred and fifty years, and capital had been invested on the faith of it, the protection must not be rashly or suddenly withdrawn. Besides, there was an immense population dependent on the land, whose interest must not be lightly disturbed. He had uniformly accompanied the maxim, "Buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest," with the qualification, that regard must be had to so artificial a state as ours in the application of that abstract principle. And if Mr. Ward obtained this Committee—whose inquiry might last for two or three Sessions—was he prepared to vote next week for total repeal of the Corn-laws? Mr. Ewart had a resolution on the Notice-paper that the question ought to be settled without delay: Mr. Ward's settlement of the question was to transfer it to a Select Committee, whose labours could not close with the present Session! If he were convinced that it was for the interest of the country at large that the law should be altered, he would not one moment hesitate to adopt that course; but he was not so convinced. The change of the Corn-law, the Tariff, and the undue panic, had already had a tendency to disturb the application of capital, and to suspend employment, and the continuance of doubt must have evil consequences; therefore he could not consent to the appointment of the Committee.

Lord Howick rose, chiefly for

the purpose of contending, that Sir R. Peel's justification of the position which Mr. Ward had challenged proved the necessity for a Committee to set forth the whole case; and he remarked that at the time when Mr. Ricardo wrote, tithes were a substantive charge upon production, which they are no longer.

Mr. Blackstone derived satisfaction from Sir R. Peel's declaration, and hoped that the slight threat held out with respect to a free importation of American wheat through Canada would not be followed up.

Sir Robert Peel said that his determination to maintain the existing Corn-laws was made with a full reservation of the intention of Government respecting Canada. After some further desultory debate, Mr. Bankes's amendment was negatived, without a division; Mr. Ward's motion was lost on a division, by 232, to 133.

On the 13th of May the whole subject of the Corn-laws was brought under discussion in the House of Commons upon the motion annually brought forward by Mr. Villiers for a Committee of the whole House to consider the duties on the importation of foreign corn.

Mr. Villiers began his speech by saying that what was advanced now in support of a repeal of the Corn-laws was urged with equal force in 1815. He said, it was the firm conviction of the middle classes that no argument which would bear the test of examination could be brought forward in support of any laws which tended to keep up the price of food, and with a compliment to the Anti-Corn-law League for having diffused useful information

on the subject, he described the people as waiting for the final sentence of the House on those unjust and oppressive laws. If food were not cheapened, he predicted a rise of poor-rates, and he adduced statistical figures from which he calculated that the people annually expended 100,000,000*l.* in the excess of cost for the necessities of life, of which the price was raised by fiscal restrictions. He glanced at the distresses of 1839-42, the bankruptcies, the dreadful and revolting sufferings of the people, and the increase of pauperism. He denied the assumption that in ordinary years an adequate supply of corn is grown in this country. According to a calculation which he believed to be pretty correct, there were 10,000,000 of the people who were not consumers of wheat, and he believed that was under the mark; 500,000 consumed seven ounces daily; 1,500,000 ten ounces; 3,000,000 fourteen ounces; 3,000,000 seventeen ounces; 4,000,000 twenty-one ounces; and 5,000,000 twenty-four ounces daily, then there were 4,000,000 who lived on oatmeal, and 10,000,000 who "rejoiced in potatoes." They said they had an adequate supply of food, and yet 10,000,000 of the people never tasted wheat. It was a disgrace to England. They said they wanted new markets in China and elsewhere; here was one ready to their hands—a home market of 10,000,000 of their fellow-countrymen; free their labour, and they at once gave 10,000,000 customers to our manufacturers. To show that there was an adequate supply of food, they now wanted to send thousands of their fellow countrymen to obtain it in a far clime—to go

back to a primitive state, and to send out the handloom-weaver to be a shepherd at the antipodes. Nothing prevented improvements in agriculture more than the Corn-laws. He deprecated the idea that any panic would result from announcing an intention to repeal the Corn-laws. He had never been very much afraid of it, but his apprehension had been entirely dispelled by what had occurred at the agricultural dinners in the autumn, when certain gentlemen went into the country and appeared to be anxious to prepare the way for some great change in the Corn-laws; and certainly, though nothing could have been more sound than the principles they promulgated on commercial policy, those notions had not been scouted or sneered at by the farmers, but on the contrary, they had been well received: for instance, one had declared that the welfare of agriculture depended on the prosperity of commerce, and the honourable Member for Somersetshire had been cordially cheered at the close of an able speech, the sum and substance of which was that the British farmer ought no longer to rely upon protection—that protection would no longer support him, and that protection would no longer be supported, while one honourable Gentleman, late a county Member, (Mr. Goring), had declared they ought not to care at all for protection. But what had put a stop all of a sudden to this excellent preaching? Strange coincidence! it ceased just when the good news from China arrived; of course it did not follow that there was the connexion of cause and effect, but it might perhaps occur to the people that those in power had

contemplated the necessity for repeal, and had been induced to postpone it by the idea that a little revival of trade would take off public attention from an evil which repeal alone would remedy, but which nevertheless was to be retained so long as the Corn-laws could be clung to. At all events, it appeared that no very alarming apprehensions were entertained by the agriculturists about repeal, and certainly there could not be a better opportunity than the present for any experiments on agricultural endurance. They were in a most confiding mood just now. They had no disposition to distrust the declarations of those in office; they were absolutely after what had occurred prepared for anything.

Mr. Villiers concluded by moving, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of considering the duties affecting the importation of foreign corn, with the view to their immediate abolition."

Mr. Villiers Stuart seconded the motion.

Mr. Gladstone met it by a direct negative. He said that last year the House had rejected such a motion by 393 to 90, but if the motion were unreasonable twelve months ago, it was doubly so now. A commercial law of the kind was not only an experiment, but partook of the nature of a contract, and in the absence both of experience and of altered circumstances to justify a change so soon after the adjustment of the law, such a step would be ruinous in itself and a breach of the contract. Mr. Villiers proposed to make the most productive fruit altogether free from protection, and in so doing, he would place it on different princi-

ples from manufactures; for although the great branches of manufacture which depended on foreign markets might repudiate protection, the case was different with a vast number of other trades not connected with the export-trade, as the linen trade, especially that of Scotland. And the existing cheapness of

provisions was rather a reason for continuing the protection, since though an advantage to the consumer it was a hardship to the producer. He compared the prices of the present year with those of 1835, the cheapest of the present generation :

	In 1835.	In 1843.
Barley	32s. 3d.	28s. 6d.
Oats	23s. 3d.	17s. 4d.
Beans	36s. 6d.	26s. 1d.
Peas	35s. 3d.	28s.
Beef (per stone) . .	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	3s. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton „	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	3s. to 4s.
Butter (per cwt.) .	74s.	74s. to 76s.
Cheese	54s. to 70s.	55s. to 83s.
Wool	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	11d. to 1s.
Hay (per load) . .	4l. to 5l.	4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.
Straw	2l. to 2l. 4s.	2l. 6s. to 2l. 12s.

The price of wheat in May 1835 was 1*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; in May 1843, 2*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; but although there was this increase in the price of the produce, he did not believe that on the whole the agricultural interests were in a more favourable position now than they were in the year 1835, because at that period the corn that was being sold was their own growth, whereas now they had to contend against no less than 3,000,000 of quarters of foreign corn, so that while the quantities of home-grown corn sold were those of a year of scarcity, the consumer had purchased them at prices of a year of plenty.

He argued against the possibility of preventing seasons of dearth by legislation, and treated the statement that 10,000,000 people of this country were without the necessities of life as exaggeration. Besides, it was Mr. Villiers's part to show that it was owing to the Corn-laws, for the condition of the people of this

country had greatly improved since seventy or eighty years ago, when rye was the food of the people in Scotland, Ireland, and even England, and for twenty-two years, ending 1792, when corn was practically free, the price was nearly the same as at present. He saw more cheering prospects than those contemplated by Mr. Villiers; there were gentlemen of very great authority who looked forward with very sanguine hopes to great improvements in agriculture, and a corresponding increase in the productions of the soil. In proof Mr. Gladstone read extracts from a paper by Mr. Pusey in the third volume of the *Agricultural Journal*, anticipating a variety of improvements in the methods of agriculture.

Though great advantages resulted from cheapness of provisions, it could not be regarded as a wholly unmixed benefit. If it went much further, he was afraid it would have the effect of pro-

ducing a considerable displacement of labour. In illustration, he referred to the present state of America, where, owing to the derangement of the circulating medium, such an extraordinary reduction of prices had taken place, that there was a disposition to force exports, under circumstances that would entail very great sacrifices, and at prices most unnaturally low. The agricultural districts of America had suffered even more than those on the sea coast; and things approached almost to a state of barter. There was not the smallest doubt, that the agricultural productions of the Mississippi had reached a most unnaturally low price. A person sent to the Western States by one of the corn houses in this country, to investigate the state of the harvest last year, and the probable quantities of wheat and flour that might be exported from the Mississippi in case of an opening into this country by a repeal of the Corn-laws, reported that the harvest last year was greater than was ever known before, and the price at New Orleans was likely to be 21s. to 24s. per quarter for wheat, and 13s. 6d. a barrel for flour; the quantity 350,000 quarters. He did say, that the introduction of that quantity of corn from New Orleans would be a national misfortune. He contended, that the short twelve-month's experiment of the present Corn-law had been tried under peculiar and exceptional circumstances, yet experience thus far was favourable. Members were aware that there was generally a very large importation of grain during one week in the summer. It used to be complained, that no grain was released until the extreme

point of price was attained, and that then it was released in a most extensive mass. Now, in 1841, during sixteen weeks up to the week of the great delivery, there were entered for consumption 1,960,000 quarters of wheat. During the first fifteen of those weeks only 108,000 quarters were entered, while in the sixteenth week 1,852,000 quarters were entered. In the sixteen weeks ending with the week of the greatest delivery during the operation of the present law, the total entries were 2,214,000 quarters of wheat; of this quantity 1,354,000 quarters were entered in the sixteenth week, and 850,000 quarters during the preceding fifteen weeks. He thought, then, it could not be truly asserted that the operation of the existing law had been similar to that of the former law, with respect to the withholding of grain from the market till the last moment. Nor had the producer any right to complain. He admitted that there had been a fall of price not compensated by corresponding abundance; but he attributed it to diminished ability to purchase, and he contended that under the old law the depression would, probably, have been greater. The price had actually been less under the old law: the average of 1834, 5 and 6, was but 44s. 6d.; the average of 1835 was 39s. and some odd pence. But great changes had been made: the fraudulent operations on the averages had been rendered impracticable by the enlargement of the list of towns making returns. Under the old law, the price must have risen much higher than it had now done, to enable importers to release corn—corn must have risen

to 73s. instead of 64s., the higher price would have stimulated the importer from abroad, and the reaction and subsequent depression of prices must have been greater. He deeply lamented the ruin in which many persons engaged in the corn trade had been involved last year; but he considered that ruin was attributable to the circumstances of the country, and the extraordinary changes in the expectations with reference to the harvest, and could not be fairly imputed to the law. Shippers used to suffer from the haste with which the orders were formerly sent out, and the consequent rise of freights; a charge which could not be made against the present law. As to the currency, the derangement of which used to occasion so much inconvenience, no sensible effect, he believed, had been produced on it by the importations of the last year. He was not satisfied that the motion could be adopted, without a great action upon the currency; there was now a drain of gold on this country, which had sent 3,000,000*l.* to America since the commencement of the present year; and he was afraid, that any considerable importation of foreign corn must be paid for in bullion. Let the House look, moreover, to the effect on the revenue, for the present law had contributed in a time of need 800,000*l.* or 900,000*l.* above the sum received under the old law, and more than could have been received under the scale of fixed duties proposed by Lord John Russell. Mr. Gladstone, among some further general arguments against the Motion, took some pains to prove, that Sir Robert Peel had not promised to maintain any particular price for

corn in proposing the present law.

The debate thus commenced was continued by adjournment for five nights successively. A great number of Members on each side of the House alternately attacked or vindicated the existing system of protection. It would occupy a very large space, and would serve but little purpose, to enumerate the various topics and arguments of the numerous speeches that were delivered, a large proportion of which traversed ground which had been already well-beaten in former debates, and added little novelty or interest to the subject under discussion. A few passages from the more prominent speakers will sufficiently represent the tone and bearing which this oft-repeated controversy assumed on the present occasion.

Mr. Roebuck supported the Motion as a step towards general free-trade; while he severely censured the members of the League for their vituperation and imputation of bad motives in their opponents. He declared that the House incurred a serious responsibility if they refused some experiment, some sacrifice, with a view of lessening the existing misery; asked if they could deny, that the repeal of the Corn-law might afford some chance of relief; ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's side and groundless assertion, that there would be a drain of bullion; and observed, that supposing it true that there would be an overwhelming importation of wheat from America, would it not be as likely to come through Canada under the intended Bill—American wheat being smuggled across the frontier, and sent hither free of all duty?

Lord Howick supported the Motion for repealing the present Corn-laws, but not precisely with Mr. Villiers's object. He would not himself prefer the form of the present Motion, as his own proposition would be for a small fixed duty; not because he thought that agriculture required protection, for in his opinion, protection of every kind was a robbery of the community at large, but because it would be a fair compromise between conflicting parties; and it was always a wise course in any government, not to carry its opinions to the full extent, but to make a reasonable compromise with its opponents. Another reason why he would advocate a fixed duty was, that it would be a means of adding to the revenue, whilst it would produce no sensible effect upon the price, and without being felt by the consumer, would enrich the exchequer. If the advocates of the Motion found themselves in a majority, and if a resolution were to be proposed in favour of the repeal of the existing Corn-laws, it would be competent for any honourable Gentleman to get up in the committee, and, the ground being cleared by the sweeping away of the present laws, to propose such a fixed duty as he should think proper. If no other honourable Member did it, he should himself make a definitive proposition. If, however, he could not persuade the committee to adopt a small fixed duty, and if a free-trade in corn were to be the only alternative for the existing laws, he would support that alternative.

Mr. Blackstone, representing the views of the uncompromising agricultural party, taunted the Government with some severity

on their equivocal policy. He congratulated Mr. Gladstone on the altered tone of his speech on the previous evening, as compared with that which he delivered on the same subject at the beginning of the Session; for now he abandoned those hacknied expressions about free-trade, by which he heretofore had endeavoured to elicit cheers from the honourable Members on the opposite side of the House, and declared at last that the agricultural interests were in a great state of depression. Mr. Blackstone admitted that there was some truth in the statement that the tenant-farmers were in favour of a free-trade in corn. (*"Hear, hear!" from the Opposition.*) They did not hold this opinion from any desire of having a free-trade in corn, and of having all protection removed from agriculture; but he feared it was from another spirit, which he was afraid was now deeply rooted among the agriculturists—that the change affecting their interests made by Her Majesty's Government had been so great, that they looked to the future in a state of the utmost despair, and conceived that there was so much doubt as to the line of conduct which Her Majesty's Ministers would pursue hereafter, that they would rather at once see the end come—(*Loud cheering from Opposition Members*)—than wait in suspense and die by inches (*Continued cheers from the same quarter.*) It was probable, that want of confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers had given rise to this opinion. (*Cheers.*) There was another feeling also strongly growing upon the farmers, which he deeply regretted—that they had been deceived in their attempts to save themselves from destitution

by the resident gentry and nobility, the landlords, and those to whom they naturally looked up. The feeling was visible in Hertford, and also in Berkshire. In the petition sent up from Wallingford in favour of protection to the farmers, he blushed to say that hardly a single magistrate had subscribed his name. (*Laughter and cheers.*) This was a melancholy contrast to the feeling exhibited when the country had been appealed to on the same ground at the last general election. (*Cheers.*) The magistrates and gentry had then been forward to come and turn out the Administration which had shown such extreme hostility to the landed interest, and had then been ready enough to urge on their tenants to the same course: but now the case was different; the farmers of the country were now acting for themselves. He held that to be a most disastrous feeling. (*Loud cheers and laughter from the Opposition.*)

Sir Edward Knatchbull gave his unqualified support to the law as it now stood. He defended the agricultural Members from Mr. Blackstone's attacks, which tended to further the views of those to whom the honourable Member was opposed: he hoped the honourable Gentleman would not mislead those with whom he was now acting. Sir Edward contended, that if free-trade were applied in the particular case, it must be so generally and universally—(*Loud Opposition cheers.*)—but that he regarded as impracticable. If applied in the case of land, its peculiar burdens must be taken into consideration; among which he reckoned "pecuniary liabilities and provisions for younger children."

This admission was eagerly seized by Lord John Russell, as an instance of the new, untenable, and unsafe position taken by the supporters of the Corn-laws. "The right honourable Gentleman, a Minister of the Cabinet, stated it as one reason why they should keep up the law, that they might provide by their marriage-settlements for the younger members of their families." [Sir Edward Knatchbull explained, that if they deprived those who had entered into any obligations of the means of fulfilment, they would do a great injustice, unless they proceeded with some other measures. (*Opposition cheers.*) Lord John Russell proceeded.] He understood that to mean, not that the Corn-law ought to remain, but that if it were removed, then it would be the duty of Parliament to consider what was the amount of compensation to be given to the noblemen and gentlemen who were interested in maintaining the Corn-law: if it was abolished, then it was said, that there was to be a case of great compensation, something like that of the slave-owners. Pursuing his satirical comment on Sir E. Knatchbull's language, he ridiculed the inconsistency with which, after having in 1841 argued that any reduction in the price of provisions would be calamitous, he became the colleague of Sir Robert Peel, who boasted of having effected such a reduction; and he likened his solemn advice to Mr. Blackstone, not to mislead his friends, to the warning of a veteran gamester to a youth on the miseries of gambling.

He (Lord John Russell) viewed the despairing readiness of certain farmers to cast off all protection as the natural result of the un-

certain and vacillating conduct of Ministers; but he adhered to his old opinion in favour of a moderate fixed duty. Therefore he could not vote for the Motion as it stood, with the unnecessary words at the end of it: nor could he agree with Lord Howick's suggestion; because if he voted for the motion at all, he should be told next day that he had voted for the immediate abolition of all duties on corn. He would support a motion merely for going into a committee of the whole House on the Corn-laws. (*Cries of "Move, move!"*) Well, he should have no objection to make such a motion, if he thought any practical good were likely to result from it. (*"Hear!" and laughter.*) As it was, he could not vote for the Motion.

Lord Worsley, who opposed the Motion, having called for an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Government, Sir Robert Peel responded to the call. He avowed that he had heard nothing new on the subject, and had nothing new to state. He praised the Motion for its directness and fair character. But the principle involved in it was wider than its terms: it was nothing less than the proposition that all protective duties, as well as the duties on corn, must be immediately abolished. If it received assent, the whole arrangement of the Tariff, excepting duties for revenue, must be reversed; then the whole of the colonial system—all monopolies, all preferences of colonial interests, all sacrifices in return, must be abolished. (Mr. Villiers—"Hear, hear!") "With that admission," said Sir Robert Peel, "I ask the House if it feels that it is in accordance with the national interests and security, by the vote of

one night to adopt a principle like this?" He added, "If I were prepared to agree to such an abstract principle as that embodied in the resolution, I should shrink from its application." He proceeded to defend the continuance of the Corn-law, mainly on the score of peculiar burthens on land; and the late change, as having reduced prices. To Lord Worsley's demand he answered, that when Government last year proposed their Corn-law, they meant it to be a satisfactory adjustment; he did not say final and unalterable, for he would never say that as to any such matter; but the Government had had no reservation or secret intention then of any further change, nor was any such intention entertained by them now. He denied his belief that the depression of manufactures was owing to the Corn-laws, or the depression of agriculture to the recent change. And the proposed Canada Bill, he said, was nothing new, but a part of the measure of last Session: it had been so announced, and Government had given an engagement to the people of Canada which it was their duty to fulfil.

Mr. Cobden, who addressed the House at considerable length, at the close of the debate, analysed the operation of the Corn-laws on the several classes of the agricultural community. "The law," he said, "inflicts scarcity on the people, or it does nothing; and the condition of the agricultural labourers is the severest condemnation of the law." A return up to Lady Day, 1840, showed that ten of the largest agricultural counties stood highest in the list in the population of pauperism, and that was after the law had for three years maintained

wheat at 67s. per quarter: Such was the extent of pilfering and crime in the agricultural districts, that landowners were obliged to wink at it, or they would not be able to carry out their own plans. ("No, no!") He had heard it both in Wiltshire and Somersetshire. The capital of the farmer was wasting away, because the money which should go to pay labour was spent in paying landowners' rents. ["Your rents," said Mr. Cobden, addressing the agricultural Members opposite to him.] What benefit had the farmer derived from the Corn-laws? The Corn-law of 1815 undertook to maintain wheat at 80s. per quarter: seven years after, it was sold at 42s.; yet "your agents" valued farms on the calculation of 80s.; farmers were ruined by hundreds of thousands, and one newspaper in Norwich contained 120 advertisements of the sale of stock in one day. There was "agricultural distress" and inquiry: the law of 1828 promised to maintain corn at 64s.; seven years after it was selling at 36s. Then came general distress: the law of 1841 promised to keep wheat about 56s.; it is now selling at 45s. or 46s. Sir Robert Peel now said that he never intended to maintain the price, and that he did not maintain it: what then was all this legislation for? Whatever its motives, the fact was that there had been one continued juggle of the farmer, enabling landowners to keep up rents. Let the fact go forth, however, that Sir Robert Peel could not by Act of Parliament guarantee to the farmers even 30s. a quarter. But new grounds had been taken, and we were now told that the law was to compensate peculiar burthens on land; the

landowners, being in absolute possession of the legislation of the country, had, with a disinterestedness truly angelic, laid exclusive burthens on their own shoulders: and they had, to reimburse themselves, passed a law which was now confessed to be inoperative? But there was another view of the subject: Mr. Benett said, that the law was to keep down mortgages, Sir Edward Knatchbull, to pay settlements and dowries; but "you" are obliged to confess that you cannot insure its operation in securing the farmer's price, and who then pays the settlements and dowries?—why, in that case, they must be paid out of the pockets of the farmers. (*Loud cheering.*) He contended, then, that if the law created a profit at all, that profit passed into rent: in further proof of which, he cited the evidence of agriculturists.—Mr. Gladstone, of Fasque, (father of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade,) who replied to an application to reduce his rents, that the new Corn-law was not calculated to lower prices, and therefore he did not feel bound to lower his rents; and the Duke of Richmond, who had told his Scotch tenants the other day, that he would not hold them to a bargain under altered circumstances, and that if they wished they might throw up their leases: what did that amount to, if not to the admission that the Corn-law influences rent? Mr. Cobden did not wish to deprive landowners of their rents, but let them not come down to the House to raise them by legislative enactment. He went on to quote returns showing the increase of rental in Scotland since 1793 to be threefold, in Lincolnshire since 1828 to be 50 per cent.

He combated Sir Robert Peel's assertion, that if the Corn-laws be repealed the whole system of revenue must be cut down: he had carefully gone over all the revenue returns, and he found that the protecting duties only amounted to 2,000,000*l*. He concluded by declaring, that the Anti Corn-law League would persist in their agitation until the attainment of their object.

On a division the Motion was lost, there being, for the Motion 125; against it 381; majority against the Motion 256.

Another general debate on the same well-exhausted subject occupied the House of Commons on the 13th of June, when Lord John Russell, who sought a more favourable opportunity for developing his views in favour of a fixed duty, than Mr. Villiers's motion had afforded, again proposed the consideration of the Corn-laws in a committee of the whole House, but without embodying in his resolution the precise nature of the change which he sought to effect. It will be sufficient to give a brief summary of the two leading speeches on either side in this night's debate, the recent discussions of the subject having completely forestalled the interest of the House in the debate, and precluded all novelty in the views brought forward by the speakers.

Lord John Russell commenced his speech by congratulating Sir Edward Knatchbull, that the state of the weather on a late occasion had prevented the Kentishmen from assembling in any very great numbers on Penenden-heath to petition Parliament on the subject of these duties, inasmuch as a very numerous assemblage might have endangered his position in the

magistracy. He then proposed to consider his subject in three respects—first, with regard to the case set up by the agriculturists; secondly, with regard to the arguments which might be anticipated from the Government; and, thirdly, with regard to the question whether the principle of free-trade required a total exemption from duty. The agriculturists insisted upon the necessity of protecting native industry, which was a total fallacy—and upon the injury sustained by the farmers from the diminution in price occasioned by the late tariff, which he positively denied to have been the cause of that diminution. They complained also of fluctuations in the prices of corn; and he thought it could not be too distinctly made known to them that the Legislature could not secure, and would not attempt to secure, any certain price for their corn. Other articles might be kept at high duties; but that was impracticable as to corn: the people must have it, and if prices were high, duties must come down. The law of 1815, and the law of 1828, had been imposed in order to keep up the price of wheat by high duties; but under those very laws there had been various periods at which the agriculturists had come to Parliament with complaints of low prices. He would next advert to the Corn-law of the present Ministers. The operation of the sliding-scale, which it established, was to let in a deluge of corn in one or two months of each year; while the effect of a fixed duty was to bring a steady and equable supply. There was a great outcry against “the reckless speculator;” he hoped the speculator would always be found among the mercantile classes of

this country; but as far as he was a "reckless" speculator, he was made so by the law. When Regent-street was first built, somebody said—"It may be a very fine street; but there are two things it won't bear—bad weather and criticism." That was just the case with the sliding-scale. It was no good argument for a Corn-law in 1843, that you had a Corn-law under Charles II. or William III.: the whole policy of those times, on all other articles as well as on corn, was to maintain prohibitory duties, but at the present day that policy had, in respect of all other articles, undergone a complete reversal; and yet we now kept up a higher rate of duty upon corn than had existed when prohibition was the general and established rule: we were actually applying a system of increased restriction to an increased population. But what he chiefly complained of was the present uncertainty, so injurious to the agricultural classes; he would quote Mr. Webster, and say, 'do one thing or the other, let us either be warm or cool,' which transatlantic doctrine would find many sympathisers here. He now arrived at his third point—the principle on which a duty should be imposed. If a duty was imposed on any article for revenue, it was not only not unreasonable, but it was simply just, that the foreign as well as the home producer of that article should pay that duty; otherwise you would be violating the principle of free-trade, in favour of the foreigner against the home trader. So, too, if the agriculturists could make out their allegation of burdens peculiar to the land, a countervailing protection to them would then be pursuant, not re-

pugnant, to the principle of free-trade. He was, therefore, disinclined to lay down the broad principle of total abolition; he would prefer a moderate fixed duty; but if the House would consent to go into committee, the mode of compromise might best be considered there. He had seen and read enough of the history of great questions to be satisfied that it was often wisest to avoid, by some fair compromise, the enforcement of extreme opinions—witness the cases of the slave-trade and of the Roman Catholic disabilities. He admitted that when prices should rise to 80s. or even 70s., you must remit your duty; but such a case would be very rare; for the importers would generally bring in their grain at an earlier period, and so as to prevent that extreme rise. He was not solicitous to claim reputation for his party as the founders of the free-trade principle; the legislation of the country showed that they already had titles enough to the people's confidence, from the days of the Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights to those of the Reform Act, and the Act for the Abolition of Slavery. He was quite content, therefore, to see the principles of free-trade carried to their fit extent by a Ministry in which he and his friends had no share.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone rose to answer Lord J. Russell's Speech, and oppose the Motion. Advertising to the noble Lord's division of his subject, he said that on the first of his topics, the case of the agriculturists, there was no necessity for any present occupation of the time of the House, as no proposal was before it for returning to the state of law which the agriculturists were supposed to regret,

Nor would he quarrel with the general propositions contained in the third division of Lord J. Russell's speech; but to the application which he had made of those propositions he did object. Lord J. Russell had been very shy of stating what particular plan he had in view; he had kept his scheme involved in a good deal of mystery. On his own principles, he ought not to have caused by this Motion a new disturbance of a question so often agitated. Under the existing Corn-law, provisions were extremely cheap, and speculation had been materially checked. He entered into some statements of figures, showing that the importation had been much less unequal in the last year than it had been in the years preceding. Nor could the new law be complained of as having operated unfavourably with reference to revenue. Then, if the law had not failed in any of these respects, the case stood, as between that law and the proposal of a fixed duty, just where it had stood last year, when the noble Lord's motion for a fixed duty was rejected by the House. He spoke with indignation of the vulgar and violent cry that this was a question of rents—a question caused by the cupidity of the landlords. Surely that highly honourable and generous class were as well entitled to be spared from such an imputation as the manufacturers from the charge that they agitate against the Corn-laws only to lower the wages of their workmen. He protested against the constant renewal of uneasiness in the country, by successive motions of this kind in Parliament. It was unjust not to give a fair trial to the existing law; and there was no reason to

suppose that experience would lay any ground for departing from it. He believed that the agriculturists in general, though dissatisfied with present prices, were not dissatisfied with the present law. Considering the course of former legislation, and the necessity of maintaining a due protection to invested capital and existing labour, he trusted that the House would resist this Motion.

The principal speakers who followed were Mr. Labouchere, Sir W. Clay and Mr. Aglionby, advocating a moderate fixed duty. Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. C. Villiers standing out for total repeal. Sir R. Peel brought up the rear of opponents to the Motion. He sarcastically approved of Lord John Russell's concealment of his details until going into Committee, as a disclosure might produce a sudden explosion, that the mover would find very inconvenient. His fixed duty was to be removable by the Crown in bad seasons. To apply his Regent-street simile, Lord J. Russell admitted that his own structure would not bear rain, and if he got into Committee he would find that it would not bear criticism. Sir Robert Peel made much of the conflict of opinion on the opposite side; and, repeating some of Mr. Gladstone's arguments, he averred that if wheat had fallen from 61s. to 52s., chiefly in consequence of the abundant harvest, the price of oats had varied less in the last six months than at any former period. He did not propose the present law as one absolutely final, but as one to be maintained until experience, facts and evidence, proved that it ought to be relinquished; since there was great in-

convenience and danger in constant alterations of laws of the kind.

The House divided—

For the Motion, 145; against, 244; Ministerial majority, 99.

Previously, however, to the debate last referred to, a Measure partially affecting the operation of the Corn-laws had been proposed in the House of Commons by the Secretary for the Colonies. The object of Lord Stanley's proposition was a reduction of the duties payable on corn imported into the United Kingdom from Canada. The expectation of this Measure had created a good deal of uneasiness among the agriculturists, it having been represented by some parties as a design on the part of the Ministers to break in upon the protective principle of the Corn-laws, and let in corn through a back door, to the detriment of the English producer. In some parts of the country, accordingly, a good deal of sensitiveness and even distrust had been excited towards the Ministry with respect to this Measure; the topic was much discussed at agricultural meetings, and some members of Parliament who usually supported the Government, declared themselves hostile to the plan. The following were the resolutions proposed by Lord Stanley in a speech of much ability, in which he laboured to disabuse the public mind of some prevailing misconceptions as to the tendency and probable effect of his proposals:—

“Resolved, that on the 12th day of October, 1842, an act was passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, and reserved by the Governor-General for the signification of Her Majesty's

pleasure, imposing a duty of 3*s.* sterling money of Great Britain on each Imperial quarter of wheat imported into Canada, except from the United Kingdom or any of Her Majesty's possessions, and being the growth and produce thereof.

“That the said act recites, that it was passed in the confident belief and expectation, that, upon the imposition of a duty upon foreign wheat imported into the province, Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament the removal or reduction of the duties on wheat and wheat-flour imported into the said United Kingdom from Canada.

“That, in consideration of the duty so imposed by the said act of the Legislature of Canada, it is expedient to provide that, if Her Majesty shall be pleased to give her sanction to the said act, the duties imposed upon wheat and wheat-flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada should be reduced.

“That, during the continuance of the said duty, in lieu of the duties now payable upon wheat and wheat-flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, under an Act past in the last session of Parliament, entitled ‘An Act to Amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn,’ there shall be levied and paid the duties following—viz.

“For every quarter of wheat, 1*s.*

“For every barrel of wheat-meal or flour, being 196 pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of wheat.”

Lord Stanley prefaced his arguments in support of these resolutions by saying, that greatly exaggerated notions of the Measure had prevailed on all sides;

and, except for the direct promise conveyed to Canada in a former session, he would not, in the present sensitive state of the agricultural interest, have brought forward at all a question tending to create uneasiness among them. He brought it forward now, not as a measure of free-trade—not as a means of facilitating the admission of foreign corn into this country, for it could have no such effect—but as a boon to Canada, which she had reason to expect, and of which the refusal would be highly injurious to her interests and feelings. His proposal was, not to let American wheat into England, but to let into England Canadian wheat and flour ground in Canada, from whatever growth it might be manufactured, at reduced duties. That was in accordance with the broad principle of the Navigation Act—"that all manufactured goods shall be deemed to be the produce of the country in which they are manufactured;" and in that way, ostrich feathers dressed in France were deemed French produce, though, of course, not so in fact. Some had talked of this as a measure for letting wheaten produce into England through a Canadian "back-door;" but this back-door had been open these fifteen years—ever since the Corn-law of 1828; and the effect of the present Measure was to take a toll of 3s. at that door, instead of allowing all wheat to pass through it into Canada, as at present, duty free. On wheat direct from the United States, the duty would remain unaltered. Lord Stanley argued that the imposition of what was tantamount to a fixed duty of 4s. on wheat from Canada would not be inconsistent with the sliding scale on

foreign corn—since already the duty on Canadian corn, although the scale extended from 1s. to 5s., only oscillated between 2s. and 3s., the sliding scale being there inapplicable; while in the other case the oscillation was to the extent of 20s., so that no fair average could be struck. Would the duty be levied in Canada? for he admitted, that if not, that would be a strong argument against his Measure. He described the geographical character of the boundary, and showed the physical impracticability of smuggling so bulky an article as corn to any great extent from America into Canada; and if it were attempted on the boundary, it would be met by persons interested in preventing it; it would be as difficult as to smuggle wheat into Kent or Sussex. The whole quantity of wheaten produce which, within the entire period of the last thirteen years, had come into this country from Canada, either in the shape of wheat or of flour, was only 1,153,000 quarters, being about 90,000 per annum; and this under a state of law which imposed no duty at all upon American wheat entering Canada. He quoted some observations published in an Ohio paper upon this intended Measure of the British Government, to the effect that the American corn-grower would not be enabled by means of it to bring his produce to England. He advocated this Measure, therefore, not as a free-trade proposal for letting in American corn, but as a proposal for the benefit of our Canadian fellow subjects, just emerged from a civil war, just consolidated into one province, and confiding with a friendly spirit in the disposition of the Mother-country to deal kindly and justly

by them. To show how far Government were pledged, he quoted his own reply in opposing Mr. Smith O'Brien's proposal last session, to impose a duty of 1s. on corn the produce of all countries out of Europe; he had then said, "If there were any alteration of the law which regulated the importation of wheat into Canada—if they passed such a restriction on wheat going into Canada as would free this country from competition with American corn under the name of Canadian corn—then the Canadian would be entitled to a greater relief." He concluded by moving that the Speaker should leave the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee.

Mr. Labouchere moved an Amendment upon Lord Stanley's resolutions. He defended his consistency in opposing the Motion, by referring to the measure of Lord Grey's Government in 1831, to abolish certain duties on provisions imported into Canada, and his own resistance last year to Lord Stanley's proposal to impose a duty on salted provisions and flour imported into the Colony. He would not abolish all duties for Colonial protection, but he would not raise up any *new* protection. He was certain that the people of Canada would not long feel any disappointment: for if the Measure were operative, it must raise the price in that, an importing country. He did not think that there would be no protection, nor did he think it proved that there would be no smuggling: there would be much protection and some smuggling. When a duty was imposed on tea imported into Canada, Lord Sydenham said that all the colonists had become smugglers; and it would be the interest

of the Canadian millers to smuggle corn into the province. The Canadians were already busying themselves about "drawbacks" and other machinery of a complex system. And as to the colonies being English counties, if a low duty was to be allowed on Canadian corn, why not one proportionately low on Jamaica sugar? He moved an address to the Crown to withhold the Royal assent from the Bill passed by the Canadian Legislature.

Mr. Thornely seconded the Amendment.

Mr. G. Heathcote and Mr. Miles, both leading Members in the landed interest, opposed the resolutions, as disturbing the settlement of the Corn-laws.

Lord Howick argued that the Measure would do little for Canada and not much for England; the expence of carriage of American corn would prevent it. He approved of the fixed duty, but not of its collection in lightly-taxed Canada; it should be collected where it would relieve the English consumer. But he most strongly objected to instituting a new protection in Canada.

Mr. Charles Buller supported the Motion as a free-trader, since it tended to introduce more flour here; and Canada had a right to decide which of two restrictive systems it would prefer, the existing one with England, or the new one with America.

Mr. Roebuck could not support Mr. Labouchere's interference with the Canadian Legislature; and he ridiculed the idea of excessive importations through Canada; but he should oppose the Measure, as Canada could not grow enough wheat for herself, and smuggling would be encouraged.

Mr. Wodehouse, after twenty-five years' adherence to the party of Ministers, must vote against the Measure, as it must lead to the discouragement of cultivation throughout the country.

Mr. Ellice supported the Motion—he still thought, that of all taxes the worst possible was one upon the food of the people, and that English agriculturists had nothing to fear from competition with the whole world; but he was opposed to sudden changes—as he had shown in opposing Sir Robert Peel's Currency Bill in 1819, though he did not differ with its principles: and afterwards in opposing attempts to disturb that settlement of the currency. He contradicted Mr. Roebuck's assertion that Canada could not grow enough corn for its own consumption. If the landed gentry really wished to encourage the agriculture of Canada, and if they wished to encourage the settlement of emigrants, then they would not oppose themselves to the present Measure. There was no measure less important to them, or more advantageous to Canada jointly with this country, than the Bill now before the House. He thought there was some reason to complain of any taxes being imposed on the intercourse between Canada and the United States; but he also was aware that it was ruinous to a protected interest to expose it all at once to the difficulties of competition. It had been said that in common years Canada would not be able to supply any considerable quantity of corn; he was not quite sure of that—he thought still that there would be a surplus. He did not apprehend that there was the least risk of smuggling as between Canada and

the United States. There were only two districts from which corn could come; the one was Genesee, on the borders of Lake Ontario, and the other the Western States lying above the Falls of Niagara. Now, the weight of a quarter of corn was 500 pounds; surely the expense of transit must completely preclude any chance of smuggling such an article as that when the duty was only 3s. He would willingly admit all American corn direct to our ports at a fixed duty of 4s.; but he supported this Measure as a step towards free-trade. He could assure the House, that Canada was now suffering from an embarrassment of trade such as was unknown in the colony; and if the present Measure were defeated, she could scarcely ever recover the blow, and they would greatly add to the difficulties which already beset the path of the Governor, who had been sent out to establish peace and concord.

Mr. Smith O'Brien supported the Measure, as an approximation to his own proposition of last year. He only objected that it did not go far enough, and include all our Colonies, particularly Prince Edward's Island, of which the Legislature has passed an Act similar to that passed in Canada. He repudiated the idea of supporting Ministers; if his vote would turn the scale against their continuance in office, he doubted whether he should not even vote against his opinions for the purpose.

Mr. Hume contended that the only remedy for the embarrassing uncertainty of the farmers was to be found in a free-trade in corn. He predicted that Sir Robert Peel and his friends would ultimately discover that they could not, because they had a majority, com-

mand the price of corn. However, putting the 3*s.* duty out of the question, as a matter entirely at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature, and very properly left so by Government, he supported the proposition to admit Canadian corn at a fixed duty of 1*s.* But the Canadians had built their calculations of advantage on the supposition that no such distinctions would be made as that between grain and flour; and in that respect the Measure did not fulfil Lord Stanley's pledges; Mr. Hume thought they were entitled to the admission of wheat passed *through* Canada at 1*s.* duty. He believed that the fixed duty of 1*s.* would soon bring about free-trade direct with the United States; therefore he supported the Government proposition.

Major Cumming Bruce said, he had promised his constituents to oppose the Measure, but he had been convinced by Lord Stanley's speech that it would increase rather than diminish protection; he had pledged himself that no vote of his should damage a Government in which he had confidence; and, therefore, he should vote for the resolutions, on the ground of his own honour and consistency, being ready to resign his trust, if his constituents disapproved of his conduct.

Mr. F. T. Baring contended that if the Measure were good for Canada, it must be so for the neighbouring colonies, and he asked, if a course of protection were begun in Canada, where would it stop?

Sir Robert Peel said, he would confine himself to two points—the character of the Motion, and the circumstances under which the Government had brought it for-

ward. He dwelt upon the embarrassing position in which the Crown would be placed if urged by the House to withhold its assent from a Measure recommended by the Crown to the Canadian Legislature; while it was well known, that if the House refused its assent to the resolutions, the Crown would withhold its assent from the Canadian Bill; a much fitter course for the House to adopt, than to ask the Crown to withhold its assent from almost the first measure passed by the United Legislature of Canada. In giving power to the Canadian Legislature the House of Commons took security that Acts of the Colonial Parliament relating to rights of the Crown, the Clergy reserves, and ecclesiastical establishments, should be laid before the House for at least thirty days before receiving the Royal assent; but by not asking for reservation regarding other measures, it was tacitly conceded. He assured Mr. Baring that the Measure was contemplated by Government last year. On the 25th February, Mr. Gladstone had abandoned the proposed duty of 3*s.* on corn imported into Canada, which had met with objection on the constitutional principle against duties levied by the Imperial Parliament on articles imported into a colony having an independent Legislature; on the 28th, Lord Stanley had made that abandonment an objection to Mr. Smith O'Brien's proposition to admit wheat into this country from places out of Europe at 1*s.*; at the same time saying, that if a restriction were imposed on wheat imported into Canada, the Canadians would be entitled to relief. What was the language of the leaders of the Opposition on that occasion? [Lord

John Russell—"I never heard the noble Lord's remarks." But the mover of the present amendment did; and he said—"The Canadian people are the best judges of the benefit which they will gain from such a measure, and their own Colonial Representatives should decide as to its advantages or disadvantages. I will not assert that it will not be right for the Government to confirm this act, if they agree to the Measure: upon that point I will express no opinion; but I do contend that the Legislature of England has no right to meddle with a plan the effects of which are supposed exclusively to be confined to one of her colonies." (*Cheers and counter cheers.*) Sir Robert Peel continued—"Now I do not contend for one moment that the right honourable gentleman pledged himself by those expressions to support the Canadian Measure; but I do say, that he used language which, in conjunction with the language of the Government, might have fairly justified the Canadians in believing that if they passed such a law as they have passed, he would not be the man to ask the House of Commons to address the Crown to refuse that law its sanction."

Sir Robert Peel proceeded to contend that the particular instance constituted no abandonment of the principle of a varying duty. There was no question of a fixed duty; but the question was, whether for political reasons it was not better to give Canada greater facilities of commercial access; and his opinion was, that the agriculturists might give that access without running any risk of injuring their own interests. All the speeches on the Opposition

side confirmed that opinion, for they said that the Measure would increase protection. And he would ask a question—"I am taunted with adopting a fixed duty; will honourable gentlemen opposite tell me how they would deal with a fixed duty in this case? There is to be, according to their plan, a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter on foreign corn; now, what will they do with colonial produce? I presume they would not subject that produce to a duty of the same amount? But the American corn—corn of foreign growth—comes to England through Canada; how could they levy a fixed duty of 8s. on American corn brought from New York and New Orleans, and, nevertheless, permit American corn to come to this country duty free through Canada? (*Loud cheers.*) I should like to know how they would deal with that fact? would not that be opening a "back-door?" Would not that be giving a preference to the Western States over the Southern. (*Repeated cheers.*) Or, perhaps, honourable Gentlemen would propose to apply only a duty of 1s. to corn passing through Canada? But in this case there would be an undue preference given to America over other nations." The point, however, on which he mainly rested his defence of the fixed duty, was, that in Canada the duty could be taken in no other form.

After pointing out some inconsistencies in the several opinions of his opponents, Sir Robert Peel described the circumstances of the colony when the Measure was proposed—"We found a strong and almost unanimous feeling in Canada, that the greatest advantage would arise to Canada if its wheat and

flour could be admitted into this country. Their two great articles of commerce were timber and corn. The Canadas differed from other provinces in being a corn-growing country, and able to export it. Their situation was peculiar. The hazardous experiment of the union of the two Legislatures was tried; we looked at those things, we regarded the expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* for suppressing the rebellion, and the cost of the twenty-two battalions of infantry to maintain peace there; we bore in mind the unsettled question on the frontier, and that we were involved in a dispute with a powerful country at a great distance from our resources; and we added to this, that the honour and security of England were not safe unless we carried with us the cordial goodwill and co-operation of the people of Canada. You have professed your readiness to support your relationship with Canada, and you are bound in honour to support it; and there can be no doubt that the Government in introducing the Measure attached this important consideration to it, that it would be taken as an indication of cordial good feeling towards Canada. And I now say, that unless you carry that cordial co-operation of the people of Canada with you, the weakest point of the whole empire will be Canada. It is easy to talk of dissolving that alliance; but in point of honour, and in point of policy, you cannot set that example. If your connexion with Canada is to be dissolved, your connexion with New Brunswick, with Prince Edward's Island, and with Nova Scotia, may follow; indeed, you will never be able to determine the point at which, as a matter of

policy—apart from a feeling of honour—you must terminate your course. The more of ill-will, the more of dissension and unwillingness to submit to connexion with this country there exists, the greater will be the temptation for foreign powers to interfere.”

In conclusion, Sir R. Peel remarked that there was a tendency in the Opposition to undervalue colonial Legislatures, which were popular assemblies, and best able to judge of colonial interests. Any advantages to be derived from the principles of free-trade, would be but a poor equivalent for the disappointment which would be felt by Canada if this Measure were rejected.

Lord John Russell spoke in answer. He characterized Sir Robert Peel's declaration that the Canadian colonies would be endangered, as imprudent; and he ridiculed the argument—first advanced by Mr. Roebuck, “Her Majesty's learned counsel”—(*Laughter*)—about the affront to the prerogative of the Crown. It was most constitutional and proper to go up to the Queen and say, “Your Majesty has been ill-advised:” a mortification to the Ministers it might be, but that it would be a mortification to the Crown, was really an assumption of the honourable and learned Gentleman who had identified himself with the Throne. (*Loud laughter.*) Such a departure from the usual decorum of language he scarcely had expected. Lord John Russell also questioned Sir Robert Peel's accuracy as to the right of intervention reserved by the Imperial Parliament: the 43rd section of the Canada Act retained the whole power that Parliament previously possessed with respect to the levy

of Customs-duties, provided only that any duties levied at the frontier should form part of the revenue of the colony. Not only was the act imposing the 3s. duty on corn by no means the first act of the United Legislature of Canada, but Canada had before rejected such a measure, which showed that their legislation now was not spontaneous.

Lord John was ready to grant the Canadians any boon they wished: he would admit their corn at 1s.; but he would do it without imposing disagreeable conditions on the colony—without any condition at all. Lord John quarrelled with the phrase that Canada was to be considered as “an integral part of the empire,” “an English county.” It had been an integral part of the empire since the peace of Paris in 1763; and our soldiers and sailors have shed their best blood for it. As to its being an English county, the phrase seemed to have a very mischievous meaning—namely, to extend restriction and monopoly to the whole colonial empire; and how could that province be an English county which imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on our manufactures? If Parliament were to give such preferences as that now proposed, and were to take our whole colonial empire into the circle of their view, there was hardly an article on which they must not impose some legislative bar to the enjoyments of the people. They had no wine of their own, and could have the best wine from all parts of the Continent; but the Cape of Good Hope produced wine, and they must give an advantage to the Cape of Good Hope. Their own country did not produce sugar, but the West In-

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dies produced it, and they must give an advantage to their West Indian colonies, and prohibit their people from having sugar which might be obtained better and cheaper from other places. It was the same with regard to colonial corn. Restrictions had been found useful to protect the produce of our colonies against the introduction of produce of foreign growth; but all the papers which had been laid on the table of the House only tended to show the mischief and the evils which resulted from such a system. He maintained that such a system ought not to be supported in any case; and still less should any measure be adopted, the effect of which would be to create new difficulties. The proposition of the Government was to contrive, by means of new restrictions, to force the transit of corn through a particular channel. The only effect of this would be to create new monopolies—to raise up some new landed interests in Canada, in order that some time hence, when the question of the reduction of the duty on foreign corn should be raised, they might be again embarrassed by all those questions of mortgages and settlements which now afforded them such ample fields for discussion. Government appeared, indeed, to have some abstract love of protection and restriction—to love it for its own sake. After some further remarks in the same spirit, Lord John ridiculed the variety of Corn-laws proposed by Ministers: yet these were the men who called themselves “Conservative” Ministers!—men who made innovations and changes only for the sake of change!

The House then divided, when

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there appeared—for Mr. Labouchère's amendment, 156; against it, 244: majority for the Government, 188.

A few days afterwards the House went into committee on Lord Stanley's resolutions. Lord John Russell then moved an amendment, which proposed to omit that part of them which referred to the act of the Canadian Legislature—which he objected to as making the legislation of the Imperial depend on that of the colonial Parliament.

Lord Stanley defended the course proposed by him, as necessary to secure the object, that the Canadians should not first obtain the advantages offered by the Imperial Parliament in consideration of their own Act, and then repeal the latter.

After a desultory debate, in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Labouchère, Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord Worsley, and Colonel Wyndham, and opposed by Sir Robert Peel and other Members, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 109.

Lord Worsley then moved an amendment, to the effect that no alteration should be made in the Corn-law of the preceding Session, and in the degree of protection which it affords to British agriculture. This gave a broader character to the discussion, but produced little novelty in the shape of argument. The debate was chiefly characterised by the confusion of parties. The amendment was supported by Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Henley, Colonel Rushbrooke, Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Mr. Blackstone; and was opposed by Mr. Lindsay, Colonel Wood, Mr. G. Hope, Mr. Borthwick, Sir John

Hanmer, Dr. Lefroy, Mr. Hutt, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. Ward, Mr. Edward Buller, and Mr. R. Yorke. The amendment was negatived by 203 to 102.

After some further discussion, the House divided on the original resolutions, when the numbers were—for, 218; against, 137: majority, 81.

On the bringing up of the Report of the Committee, a third amendment on the resolutions was proposed by Mr. M. Gibson, seconded by Dr. Bowring. Lord Stanley declined to re-open the discussion, on a resolution so similar to that already debated on the motion of Lord J. Russell, and the amendment was negatived by 195 to 83.

A Bill being then brought in, founded on the resolutions, Lord Worsley, on the 2nd June, moved that it be read that day six months. This led to a renewed debate on the measure, but little novelty was elicited.

The amendment was supported by Mr. J. E. Denuison, Mr. Bennett, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Sheil, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Blackstone; opposed by Mr. Eliot Yorke, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. G. W. Hope, Lord Stanley, and Lord Norreys.

Mr. Sheil taunted the Ministers with having, at a private meeting, threatened their supporters with resignation if the Bill were rejected: they had much better have appealed to the country.

Lord Stanley sharply denied that Ministers had taken the "indecent liberty" imputed to them by Mr. Sheil; and did not wonder that a Member of the late Government should recommend any mea-

sure rather than resignation. He remarked that the agriculturists had just now little to fear from the Bill: flour at Montreal was now from 22s. 6d. to 25s. per barrel; at New York it was 2s. 6d. higher; and it was expected that New York would require the chief part of the Western produce of this year.

Some récrimination took place between Lord Norreys and Mr. Blackstone, which afforded much amusement to the House. Ultimately, the second reading was carried by 209 to 109.

The debate on the Bill in the House of Lords took place on its committal, which was moved on the 4th of July by the Earl of Dalhousie, adducing the same arguments as were used by the introducers of the measure in the other House. Lord Brougham seconded the Motion, not, as he said, because the measure was a step in the right direction, that is, towards the total removal of the Corn-laws—but because it removed an anomaly.

Earl Stanhope moved as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months. He said, that the measure ought to have been preceded by a Parliamentary inquiry: it was said, for instance, that the freight of a quarter of corn from New York to Liverpool would be 15s.; he believed that it would be one-third of that amount; but the House was called upon to legislate, without a sufficient knowledge of the facts. Those who argued that American corn could already be imported through Canada, forgot that such importation was in direct contravention of the Corn-law of last year. It was said that smuggling would not arise; but there is nothing to prevent

what is frequently done already: a ship clears out from Canada, and when *at sea* meets another ship, and takes a cargo of American wheat on board. It was argued, both that the measure gave increased protection to British agriculture, and yet that it would confer inestimable benefits on Canada; arguments which could not stand together. He believed, indeed, that any quantity of corn required for the English market could be produced in Canada; and, though he felt a disposition to encourage the trade of so valuable a colony, it must bear equal taxation and other burdens before it could be treated on an equality with an "English county." These measures were only stepping-stones to the general adoption of the free-trade principles, which Ministers avowed. Mr. Gladstone said, that the principle was only delayed, for protection could not be abandoned at once! He dared them to attempt it—they would be blown from power like chaff before the wind. For the consequences of their policy, however, Ministers were responsible to the people of the country; with whom faith pledged at the last election had been broken.

The Duke of Richmond opposed the measure, as diminishing the protection to the British farmer. He opposed change for change-sake; and Government had no where proved that any class would be materially benefited by the measure. Another objection was, that the Bill adopted the principle of a fixed duty; and as to preventing fraud, it was idle to talk of it, when fraud could not be prevented in the English Custom-house, nor under the Grinding Act, nor even in the

Post-office, where the charge is only 1*d*.

The Earl of Radnor opposed the Bill, on totally different grounds. The notice given to the Canadian Legislature could not be considered satisfactory notice to the English agriculturists. Some people said, that the measure would increase protection; in which case he should certainly oppose it: but if, as others said, a great deal more corn were admitted to this country, it would be in an illegitimate, unfair, and absurd way. Lord Dalhousie's speech, however, showed that the measure would have no effect at all: then why thus excite and alarm the country? As to its effect in Canada, it would raise the price of corn to the consumer and exporter by 3*s*.; it would newly establish protection; and it was not what the Canadians expected, for in his promise to them, Lord Stanley spoke generally and without limitation of admitting corn and flour from Canada, while the Bill only admitted wheat grown and flour manufactured in Canada. Finally, he objected to these constant changes.

Lord Beaumont opposed the Bill, as a step in the progress of the Government towards free-trade principles, as reversing the law of the last year, and as diminishing protection to the English grower by 4*s*. He also objected to these constant changes—the petty but repeated assaults on the agricultural interest: it would be better to be destroyed at once, than to be stung to death by pismires.

Lord Wharncliffe defended the measure, as a compromise between the extremes of protection and free-trade, and as a judicious ad-

justment of duties to the peculiar circumstances of the Canada corn trade.

Lord Monteagle followed on the same side. He said it was true that the Bill gave increased protection—a fixed duty higher than the average on corn imported from Canada to this country, and that it would increase the price to the consumer in Canada: but it would establish a *fixed* duty; which he believed would encourage the importation of large quantities of corn from America, causing it to be much cheaper here; while it would promote the settlement of the fertile lands of Canada. It was necessary to redeem a pledge given to Canada, just subdued from rebellion; and though he saw objections to the measure, he thought them counterbalanced by the good.

Lord Ashburton advocated the Bill, as a measure of conciliation, and beneficial to the colony. Should the importation in future increase too largely, measures might be adopted to remedy that evil; for he did not consider that there was any fixed principle involved, either in a sliding scale, or in a fixed duty; but he would rather say, let in the corn from Canada, and shut out the foreign supply.

Lord Teynham opposed the Bill, as not being a free-trade measure. The Duke of Buckingham opposed it, because of the increased importation it would occasion; because it would give rise to smuggling, and because it made a precedent for a fixed duty.

The House then divided on the amendment—for, 25; against, 57: majority, 32.

The House then went into committee, and the Bill passed without amendment.

CHAPTER VI.

Irish Affairs—State of Ireland under the Repeal Agitation—The Irish Arms Bill introduced by the Government—Long and vehement opposition to that measure—Debate on the Second Reading of the Bill—Speech of the Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Sharman Crawford, seconded by Lord Clements, moves the rejection of the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Bateson, Mr. Sheil, the Attorney General for Ireland, Lord John Russell, Viscount Bernard, Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Shaw, Sir James Graham, Mr. Roebuck, Sir H. Barron, Sir David Roche, and Sir Robert Peel—The Second Reading is carried by 270 to 105—An amendment moved by Mr. Smith O'Brien is rejected—Protracted Discussions on the Bill in Committee—Discussions in the House of Lords on the Dismissal of Magistrates and other Irish Affairs—Motion of Marquis of Clanricarde on the case of Lord Ffrench—Remarks of the Duke of Wellington—General Discussion on the Repeal Meetings, and the conduct of the Government—Lord Clanricarde again moves, on the 14th. July, resolutions condemnatory of the Dismissal of the Irish Magistrates—The Duke of Wellington vindicates the course pursued by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland—The resolutions are negatived after a Debate by 91 to 29—Debate in the House of Lords on the presentation of a Petition from the North of Ireland by Lord Roden—His Speech—Answer of the Duke of Wellington—Speeches of Lord Winchilsea, Lord Brougham, Marquis of Clanricarde, and other Peers—Mr. Smith O'Brien's Motion in the House of Commons for a Committee on Irish grievances—General character of this discussion—It is continued for five nights—Able and temperate Speech of Mr. O'Brien—The Motion is seconded by Mr. Wyse—Opposed by Lord Eliot—Some of the Conservative Members speak in favour of the Motion—Speeches of Mr. C. Wood, Sir Howard Douglas, Captain Rous, Viscount Howick, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. R. Bateson, Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. B. Roche, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley, and other Members—The Second Reading is carried by a majority of 79—The Third Reading is carried by 66, after a Debate on the 9th of August—Speeches of Mr. Sheil, and Sir Robert Peel—Debate on the Second Reading in the House of Lords—Speech of Lord Camoys—He avows his hostility to the Protestant Church—Discussion upon the construction of the Roman Catholic Oath—Severe Remarks of Lord Brougham on Lord Camoys's Speech—Speeches of Marquess of Lansdowne, Marquess of Clanricarde, Earls of Win-

chilsea, Shrewsbury, and Wicklow, Lords Beaumont and Campbell.
 —The Bill read a Second time without Division—Brief Discussion in Committee—The Bill is passed.

NO Session has passed by for several years, without a large portion of time being occupied in the discussion of the affairs of Ireland. The Session with which we are now engaged formed no exception to this rule. The debates on Irish questions were not only as long, and as copious, but several of them were as much signalised by party animosity and excited feeling, as those of preceding years. Towards the latter part of this Session, indeed, the unusually agitated state of the country, produced by the Repeal movement, to which it will be necessary to allude more fully in a subsequent chapter, lent an additional element of exasperation to the debates in Parliament. The measures of repression which the Government deemed it necessary to adopt in this emergency, were met by the advocates of the popular party in the House of Commons, with all the resources which an angry and determined spirit of resistance could supply for their purpose. Towards the latter part of May a Bill was proposed by the Ministry, nearly similar to one which had been passed by the Whig Cabinet in one of the troubled periods under their rule, requiring the registration of fire-arms, and restricting the importation of arms and ammunition. This Bill was opposed by some of the Irish Members with an unusual vehemence and pertinacity, every stage of its progress was obstinately though vainly resisted, nor did it finally pass into a law, until a great deal of the latter part of the Session had been consumed in reiterated discussion of the same to-

pics to the postponement of several other Government measures of importance, nor until both Parliament and the country had become wearied with a controversy so tedious and unsatisfactory. All the grievances which the Irish people or their advocates had to urge against the English Government were canvassed and contested in these discussions, and all the details of the policy of the existing Government, and of the Whig Cabinets which preceded it, were contrasted at the utmost length and with quite the usual amount of acerbity and party-feeling. It would require the larger part of this volume to follow the course of the numerous discussions on these subjects, and present even an abridged summary of the arguments which were used on either side. It will, however, be sufficient for the purpose of exhibiting the main grounds on which the policy of the Government was supported and opposed, to give some passages of the more important and effective speeches that were delivered, and to notice the few more striking features of a discussion, for the most part remarkably destitute of novelty and attraction. The second reading of the Bill was moved on the 29th May by Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland. In introducing the subject, the noble Mover gave a short history of the origin and successive renewal of the Irish Arms Acts, beginning with the 33rd Geo. III. ch. 2. and ending with the bill introduced by Lord Morpeth, in 1838. He admitted that all such enactments were, in some degree,

restraints upon the liberty of the subject, and in that respect objectionable; but he urged that the present state of Ireland made it necessary to impose them. The reports of the leading persons connected with the constabulary force contained important evidence respecting the propensities of the Irish peasantry to violence and intimidation, and their extreme avidity for the possession of arms. Now the possession of fire-arms facilitated the assassinations which had unhappily been so numerous of late years, and murders committed with such weapons were more difficult to be traced, than where death had been inflicted in any other way. He referred, by way of example, to the cases of the late Lord Norbury, and of several other victims, whose murderers had never been detected, and to a great number of attacks made upon houses with a view of procuring arms. He then explained some of the provisions of the bill. All fire-arms, for whatever purpose, in the possession of individuals, were to be registered and their owners licensed, under certain regulations, with penalties for non-compliance. With respect to the possession of unlawful arms, as pikes and daggers, the existing law imposed a punishment of a twelvemonth's imprisonment for the first offence, and transportation for the second, without discretion to the Judge: by the bill, a discretionary power would be given to the Judge, as no minimum of punishment would be fixed; and if the accused could show that the arms were deposited in his house without his knowledge or sanction, he would be altogether exempt. Instead of the warrant of two Jus-

for arms, which is required by the existing law, and which in practice has been found inconvenient, one Justice is to grant a search-warrant; in which, however, the Police, to whom it is intrusted, are to be named. And it was proposed to give to the Lord Lieutenant power to issue his warrant to certain members of the constabulary force not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, which was that of an officer in a regiment. The existing law forbids the purchase of more than two pounds of gunpowder at a time, of any one dealer, but does not prevent the purchase of that quantity from each of any number of dealers; the bill would abolish that restriction, but would impose a penalty on the selling of gunpowder to any person not licensed to purchase it. The term of imprisonment on the non-payment of such fines would be reduced from two to one month.

The debate thus commenced was continued for three successive nights. Mr. Sharman Crawford led the opposition to it, by moving that it be read a second time that day six months. He said the time was come when Ireland should be governed by good legislation and not by coercion; but the bill, providing that license to possess fire-arms should only be granted on certificate from two householders, would have the effect of placing it in the power of Protestant householders to prevent the Catholics from procuring arms. Mr. Crawford proceeded to condemn as unjust and oppressive other parts of the bill: the requiring every person in whose possession arms are found to disprove a guilty knowledge; the inquisition by constable, meeting persons with arms in their hands; the power to commit

persons to gaol on merely being accounted suspicious; the penalty for the indefinite offence of possessing "any weapon capable of being used as a pike or spear;" and in all these cases the evidence of one witness would suffice to convict! Lord Eliot had shown himself to be influenced by the most superficial views respecting the state of Ireland; why should the people *desire* to have arms? was it judicious to war with the symptom instead of destroying the cause? A far better plan than an Arms Bill would be to ameliorate the condition of the people; and the evil lies in the relation of landlord and tenant. What other causes of complaint have been removed? There is still the Law Church, with tithes: a Poor-law has been attempted, but calculated to give no satisfaction. Mr. Crawford urged the certainty that Ireland would be best subdued by equal laws, good institutions, kindness, and impartiality of legislation.

Lord Clements seconded the amendment. He regretted that it was so moderately worded, for he would gladly have supported a proposal that the Serjeant should be ordered to kick the Bill out of the House. He thanked Lord Eliot, however, for having introduced the monster in its proper shape, for, in former years, the course had been to bring in a mere continuation-bill of half-a-dozen lines, whereas now the abomination appeared entire on the face of the Bill. There were a variety of measures needed for Ireland, none of which were brought forward by Government; tolls, grand-juries, registrations, manor-courts, and many other subjects required legislation, but

nothing useful would ever be enacted while the Government of Ireland was left in the hands of the clerks of Dublin Castle. The present measure, if it passed, would pass against the sense of the majority of the Irish Members. Sir R. Peel had declared himself generally adverse to extraordinary measures of coercion, as widening the breach between the higher and lower classes, and weakening the efficacy of the ordinary law. Now all these evils would be produced by the present Bill, and a milder measure would have effected all the really legitimate objects of it. Since the year 1792, there had never been a period when Ireland was so long without coercive measures as she had now been. There had been times at which the Arms Act was suffered to expire, and to lie unrenowned for two or three years together, and he did not find that in those intervals all Ireland had been a scene of bloodshed. Lord Clements, at very great length, went on through the list of the enactments passed from time to time for the preservation of the public peace in Ireland, marking the circumstances under which each had been respectively passed, its date and its duration. The present Bill, he said, contained a clause respecting the arms of the Yeomanry Corps. These corps, though they called themselves loyal Protestants, had refused to give up their arms at the order of Government when disbanded. They had since, in many cases, sold those arms into the worst of hands, and thus it was, that an Arms Bill had now come to be thought necessary.

Mr. Bateson considered that Lord Clements's speech itself proved the necessity for this Bill. This

was not really so much a measure of coercion, as of protection for those who stood in need of being protected, and it was a merciful measure for those whom it would save from being hurried into crimes, by agitators as cowardly in fact as they were blustering in speech. He wished that those who talked so loudly about dying for their country, would take to the easier and more useful duty of living for her.

Mr. Sheil delivered a vehement and brilliant harangue against the Bill, which he was persuaded would prove wholly inefficient. The spirit of outrage which prevailed in that county with which he was best acquainted, Tipperary, arose, not from the want of an Arms Bill, but from the want of a due administration of justice. The Crown Solicitor who conducted the prosecutions at the assizes was not resident in the county, but at Dublin; he knew nothing of the parties or witnesses, and thus was easily foiled by the legal assistants of the prisoners, men who were acquainted with everything and everybody there. Again, it was the practice of the Crown to bribe informers, but to leave witnesses unprotected. Thirdly, the higher classes were averse to serve on the petty juries at the assizes: the only remedy for such reluctance would probably be a fine of 500*l.* or 600*l.* But he objected to the principle of this Bill: it took from the honest the means of defence; it could not take from the ruffian the means of annoyance; and even if it could deprive him of his most noisy weapon, it would still leave to him the more silent and fearful engines of death. But his main objection to the Bill was founded on the distinction between Ireland

and England which it established. "Repeal the Union — restore the Heptarchy!" Thus exclaimed George Canning, and stamped his foot as he gave utterance to what he regarded as a comparison in absurdity which has been often cited. But that exclamation may be turned to an account different from that to which it is applied. Restore the Heptarchy — repeal the Union. Good. But take up the map of England, and mark the Saxon subdivisions into which this, your noble island, was once distributed; and then suppose that in this assembly of wise men — this Imperial Parliament — you were to ordain that there should be one law in what once was the kingdom of Kent, and another in what once was the kingdom of Mercia; that in Essex there should be one municipal franchise, and in Sussex there should be another; that among the East Angles there should be one Parliamentary franchise, and in Wessex there should be another; and that while through the rest of the island the Bill of Rights should be regarded as the inviolate and inviolable charter of British liberty, in the kingdom of Northumberland an Arms Bill, by which the elementary principles of British freedom should be set at nought, should be enacted: would you not say that the restoration of the Heptarchy could scarcely be more preposterous? Nor would the English endure such a measure. In 1819, an English Arms Bill, one of the Six Acts, was proposed by Lord Castlereagh: it was comprised in a single page; while Lord Eliot's bill was a whole volume of coercion: in the English Act no penalty was inflicted for the possession of arms; under the Irish Bill an

Irishman could be transported for seven years for having arms in his possession. Yet when the English Bill was proposed, Lord Grey entered a strong protest against it in the House of Lords; and in the House of Commons, Henry Brougham—not Lord Brougham, asked if he was an Englishman, and offered up an aspiration that the people would rise up in a simultaneous revolt, and sweep away the Government by which a great sacrilege upon the constitution had been perpetrated. What would he have said—how would Lord Castlereagh have been blasted by the lightning and appalled by the thunder of his eloquence, if a bill had been brought forward, under which the blacksmiths of England should be licensed, under which the registry of arms was made dependent on a bench of capricious magisterial partisans, under which an Englishman might be transported for seven years, for exercising the privilege secured to him by the Bill of Rights? Lord Eliot said, that the measure originated with the Whigs: the Whigs prepared a measure of coercion and relief; the Tories turned them out on the measure of relief; and of the measure of coercion took a conservative care.

Alluding to Sir Robert Peel's use of the Queen's name, Mr. Sheil read a letter from Lord John Russell, written by command of the Queen on her accession to the throne, to Lord Normanby, approving of his policy; and he contrasted the spectacle which Ireland now presents with that which it then offered to the contemplation of the Sovereign. He concluded by exhorting Sir Robert Peel to follow-out in Ireland the

policy which he had pursued in Canada.

Mr. Smith (the Attorney-general for Ireland) said, he would not refer to the authority of Lord Grey or Mr. Brougham, he would refer to the authority of Mr. Sheil himself. A former Arms Act was on the point of expiring in 1838; it was renewed by the Whig Government; the Bill for that renewal went through every one of its stages, and in not one of them did Mr. Sheil say a single word against that violation of the constitution of which he now so vehemently complained. In 1839 he became a member of the Whig Government; in 1840, that Government again renewed the Bill, and still Mr. Sheil did not, nor did any one of the Irish members open his lips upon it. In the first Session of 1841, the same Government brought in another Arms Bill, making provisions more stringent than before; that was the Bill now about to expire, and against it, neither Mr. Sheil nor any other Irish member said one syllable, though Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to it in an especial manner. Mr. Smith then instanced a great number of cases, showing the prevalence and violence of outrage in Ireland, and the consequent necessity of this preventive measure. Before the plea of "justice to Ireland" was set up, we ought to know what was meant by that sort of justice. In the very year succeeding the Queen's letter just quoted, the Precursor Association was set up. The objects of the present repeal agitators were first, the total abolition of the Tithe Commutation Rent-charge, next the extension of the Parliamentary suffrage to all sane male adults not convicted

of a crime, next, fixity of tenure—a phrase meaning the transfer of the whole landed property of Ireland from the landlord to the tenant—and with these were required vote by ballot, and one or two other extreme propositions of the same class. This measure had been in existence, with little intermission, for almost a century; its necessity was cogent, and though at so late an hour he should not attempt to analyse its details, he was prepared to vote for its second reading.

Lord J. Russell said, that after the speech of the Irish Attorney-general, who had put his argument, not upon the merits of the Bill or its present necessity, but mainly on the course taken by the late Government, he begged to have an opportunity of justifying the course which, as a member of that Government, he had pursued on this subject. The policy and circumstances under which the late Government had to legislate were widely different from those under which the present legislation was brought forward. At their accession Ireland had long been misgoverned; it was necessary to bring her round, but that was a work requiring a mixed policy, kindness to the people, but repression of those who had been but too long accustomed to violence. Lord Normanby so governed as to have the sympathies of the people with him, and as these should have been more and more secured, it would have become practicable from time to time to let go the harsher measures. But when a new Arms Act was introduced, he would ask, whether any attempt was now making to conciliate those popular sympathies? Whether the recent depri-

vations of the magistracy were conducive to the peace of Ireland? He believed that Lord Eliot was sincerely desirous to govern on principles of justice and conciliation, but yet, somehow, the Irish Government was a Government conducted by a small minority. The Irish could not but feel it a hardship that promotion was not distributed in Ireland as impartially as in Canada. Considering, however, the whole case, he would not go so far as to withhold his vote from the second reading of this Bill. As to the Repeal of the Union, he was wholly adverse to it, for the sake of Ireland as well as of England, and if it were attempted by force, the Executive Government must put that force effectually down; but, while only legal means were taken, he disapproved of harsh inflictions on the part of the Government, as tending, needlessly to aggravate dissatisfaction. Now as to those outrages, which in the time of the late Government had been ascribed to political causes, he must observe, that the last speaker had furnished a defence against that charge, for his enumeration had shown that these outbreaks occurred under all Administrations, and were unconnected with political causes. He and his late colleagues had been unfairly treated by the Opposition in this particular, but they had been generously supported by the Irish people.

Lord Bernard thanked the Government for this measure. If Parliament had parted without giving some such protection, Ireland would have been wholly insecure. Lord J. Russell, in taking credit, on the preceding night, for the conciliatory policy of his own Government, had omitted to state

the care he had taken to exclude all persons politically differing with him from all offices, even from such as that of sheriff.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien contended that his countrymen were entitled to bear arms, since at the recent funeral of Governor Hobson, in New Zealand, Lord Stanley had allowed the natives to have muskets in their hands. The only alternative he could now discern was that of a rebellion or justice to Ireland. He animadverted on the practice of clearing estates by the wholesale ejection of the tenants, and desired to know whether it was true, as an Irish newspaper reported, that Lord Haywarden, a nobleman holding office in the present Government, had turned out almost two hundred families. The present Bill was not a mere continuation; it contained many vexatious novelties, the 'Branding' clause itself was a new one. After some comments on particular clauses, he expressed his conviction that the Bill would fail to effect its own object, but would not fail to irritate the feelings of the people. Mr. Biancorri, (the great car proprietor) who had theretofore been no Repealer, had been induced, by the perusal of this Bill, to send a subscription to the Repeal Association. He conjured the Government to retrace their steps, and gave notice that he would divide against this Bill in every stage and on every clause.

Mr. C. Buller said, that though many members near him had assented to measures resembling the present when they were to be administered by a Government possessing the confidence of the Irish people, they were under no obligation of sanctioning a Bill to be

administered by a Government whose principles that people detested. The effect of the present Bill would be just this—that the assailants would still have arms themselves, but would find their victims unarmed. As to Repeal, he was decidedly adverse to it, but if the mind of Ireland was diseased on that subject, it was not to be cured in this way, but by the redress of her grievances. There was not in Europe a nation whose physical condition was so bad as hers, and that was the opinion which all Europe entertained, as was proved by its literature both permanent and periodical. The Poor Law Reports, as compared with the testimony of Arthur Young, established that, while all other nations had been advancing in their comforts, the food of the Irish, their potatoes, had been deteriorating, both in quantity and in quality. What leaders had they to keep them within the law? In many places there were no resident gentry, but there was a Church imposed upon the people by force. You kept up your ascendancy only by arms, and by Arms Bills. The present Government had adopted the Orange party, for he could find no difference between the Orange and the Tory party, and what must be the feelings of the Irish people to see promoted to the Bench men known to them mainly by their religious bigotry and national animosity, which they had evinced in Parliament. He was not personally acquainted with Ireland, but he had seen in Canada feelings of not less heat instantly allayed by a conciliatory policy. There a Ministry had been appointed consisting of men of all politics, while in Ireland you ap-

pointed a Ministry from the ranks of your own minority alone. Now, put yourselves in the position of an Irish Catholic, placed under that Ministry, and so placed, not because Ireland had changed her mind about parties, but because England had changed hers, and then wonder, if you can, that he should wish for a domestic legislature. There was now a choice between a bloody war—bloody even if successful, and a popular peace. That choice it was now for Sir R. Peel to make, and in making it to consider how posterity would view his acts, what fame they would award to him when he should plead, as the two great measures of Irish policy—the Duty on Spirits, and the Arms Bill.

Mr. Shaw declared, with deep regret, that Ireland was now in a very unsatisfactory, he might say, alarming state; the lower classes extensively agitated, and the higher unusually dejected and depressed. This despondency, perhaps, arose in some degree from the changes in the Corn-law and Tariff. A great alteration had been wrought by the temperance movement, but unhappily even that great benefit had brought with it the evil of an organization, now turned to the most dangerous purposes. Lord John Russell had made it a charge against the Protestant party, that they appointed only their own partisans. Why, a Ministry could not govern without a party, or govern by promoting its political opponents, and no Government had been more thoroughly partisan in its appointments than that of Lord Melbourne, which had actually offered a high judicial seat to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Shaw, after vindicating the judicial appointments made by the

present Government, particularly those of Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Jackson, returned to the subject of the general state of Ireland. It was a state of things with which the Protestant party had not been altogether content, but they had been unwilling to obtrude upon the Irish Government then very generally regarded by them, whether rightly or wrongly, as a feeble one, opinions which were not sure of a favourable reception. In this position of affairs, the Repeal agitation had been revived. He then read extracts from some of the published addresses of the Repealers, in prose and in verse, exhorting the people to universal organization. That organization was the real danger; the real object was to array the people and the priesthood against the property of the country. Repeal was but the pretext adopted to mislead the Government. He disproved, in specific detail, the charge against Lord Haywarden of having turned out 143 families, and exposed the priest who had attempted, by this nefarious libel, to excite the feelings of the people. There was no class more alarmed at the progress of the movement than the respectable portion of the Roman Catholics, who dreaded that they should be swept along by the tide. If that movement were not put down, either by the existing law, or by some new law to be made for the preservation of the constitution, both the law and the constitution would be put down by the movement. Mr. C. Buller's remedy was to *Canadianise* Ireland, which meant, to make Mr. O'Connell Attorney-General, and substitute the titulars for the clergy of the Establishment. Mr. Shaw concluded by expressing his conviction

of the necessity of some such measure as the present Bill.

Sir J. Graham admitted that the privilege of having arms was a constitutional right of great value, but unhappily the proportion of homicidal crimes, as between England and Ireland, with reference to their respective populations, had so increased, as to make it necessary that this right should be placed under regulation. He would not now discuss the removals of the magistrates; he should be prepared to do that on a fitter occasion. He would now notice some remarkable admissions made in this debate. Why had it been suggested by Mr. Sheil, that in Tipperary the higher classes should be summoned to serve upon the petty juries? The answer was furnished by Mr. Sheil's own acknowledgment, that witnesses could not be procured to prove a case of assassination, without a special protection, and a provision for life in a distant country. Lord John Russell had admitted that these murders were constantly occurring, not by reason of the policy of any particular Government, but by reason of the general state of Irish society. These were strong admissions as to the necessity of such a Bill for Ireland. The two questions before the House were, shall the constitutional privilege be just now subjected to restraints, and if yes, then shall those restraints be made effectual for their objects? The latter question would be discussed most fitly in Committee; it was to the former he should chiefly address himself. This restraint, let it be remembered, was first imposed by a domestic Legislature, the Irish Parliament of 1796. In speaking of the evidence of the superintend-

ants of the constabulary, he would acknowledge the truth of the general proposition, that the possession of power increases the desire for it; but, surely, on such a subject, the counsels of the constabulary, concurring with those of the magistrates, deserved attention. This was not, as it was represented to be, a Bill for disarming the Irish people, but a Bill for regulating their possession of arms. Objections had been made to the late judicial appointments. The religion of an individual ought not to be a consideration in his advancement to the Bench, yet with reference to the present circumstances of Ireland, it would be necessary on the reasoning of the Opposition, to select judges because they were Roman Catholics. He stated the merits and claims of Mr. Lefroy and of Mr. Jackson, and showed that it would have been impossible to pass them over without a mean dereliction of principle. He vindicated the minor appointments, and then, taking credit for the impartial line which the Government had adopted on the subject of national education, adverted to Mr. Shaw's Speech of the preceding night, as evidence that they had hazarded and incurred the displeasure of their natural allies, the Protestant party. It had formerly been promised, that if the Roman Catholic Relief Bill were once carried, the priests neither would nor could further exercise a political influence over the people. That measure was granted, and so was Reform, and both of them within three years, but so little did all this conciliation succeed, that immediately afterwards the Ministry, a Whig Ministry, found it necessary to bring in the Coercion Bill, moved

by Earl Grey in the other House, and by Lord Althorp in this. Earl Grey being succeeded by Lord Melbourne, conciliation took a fresh start; the Church Temporalities Act, another great concession, having first been passed, then followed the Irish Municipal Act, and this series of concessions, large beyond example, brought him to 1838; in which year, notwithstanding so many conciliatory measures, Lord Morpeth found it necessary to bring in that Arms Bill, which was the basis of the present. Individuals too had been soothed; Mr. Sheil was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Chief Barony of the Irish Exchequer was offered to Mr. O'Connell, and yet, after all this, the Arms Bill of 1838 had been held indispensable. Then came Lord Normanby's Government—that perfect sample of conciliation—and yet Lord Fortescue, when he succeeded to Lord Normanby, found the cry of Repeal so rife throughout Ireland, that he was obliged to announce that no part of the Ministerial patronage would be extended to any one who should join in it. Mr. C. Buller had represented the condition of the Irish people as in progress of deterioration, but the reports of Parliamentary committees proved the very contrary; for instance, of late years more wheat had been grown in Ireland and less exported from it than ever before. We had heard of the duty of conceding to well-expressed popular opinion. How was that opinion to be estimated when the Duke of Wellington, with whose fame it had been truly said by Mr. Sheil, that the world was filled, had been described at a late Irish meeting, as a corporal, a blood-stained Indian

Sepoy, amid the cheers of a vast mob? Such was well-expressed popular opinion! Many years ago it had been said by Sir S. Romilly, that it would be madness to pass a Bill like this. At a juncture like the present it would be madness and cowardice to refuse it.

Mr. Roebuck said, that the present Ministers were only carrying out the principle on which Ireland had been governed for centuries, and which he was now about to impugn. What he had to regret was, that Sir R. Peel had not been wise enough to transcend the liberality of his predecessors. There were four parties to this discussion—the Government—Mr. O'Connell, who threw himself upon the masses of the people—a party in that House, who complained that patronage was not well distributed—and a party who took an independent survey of the question how Ireland ought to be governed. To the last party he himself belonged, and in that view he would look at the several acts on which the Arms Bill was founded. The first of those Acts was passed by the domestic Legislature: the poison, though reptiles will not live in Ireland, was generated there. This Bill hardly differed from its predecessors, and here was the great error of the Government, that they had made their Bill thus similar to those, and had hazarded all this turmoil for such a trifle. But if a Whig Administration, with their conciliatory policy, and with the quiet which they took credit for having thereby produced, found it necessary to have an Arms Bill, then, according to them, it must be wanted, *a fortiori*, in a state of less tranquillity. After a comparison of some

of the leading provisions of this Bill with the corresponding sections of former Acts, showing how small the variations were, he observed that these arguments were a complete answer to the objections of the Whigs and the Irish Members. But then they were no answer to the objections of those who, like himself, took a larger view of the subject. He reviewed the political and ecclesiastical history of Ireland from the time of the Reformation, and characterised this Bill as a faint specimen of the spirit in which she had uniformly been governed. The sort of person most likely to be assassinated in Ireland, and therefore most in need of arms for his defence, was a poor man, who took a few acres over the head of his neighbour, and who would find it most difficult to obtain the permission of keeping arms under this Act. There was no great difference between the late and the present Government. Neither of them had put down the giant evil of Ireland—her rampant Church. He would take away her revenue and give it, if to any Church at all, to the Church of the Roman Catholics. The grand evil and sore of Ireland was the domination of the Church of the minority. Mr. C. Buller had said, “give the powers of despotism to Ministers I like, and I have no objection that they should wield them, but propose to vest them in a Ministry I disapprove, and I will refuse them.” For himself, he detested despotism alike, whether in the hands of Lord J. Russell, or Sir R. Peel. Whoever voted for this Bill, or forbore to vote against it, supported the old principle of Irish Government; whoever voted for throwing out the Bill aided the growing intelligence of the age.

He was unfavourable to Repeal, but he thought the Repeal cry ought so far to influence the British Ministry as to induce them to govern Ireland as they would govern England. What are you to do, (continued Mr. Roebuck,) with the present movement? Are you to array the English army against the Irish people? He was surprised that one so prudent as Sir R. Peel should have given additional importance to the Irish leaders by making martyrs of them. He asserted the legality of petitioning, writing, speaking, even raving against any law. He criticised the proceeding, and the letter of the Irish Chancellor, who furnished another instance of indiscretion which Sir R. Peel was obliged to cover, stepping forward, like Ajax with his broad shield, while the minor man ran away. But Sir R. Peel could not now govern Ireland on the old system; if he would rule her, he must rule her in the improving spirit of the age.

Sir H. W. Barron attacked the appointments of judges by the Government, designating Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Baron Lefroy as opponents to the rights and liberties of the people.

Sir David Roche defended the two judges who had been alluded to, whose conduct, he said, had given occasion to no complaint.

Sir R. Peel insisted that the Government had fulfilled every pledge to govern Ireland with fairness and moderation. He appealed to Sir David Roche’s testimony, to show the fallacy of some reports, which should teach caution in respect of others; and he remarked that, in speaking of the conduct of the judges, people did not refer to their acts, but only to some former

speeches; which he might have done on the appointment of Sir Michael O'Loughlen. He asked the Irish Members why, if they now found it necessary to oppose the Bill, they abandoned their Parliamentary duty in 1841, and gave their sanction to precisely the same measure? It appeared, indeed, from what Mr. Smith O'Brien had said, that he agreed to the passing of an Act of three lines only, that was to continue another Act with which he now admitted he was wholly unacquainted; and, as a magistrate, he had been executing the law without knowing the provisions of it. (*Cheers and laughter.*) "That is the way the honourable Gentleman acted with regard to the Bill. But the Government have acted differently, We did not think it right to propose a mere continuing Bill of a few lines. We thought it right that the House should have the Bill before it; and therefore we printed the original Bill with the additional clauses. The honourable Gentleman, however—this worthy legislator and magistrate, helped to pass a law, and helped to execute a law, of which he knew nothing till we explained it to him in this House. And that is your zeal for the liberties of Ireland." (*Cheers.*) Sir Robert Peel believed, however, that in 1841 they thought the peculiar circumstances of Ireland justified such a measure. It was all very well to talk of general principles and rights, as opposed to the Bill; but let them bear in mind the position of a man with a family exposed to assassination. One of the last persons who was shot, Mr. Gatchell, said before his death, that he had taken the best security he could against assassination,

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but "it was impossible to watch every bush that was on the roadside." The immediate question was, whether there was not greater facility and impunity in committing murders with fire-arms than with other weapons. Instead, however, of showing peculiar favour to one class, the Bill altered the existing law, which did not require the arms of the yeomen to be registered, and placed the yeomen on the same footing as their fellow subjects. Mr. Sheil's speech was a complete vindication of the Bill: he advised a much more extraordinary measure, to meet the state of society—the compelling persons of wealth to sit on Petit Juries—the principle of the law being "*judicium parium et lex terræ*"—compelling land-owners to sit in judgment in the agrarian disputes between themselves and their tenants! And he described the state of the country as such, that while the assassin laughs at the law and returns from the criminal dock to his family, the honest witness must be expatriated. Sir Robert Peel thought it a better way to protect that witness, by preventing the improper use of fire-arms. So far from regarding the Bill itself as a matter of indifference, like Mr. Charles Buller, he regarded it as of first-rate importance, and justified only by necessity; and the House would decide whether, after the admission of the Irish Members so recently as 1841, that such a Bill was necessary for Ireland, the whole difference being a change in the Government, the House would take upon itself the responsibility of putting a stop to any measure for the registration of fire-arms in Ireland? The measure was an-

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nounced at too early a period of the session, to have been framed in special reference to the present state of Ireland. (*Lord Eliot here made an observation.*) His noble Friend told him that it was framed last year. He would only repeat, that Government were determined to exercise every legitimate power which they possessed, for the prevention of that which every Member for the English and Scotch constituencies, and a great proportion of the Irish Members, considered as equivalent to a separation of Ireland from England and a dismemberment of the empire; postponing, however, the discussion of that question until a fitter occasion.

The House divided; and the second reading was carried, by 270 to 105.

On the Motion for committing the Bill, Mr. Smith O'Brien moved as an Amendment—

“That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether the condition of Ireland was such as to require statutory enactments different from those of Great Britain; and if so, to ascertain to what cause the difference of legislation was to be attributed.”

The Amendment was negatived without a division, and the Bill was ordered to be committed.

The Bill, of which the second reading had thus been carried, was yet destined, however, to encounter the most pertinacious and protracted opposition. Lord Clements, Sir H. W. Barron, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, and other Irish Members, backed by some of the extreme Liberal party among the English and Scotch Members, resisted the progress of the mea-

sure through the Committee clause by clause; moving repeated amendments, and dividing again and again on some of the most obnoxious sections. A great deal of valuable time at the latter end of the Session, when other important measures were pressing for the attention of the House, was thus consumed with very little effect, except increased irritation and more confirmed difference of opinion between the contending parties. Nor did the debates on the Arms Bill exhaust all the discussion of Irish affairs, for while it was dragging its weary length through the Committee, several interlocutory discussions took place in both Houses on the state of that country, now more than usually disquieted by the Repeal movement, which Mr. O'Connell was vigorously carrying on on the other side of the channel. A brief notice of some of these proceedings will not be out of place, though interrupting for a time our notice of the progress of the Arms Bill, which we shall subsequently trace to its termination.

While the discussion on the second reading of the Ministerial measure was going on in the Lower House, the Marquis of Clanricarde in the Upper, drew attention to a letter from Sir Edward Sugden's Secretary to Lord Ffrench intimating to that Nobleman his dismissal from the Commission of the Peace, and from the Deputy Lieutenancy of the county, on account of his having attended some public meetings held for promoting and petitioning for the Repeal of the Union. Lord Clanricarde observed that, according to that letter, Lord Ffrench was dismissed from the Magistracy, be-

cause he had not read and digested the declaration which the Lord Chancellor said some Ministers had made in Parliament respecting Repeal. Lord Ffrench had simultaneously been dismissed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from the Deputy-Lieutenancy of the county in which Lord Clanricarde was Lord Lieutenant. He wanted to know on what right a single declaration in Parliament was taken as sufficient ground for such a proceeding; and whether any communication of any message from the Throne, or of any speech in Parliament, had been made to the Irish Government, or published in the Gazettes either of London or Dublin, or in any other official form.

The Duke of Wellington replied, that the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor had both received instructions on their appointment to discountenance Repeal; but no instructions on the subject had recently been issued to her Majesty's servants in Ireland.

The Marquis of Clanricarde then proceeded to move an Address to the Crown, for a copy of the letter to Lord Ffrench. He admitted that the assembling of great bodies of men throughout the country, creating disturbances, and alarming the minds of peaceable subjects of the Crown, was in itself, on a broad principle, an illegal act; but the course to pursue would have been, to issue a proclamation stating the simple truth, that those meetings were calculated to disturb, and did disturb and alarm the minds of the quiet and peaceable subjects of the realm; advising such persons to discountenance these meetings; and then they might fairly

enough, if they had so chosen, have desired and enjoined all Magistrates not only to discountenance, but to keep away from such meetings. Without any such authentic warning, but merely from a declaration in Parliament, Government proceeded to break every Magistrate that attended a Repeal meeting. How could Lord Ffrench have known what was declared, but that a Parliamentary law is daily broken by the reporting of the debates? and it is a positive fact, that many Magistrates in Ireland do not even see the English newspapers, but only Irish papers, which give abridged reports of Parliamentary proceedings.

The Duke of Wellington did not oppose the production of the documents required; but he described the anxiety felt upon the subject of the Repeal agitation by thousands in Ireland; the relief which the declaration of the Government had given to that anxiety, and the general notoriety of the declaration.

Lord Campbell argued that to make a meeting illegal, its object must be illegal; and petitioning for the Repeal of the Union was not illegal; nor was it made so by certain declarations, which did not alter the law. He condemned the use of the Sovereign's name by Sir Robert Peel, as establishing a bad precedent.

The Duke of Wellington remarked, that the Queen's name had only been used in connexion with her Majesty's reference to the declaration of her Royal predecessor. In dismissing the Magistrates, the Lord Chancellor had referred not only to the declaration of the Ministers, but to the tendency to outrage which

must belong to such immense assemblages.

In the course of some further remarks, the Earl of Charleville contended for the illegal character of the meetings, as calculated to create terror and alarm, and the Earl of Wicklow compared them to the great Manchester meeting, in 1819, which was declared by Mr. Justice Bayley and a Jury, and afterwards by the Court of King's Bench, to be illegal.

The Lord Chancellor contended that the Magistrates were properly dismissed, independently of the declaration, because of their attendance at meetings calculated to endanger the public peace, and therefore palpably illegal. The Marquis of Normanby himself had refused the Commission of the Peace to a gentleman, because he advocated Repeal.

Lord Cottenham drew a distinction between a refusal to grant the Commission and the deprivation of it. Also, with respect to the Repeal meetings; ostensibly they were legal, though they might *become* illegal. Lord Ffrench was dismissed, not because he *had* attended a Repeal meeting, but because he had expressed an intention to do so. He insisted that the use which had been made of the Queen's name was not constitutional, as the Sovereign was not at the time constitutionally in communication with Parliament, according to the usual forms.

The Lord Chancellor admitted the difference between withholding the Commission and taking it away, but still thought that the Government had Lord Normanby's authority for considering an advocate for Repeal unfit to be a Magistrate.

The Marquess of Lansdowne

having spoken in support of Lord Clanricarde, and Lord Wharncliffe on the other side, the Motion was affirmed.

A few nights afterwards Lord Lorton, on presenting a petition, offered a suggestion to the Government. The most sure and effectual way to restore tranquillity was, in his opinion, by calling out the Yeomanry of the North, and the loyal Yeomanry of other parts of the country. Such a proceeding, in a moral point of view, would have an extraordinary effect. It would convince the truly loyal, as to which part of her Majesty's subjects could be relied on.

On a subsequent occasion Lord Clanricarde revived the same topic of discussion, moving on the 14th July, resolutions declaring the dismissal of Magistrates by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for taking part in the movement in favour of Repeal, unconstitutional, unjust, and inexpedient. The dismissal, he said, had given a great impulse to the prevailing agitation, manifested by the rise in the repeal rent; and he imputed the state of Ireland bordering on anarchy to the policy of the present Government, for the country had been delivered over to them in a peaceable condition.

The Duke of Wellington met the resolutions by a direct negative. He reminded the House that the Repeal agitation originated in the time of the late Ministers, and Lord Fortescue had expressly denounced it. The acts impugned were forced upon Government. He set aside the question as to the technical legality of the Repeal meetings, not being competent to discuss it; but he justified the course taken by Government on

these grounds. It was notorious that Parliament was of opinion that the Union should not be repealed—"These meetings, said the Noble Duke, consisting of 20,000, 10,000 or 100,000 men—no matter the number of thousands—having been continued after these declarations in Parliament, I wish to know with what object they were continued? With a view to address Parliament to repeal the Union? No, my Lords, they were continued in order to obtain the desired Repeal of the Union by the terror of the people, and if not by terror, by force and violence. (*Loud cries of "Hear, Hear."*) And the persons calling these meetings, I beg your Lordships to observe, were Magistrates—the very men who, if such force and violence were to be resorted to, must have been employed by the Government in measures to resist such terror and violence, to prevent breaches of the peace, and to arrest those who were guilty of such breaches of the peace, and bring them to justice. That is the ground on which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland said to the Magistrates—"You must be dismissed if you attend, or excite attendance at such meetings." The meetings were attended by large numbers, in military array; dispersed at the word of command; threats were held out—"Blood or Repeal," and such inscriptions on flags. "My Lords, I have had some experience in the course of a long life, passed in the service of the Sovereigns of this country—I say 'I have had some experience in these revolutions. A distinguished author who has written on France, said, 'On conspire sur la place.' There was no secrecy in the transactions. The reason was, that the great means

of operation was terror—deception as to their followers, and terror towards their adversaries; and when a learned gentleman declares that 'Napoleon had not in Russia such an army as there is here, and the Duke of Wellington had not such a one at Waterloo,'—why, very possibly not, my Lords. (*Loud Laughter.*) Nay, more; mind what he said respecting the organization of this army, and the means of assembling the population. He said on one occasion, that in the course of one night he could collect the whole of his forces; and of that I have no doubt. What is the consequence of this? Why, my Lords, I say it became the duty of the Government to be prepared—and I hope the Government has been prepared—in all parts of the country, to protect the persons of the inhabitants, to preserve the property of the peaceable people, to do everything in their power to maintain the dominion of her Majesty and of this country, and to be prepared for any unfortunate event. I do not know what effect the measure has had: I can't say whether more thousands or less thousands have assembled since; but this, my Lords, I know—that I feel more security when I know that we have not to employ men in putting down a mischief which they have themselves been instrumental in producing." The Duke went on to vindicate the willingness of Parliament to legislate for the benefit of Ireland. He regretted to learn the extent of poverty in Ireland; unfortunately there were poor in all parts of the kingdom. "Is that poverty, he asked, relieved by a march of twenty-five or thirty Irish miles a-day, in spring and summer, to

hear seditious speeches? Is poverty relieved by subscribing to Repeal rent or to O'Connell rent? On the contrary, the evils of poverty are to be remedied by industry and sobriety. The evils of poverty are not such as can be remedied in a single day. The means of correcting such evils must be some time in course of operation; and above all, this is to be remembered, that nothing whatever can be effected for improving the condition of the Irish people, till the present tendency to insubordination is repressed."

A long discussion ensued: the Earls of Clancarty and Glengall blamed the Government for not using greater energy against the Repeal agitation; at the same time disapproving of the *manner* in which the Magistrates had been dismissed. The Government was supported by the Earls of Charleville, Mount-Edgewcombe, and Wicklow, the Marquis of Downshire and Lord Brougham.

The Lord Chancellor commented on the "little petty lawyer-like criticisms" of the Opposition, and defended the dismissal of the Magistrates on consideration of all the facts.

Lord Fortescue condemned the policy of Government; and advocated legislative redress of grievances, reform of the Protestant Church, and of the law of landlord and tenant, and emigration under proper regulations.

The other opponents of Government were the Marquis of Lansdowne, who contended that the dismissal ought to have been preceded by some proclamation, Queen's Message, or other authoritative warning; Lord Campbell, who directed some personal

remarks against Lord Brougham, and Lord Cottenham.

On a division, the resolutions were negatived by 91 to 29.

The state of Ireland again came under discussion in the House of Lords, on the 8th August, on the presentation of an important petition, presented and introduced with a long speech by Lord Roden. He explained the nature and objects of the petition. It emanated from upwards of 5,000 of her Majesty's Protestant loyal subjects residing in the district of Rathfriland, in the county of Down. It desired the House to take measures for repressing the rebellious spirit in Ireland; expressed great surprise at seeing the marked difference made between Protestants and Roman Catholics, in respect of the enforcement of the law against processions; many of the Protestants having been sent to gaol for celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, while meetings for the Repeal of the Union were being held almost daily, without the Roman Catholics who attended them being punished in any way. The petitioners prayed, first, that the House would take into immediate consideration the present alarming state of Ireland, and the dangerous situation in which Protestants in that country were placed; that they would adopt such measures as would prevent a civil war; and that they would repeal, or not renew, the Processions Act, and permit the Protestants of Ireland, who had sworn to maintain the house of Hanover on the throne of these realms, to celebrate the anniversary of the delivery of their countrymen. Lord Roden complained that the operation of the

Processions Act, introduced by the Whig Government in 1832, was practically most partial and unequal. Some individuals who had taken part in an Orange procession had been severely punished, while in others the most flagrant breaches of the law had been overlooked. The Act ought in justice either to be repealed, or to be extended to all classes and denominations. Lord Roden then passed to the disturbed state of Ireland, which he characterized as putting a check upon the progress of all improvement in the country. He dwelt upon the organization of the Repealers, who marched in divisions and were regularly drilled in military style. He adverted to the fact that a very small proportion of the peasantry had this year come over as usual to labour in the harvest. He thought that there was some purpose in thus detaining the reapers in Ireland. He expressed in strong terms the dissatisfaction felt by the Protestants generally, at the want of energy and decision exhibited by the English Government in a crisis so alarming. Some demonstration of firmness and energy had been anxiously looked for, and scarcely less by Roman Catholics than by Protestants. But no such sign having been given, great disappointment had been caused, and some, he believed, had even joined the ranks of the Repealers from disgust. He exhorted the Government to imitate Lord Anglesea, and to adopt a course still open to them : to call out and arm the Yeomanry. If the present agitation made head in Ireland, let them not suppose that its effects would exhaust themselves there ; for although it was an old saying, as old as the days of Elizabeth, yet true it was—

“He that would England win,
Must with Ireland first begin.”

The Duke of Wellington did not dispute the truth of Lord Roden's statements as to the state of Ireland, but he drew attention to the prayer of the petition itself, and to the Processions Act, which it referred to. That Act was directed only against processions of the particular kind described in its preamble—‘processions for the purpose of celebrating or commemorating any festival, anniversary, or particular event, relating to or connected with any religious or other distinctions or differences between any classes of his Majesty's subjects.’ Whether the particular meetings referred to by Lord Roden, however criminal they might be, came within that Act, was a mere question of law, which must have been considered by those who were authorised to put the laws into execution ; but when the Act was passed, Parliament had been applied to to extend its provisions, but had refused to do so. Passing then to the policy of the Ministers, the Duke said, that, admitting the truth of Lord Roden's description as to the state to which these criminal agitations had brought Ireland—admitting that Government were responsible for every act they did, as well as for every omission—he was not then able to state what the intentions of Government were. “My Lords, I do not think it desirable that they should be stated ; but what I do say is this—that I, whose duty it is to superintend one of those offices on which the execution of the measures of the Government depends—feel confident that everything that could be done has been done, in order to enable the

Government to preserve the peace of the country, and to meet all misfortunes and consequences which may result from the violence of the passions of those men who unfortunately guide the multitude in Ireland. (*Loud cheers.*) My Lords, I do not dispute the extent of the conspiracy; I do not dispute the dangers resulting from organization in that country; I have stated it publicly on more than one occasion—I do not deny—it is notorious, it is avowed, it is published in every paper all over the world—I do not deny the assistance received from foreigners—not from foreign Governments, I have no right to say so,—but from foreigners of nearly all nations—for there are disturbed and disturbing spirits everywhere—(*A laugh.*)—who are anxious to have an opportunity of injuring and deteriorating the great prosperity of this country. I don't deny all this; but still I say, I feel confident that the measures adopted by the Government have been such that they will be enabled to resist all, and ultimately to preserve the peace of the country. (*Loud cheers.*) And if it should turn out that that is the case, I believe it is best that we should persevere in the course in which we are proceeding, and not attempt to adopt other measures until it becomes absolutely necessary to take them."

The Earl of Winchelsea supported the prayer of the petition.

The Earl of Wicklow approved the conduct of the Government, in not introducing new coercive measures. He thought that the Processions Act ought not to be renewed, on its expiration the following Session. He expressed his regret at seeing the Roman

Catholic hierarchy associating themselves with the Repeal agitation, which made him anxious to see the Government adopt some measure for raising the character of the Roman Catholic Priesthood.

The Marquis of Clanricarde concurred in Lord Wicklow's satisfaction that there had been no measures of coercion, and in the opinion expressed that there would be no civil war; but he wished to hear from the Government what, in their view, would be the end of the present state of things in Ireland, and what prospect they had of amelioration. The only measures brought forward by the Government were the Irish Arms Bill, and the Poor-law Amendment Bill. There was no prospect of any measures for the relief of the poor, or of any plan of emigration, or of any improvement of the Grand Jury Law.

Lord Brougham entered into the subject of the existing agitation at great length. He descanted on the difficulty of determining what should be done to check the mischief. Lord Clanricarde had said, that the only remedy would be to find employment for the people. But this was a remedy which could only work by degrees and in course of time, while the evil was pressing and immediate. It had been said again, that one reason why Ireland did not prosper was, that no capital flowed into the country. This was very true; but no one could be surprised at it, considering the alarming and threatening aspect of affairs in that country. The capitalist naturally objected to send his capital to a country where he does not know that there may not be an outbreak before he gets his first quarter's payment,

“There is also this other thing which alarms capitalists. They hear these friends of the Irish people boasting of their meetings, and of their being able to command their hundreds of thousands of men. They see the power which they thus boast of used for the purpose of conveying the most vehement attacks on the Government, and the most violent abuse of the nation to which those capitalists themselves belong. The Celtic capital being little, and the poverty excessive, and the demand of the Celt for the capital of the Saxon being extreme—the wise Celt having for his object to lessen that excessive poverty, and draw some portion of the Saxon capital to supply the Celtic wants—this wise and judicious friend of Ireland, in order to effect his object, deals, from one end of the year to the other, in the most gross and unrestrained abuse of every thing Saxon, and proclaims Saxon England as the determined enemy of Celtic Ireland. This is the Irish way of inducing English capitalists to send over their money to Ireland. Now, your capitalist likes large masses of produce, of gold or silver, but not large masses of people—large masses of people, too, who are collected together under a pretence which he knows must necessarily be false. For when a man tells me of his addressing 200,000 men, I find it impossible to believe him. When he tells me that the 200,000 men whom he proposes to address meet calmly to discuss a great national question, I at once turn with contempt, scorn, and disgust from such a statement, because I know it to be physically impossible that at a meeting composed of such immense numbers, anything like

discussion can take place. I very well know what that object is, but the capitalist thinks it is for the purpose of breaking the peace. I do not myself believe so. I think that so long as the agitators can hold the issue of those meetings in their hands, they will be the last to risk their own safety. But this system of intimidation is not without its effects. It deters the lawful and well-disposed from coming forward and doing their duty to the country and rallying round the Government. It prevents them from raising their voice, as they would do, against Repeal.” Lord Brougham referred to some means now no longer in existence for repressing such meetings; an Act which gave the Government power to change the venue, and to try such offences in Dublin, had expired in 1840. Why should it not be renewed? He deprecated the expedient of calling out the Yeomanry, as tending to collision between the loyal inhabitants of the north, and the misguided inhabitants of other districts. He thought, if he might hazard a prediction, that the storm would blow over, and that coercive measures would only tend to keep alive an expiring flame. Alluding to foreign sympathy, he said, that Louis Philippe, his ministers, and the mass of good society in the French capital, were only moved to pity at the late demonstration in favour of Repeal. In America, such sympathy was almost confined to emigrants; and as to the part taken by Mr. Robert Tyler, said to be a relation of the President, no one was answerable for the excessive fooleries any of his family might commit. Repeal was an Irish doctrine, and not likely to

cross the Channel; but "fixity of tenure"—that is, confiscation of land—was as likely to spread in England as in Ireland. Let all England beware of it. "I should not have said so much on this point, if I had not understood that something has been said in the other House of Parliament—which, coming from the quarter whence it proceeded, did, I confess, astonish me not a little—about fixity of tenure being, if not a thing to be adopted, at least a subject for consideration. A subject for consideration! Ah, my Lords, it is, for alarmed consideration. It strikes at the root of society; it strikes at the root of all government; and if it be not at once put down with a firm hand and a strong and unhesitating judgment, it will outstrip all the efforts of all the enemies of our native land, in working the ruin and destruction of the empire." (*Cheers.*)

The Earl of Glengall supported Lord Brougham's view as to the necessity of retaining to the Government a power of changing the venue; and he referred to some remarkable instances of acquittals of notorious murderers, where the victim had been some person offending against the agrarian laws of the disaffected.

While these discussions were going on in the Upper House, and the Irish Arms Bill still struggling on in the House of Commons, Mr. Smith O'Brien made a fresh attempt to involve the Legislature in the discussion of Irish affairs, on the most extensive scale. On the 4th July he moved in the House of Commons, "That this House will resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent at

present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to the redress of grievances, and to the establishment of a system of just and impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom."

The debate which took place on this Motion occupied five nights. It afforded, however, in some important respects, an exception to the general tenor of parliamentary discussions upon Irish affairs. The controversy, which usually has excited so much irritation, and bitterness of spirit, was carried on in a more calm, practical, and dispassionate temper than on former occasions. The speech of the mover, no doubt, had a share in communicating this much to be desired tone to the discussion; it directed the attention of the House to facts, to the actual working of the laws, and to the definite causes of complaint; and the suggestion of practical remedies, and measures of amelioration, became the aim and purport of the majority of those who followed in the debate. The House, in reality, though not in form, acceded to the Motion, and became a Committee for the consideration of the causes of discontent, and the redress of grievances. It cannot, indeed, be asserted, that much novelty was elicited, or any very striking suggestions thrown out for the improvement of the country; but the tone and spirit in which the discussion was carried on was earnest and conciliatory, and displayed a real anxiety on all sides to entertain the painful subject of the woes of Ireland, with a compassionate and respectful attention.

Mr. O'Brien commenced his speech by pointing to the late events, as proving the necessity for inquiry: the congregation of im-

mense multitudes at eight-and-forty hours' notice, the rising of the Repeal rent from 500*l.* to 3,000*l.* weekly, the junction of the middle classes, of the Roman Catholic clergy, and even of members of the aristocracy. All this agitation could not be the work of one man, as some superficial inquirers supposed. He read a passage from a letter by Dr. Kinsella, Titular Bishop of Ossory, a prelate most moderate in his political sentiments, who, in declining to attend a Repeal meeting, admitted that he saw no hope of relief for Ireland except from a domestic Legislature. That feeling had been engendered in Ireland by the manner in which, the country had been governed by a British Parliament. Mr. O'Brien took a retrospect of Irish history, to illustrate the position that the feeling was caused by no recent act of Government. Before the Union, Ireland was distracted by internal disputes fostered by England. Then came the penal code of William and Mary. During the American war, Ireland obtained all the points at issue between the two countries, and relapsed into apathy. The rebellion, fomented by England, was followed by the Union—when England's debt of 446,000,000*l.*, (the annual charge of which was 16,500,000*l.*), and Ireland's of 28,000,000*l.*, (the annual charge of which was 1,194,000*l.*), were converted into a joint burden; a difference which no subsequent remission of taxation for Ireland had counterbalanced. Another effect of the Union was to increase absenteeism; which the Irish people expected to be cured by the attractions of a separate Parliament, and by a tax on absentees.

Another consequence was the consolidation of public establishments, of which he did not question the propriety, but some compensation might have been made to Ireland: why should not Ireland have some of the finest harbours in the world? England had nine dockyards, Ireland not one. Of the 6,500,000*l.* for Navy estimates this year, he calculated that only 10,000*l.* was spent in Ireland. There was, indeed, an Army expenditure in Ireland; but he never heard that it was intended by way of compensation. The Irish Exchequer now remitted to England 25,000,000*l.* or 26,000,000*l.* yearly; the English Exchequer to Ireland, 8,000,000*l.* The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was ceded to Ireland in the dread of civil war: for six years it was practically inoperative; for, with one or two exceptions, Roman Catholics were as much excluded from office as before, until Lord Normanby's proclamation of equality for all classes. The Roman Catholics formed four-fifths of the population of Ireland; he calculated (for returns were refused to him), that twenty-three Protestants had been promoted to office in Ireland by the present Government, and three Roman Catholics; against which must be set off the causeless dismissal of two Roman Catholics. Other grievances were inflicted by the Irish Reform Bill: Ireland ought to have 125 to 170 representatives, in order to have a proportionate share in the representation; in England the electors were as 1 to 24 of the population, in Ireland as 1 to 100. The Irish had been exasperated by the Spottiswode conspiracy, and by Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, which the Tories used in turning the late Government out of office, say-

ing, that the subject would not brook delay—though they had been two years in office without doing anything! While a Church Establishment was maintained for one-tenth of the population, the Roman Catholic clergy were not even provided with residences; and the miserable grant to Maynooth met with insulting opposition. If he were a Roman Catholic, he should not hesitate for one moment to become a Repealer. They did not want ascendancy—they wanted only equality. The principal question, if the Union were repealed, would be, whether it was desirable to have endowments for all churches, or no endowment for any. The present Government, when they were out of power, promised they would take all these subjects into their anxious consideration, and not lose an hour without reforming the abuses of the Church. But two years had they been in office without doing it. He was rather in favour of endowing the clergy of all religious persuasions. Lord Lyndhurst's declaration of alienage rankled in the minds of the people. They claimed equal Corporate reform with England. The management of the Poor-law had been overbearing; and of the Commissioners, six were English, and four Irish. Government called upon Parliament to pass an obsolete Arms Bill, with new enactments, protested against by the majority of Irish Members. What had Parliament done for Ireland's local government? what for railways? Lord Morpeth had proposed to guarantee a portion of capital for railways in Ireland; but the proposition was rejected by the House. For Canada, which rebelled, Government guaranteed

a loan of 1,500,000*l* for public works; and 240,000*l*. was spent in steam-navigation to the West Indies. The course taken with respect to national education in Ireland had been unproductive of good, for it had disgusted the Protestants of Ireland. Sir Edward Sugden had crushed a proposition for providing a better legal education for the Bar in Ireland. A grant for a national museum in Ireland had been recommended and refused. There was no compensation in English appointments for the exclusive nature of Irish appointments. Of the Cabinet, ten were English, and three Scotch; and in the subordinate appointments under the British Government, he calculated the Englishmen and Scotchmen to be as 491 to ten Irishmen. Sir Robert Peel had missed the opportunity of conciliating Ireland without conceding a principle. Of the goodness of Lord De Grey's and Lord Eliot's intentions, he did not doubt; but somehow, they had not the power to give them effect. Mr. O'Brien contrasted the government of Ireland, in spite of the majority, with that of Canada by the majority. To other causes of discontent must be added that of general distress, and the influences which tend to the consolidation of farms. He contended that the cry for Repeal, though he did not concur in its policy, was not treasonable; it was merely the expression of despair of obtaining good government. Ministers had given their ultimatum; they had declared that they would force forward their Arms Bill, but that conciliation had gone to its full extent; and Sir Robert Peel had said that he would go to war with Ireland,

rather than concede the Repeal of the Union. But it might be forced by other means than war — as by non-consumption of 10,000,000*l.* of English manufactures. And where would he find the arms to militate against a whole nation? There were 40,000 Irishmen in the British army, just as patriotic as the peasantry from which they had sprung. The chances of England's failure were as great as the chances of success; and what was her success? — wide-spread and universal desolation. What her failure? — the glory of England departed for ever. Ireland was the right arm of England's strength; but in her present condition, she was a source of weakness: and if the French Minister marched an army across the Pyrenees, it would be because the English Government could not safely take away the troops from Ireland. The way to defeat the machinations of England's enemies, was to redress the grievances of Ireland.

Mr. Wyse seconded the Motion, following up Mr. O'Brien's statement of grievances, with further exposition of the same topics. The three points on which satisfaction ought to be given to the Irish people were, the agrarian question, for which he recommended public works, and the small tenement system — the Church question, and the Repeal question; the last of which he proposed to meet by giving Ireland and Scotland each a local "council" for legislation on local affairs.

Lord Eliot opposed the Motion, admitting the existence of wide-spread discontent in Ireland — social, however, rather than political or remediable by Parliament. The proposition of a Committee, he thought, at this period of the

Session, would be perfectly fruitless. With respect to the appointments of the Government, it had been admitted on the other side, that no Government could appoint their political opponents; and the great majority of the Roman Catholics being politically opposed to the present Ministry, it followed that the majority of those appointed must be Protestants. He pointed, however, to some instances, in which Romanists had been selected for offices. Mr. O'Brien had asked to what the agitation was attributable? It was a sufficient answer, that the labouring classes were in a very distressed condition, and, being so, they were told that a domestic legislature would be a panacea for all their evils; that poor-rates and taxes would be abolished, and their native manufactures revived and cherished. Was it wonderful that the population should go in masses to hear tidings so agreeable and flattering? Lord Eliot read, as an answer to Dr. Kinsella's avowal, the pastoral address of the Roman Catholic Bishops in 1830, lauding the promoters of the Relief Bill, and exhorting the clergy to labour in furthering the improvement and pacification of Ireland. How different was the language now employed — as Dr. M'Hale's defiance to the Government to put down the Repeal agitation, adding, that if meetings in the open air were prohibited, all the chapels in his diocese should be used for that purpose. He (Lord Eliot) referred to such documents more in sorrow than in anger.

Lord Eliot then addressed himself to the alleged practical grievances of Ireland. If the Union had been in some respects injurious to her finances, it had been

favourable to the trade of the country. From 1822 to 1842, its imports had increased by 2,150,120*l.*; its exports by 926,034*l.*; the tonnage of its vessels entered inwards by 3,666,756, outwards by 1,559,046. Vessels built by 6,361 tons; registered by 421,352 tons. Last year, owing to the general depression, some falling off had taken place. The individual depositors in savings-banks had increased from 43,755 in 1832, to 79,553 in 1842. The amount of deposits from 1,178,201*l.* to 2,297,680*l.* This showed a more provident disposition among the poorer Irish. As for the Reform Act, it had been brought in by a Whig Administration; but mere population had never been adopted by any government as the basis of representation. It was said that nothing had been done for Ireland: last year twenty-three measures were introduced; two, of great importance—the Drainage and Fisheries Bill, and the Act to Amend the Municipal Act. The Poor-law was devised by the late Government, who had also appointed the Commissioners. It had emanated, he believed, in a spirit of pure benevolence. As for the Arms Bill, so much discussed, he would not again argue it, but he believed it to be essential for the peace and protection of the country. As to the refusal of advances for railways in Ireland, it was very well to say that only the credit of the Government was needed, but in fact, nothing was so difficult as to obtain the repayment of such advances. He had reason to believe, however, that there was a good prospect of private speculation, inducing an advance of British capital on the erection of some of

the railways in Ireland, but for the fear which capitalists must feel of the danger of some outbreak in that country. The formation of the Law Society in Dublin, referred to by Mr. O'Brien, had been stifled, not by Sir E. Sugden, but, he believed, by the Benchers and Members of the Queen's Inn. As to the Government mail contract, about which so much has been said, Mr. Purcell was himself a bidder for the Scotch contract, and the lowest but one. Would Scotland have felt "insulted" if an Irishman had gained the contract? Such contracts ought to be open to the competition of the whole empire. He believed that the Lord Chancellor was the only Englishman appointed to an office in Ireland, and he asked whether there was not a fair proportion of Irishmen employed in the public departments in England? With respect to "fixity of tenure," Lord Eliot said that he had seen no definition of it which did not strike at the root of the rights of property. If the rent charge in lieu of tithe were abolished, it would only go into the pockets of the landlords; besides, nine-tenths of the land which supplied the Church revenues, belonged to Protestant landlords. The gross revenues of the Church were 495,000*l.*, which, excluding 60,000*l.*, the Bishops' revenues, gave to the 1,400 beneficed Clergy an average income of only 350*l.* out of which 662 curates were paid. Finally, he said this Motion could only produce inconvenience; it implied a censure on the Government, that the affairs of Ireland had not been conducted with justice and impartiality, and he called on the House to strengthen the hands of Government by

rejecting the Motion by a large majority.

Mr. Charles Wood supported the Motion, enlarging on the fact that from whatever cause, the late Government had found Ireland disturbed and left it tranquil, whereas their successors had found it tranquil, and it was now disturbed. He condemned Repeal as injurious both to Ireland and to the empire, but declared that it was impossible to govern that country through "a Protestant garrison," and without redress of grievances. He called for a statement of Government measures to meet the exigency.

Mr. B. Cochrane and Mr. Lascelles opposed the Motion, but urged conciliation. Mr. More O'Ferrall suggested a modification of the law of tenures, especially the extension of a custom which prevails in the north of Ireland, called "tenant right," which gives to an outgoing tenant equal to eight or nine years' rent of his farm on quitting it, somewhat in the nature of a bonus for the "goodwill." Mr. Macaulay took a line of argument directed more *ad hominem* than those of the preceding speakers. He endeavoured to show that the conduct of the present Ministers, while in Opposition, had aggravated the difficulties they now experienced in succeeding to office. They had supported Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, though in office they did not dare face the tremendous unpopularity which it must incur. Sir Robert Peel, who had reprobated open questions, appointed Lord Eliot his Irish Secretary—an unobjectionable appointment, but Lord Eliot's peculiar fitness lay in his having voted against Lord Stanley's Bill, and with him was

associated the extremely Protestant Serjeant Jackson. Mr. Macaulay went on to contrast Sir R. Peel's forbearing policy with his appointments; coming to the conclusion that the Minister's friends were cooled, and his enemies not conciliated. From the tendency of Sir James Graham's declaration, and of the Arms Bill, he inferred, that when the Ministers were forced to abandon their neutral policy, they would adopt that of coercion rather than conciliation.

Sir J. Graham, who then addressed the House, began by alluding to a remark from Mr. More O'Ferrall, expressing in terms of hearty courtesy, his deepest regret that anything should have fallen from him which would bear being construed into "an intolerable insult" to the Roman Catholics. He had not said that nothing more could be conceded to the Roman Catholics; on the contrary, he had declared the intention of Government to propose, in their Irish Poor Relief Bill, a new valuation, which would give considerable extension to the freehold franchise. He proceeded to confirm Lord Eliot's arguments, and reiterated the objections to reduction of the Church Establishment, commenting on certain opinions on the subject of Mr. Ward, Mr. Charles Wood, and Lord John Russell. It was of importance, he said, that the House should express a decided opinion on this Motion, which substantially was one on the Government policy in Ireland. Their object was to give full and fair effect to the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and to do all in their power to carry such measures as would evince their earnest desire to improve the condition of all

classes in Ireland; but the crisis was one of difficulty and danger. A war—much as he deprecated such an awful calamity!—would be safer than the Repeal of the Union, and if the House confided in Government, no undue obstruction ought to be offered to necessary measures, such as the Arms Bill, for delay and irresolution would increase the danger a hundred-fold, and if they hesitated to repress the rebellious spirit which was at work in the struggle of Repeal, the glory of the country was departed.

Sir H. Douglas, who next addressed the House, moved an amendment to the effect, that the House deemed it their bounden duty to defer all consideration of the question now proposed to it, until agitation had ceased and order had been restored. This amendment, however, was not seconded, and fell to the ground.

Captain Rous, who usually supported the Government, on this occasion surprised the House, by avowing his intention to vote for the Motion; he at the same time declared his opinion that in all legislation with regard to Ireland, Government was tied by the leg by the bigotry of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and by the bigotry of the Protestant Church in England. He went on to denounce the exclusive system of Government pursued in Ireland, and the system of Protestant ascendancy, amidst loud and significant cheering from the Opposition Benches.

Viscount Howick's speech was one of the most striking on the Opposition side. He began by animadverting on the absence of any exposition of the Ministerial views as to the causes of the exist-

ing evils, or as to remedial measures. The grievances of Ireland, he said, might not be accurately stated at the Repeal meetings, but the whole people could not be united without good ground for their opposition, and it was the duty of Government and of Parliament to discover the causes of the discontent. He then proceeded to state his own views of the prevailing evils and the required remedies. He traced the discontent to two great causes, first, a sense of insult and degradation connected principally with the Church, secondly, the laws relating to landlord and tenant, the effects of both being aggravated by the physical distress of the people. One chief cause of distress was the habitual and permanent subserviency of labour to land, and the continual struggle for its possession. He admitted that no direct interference of Parliament could remove that evil; but Government could remove the obstacles which existed to the employment of industry, and encourage the application of labour by insuring its reward. The country was rich in natural resources: the industry and parsimony of the Irish people were proved in England and America, where they obtained labour for hire; and capital existed in England in such superabundance as to seek vents in South America, but the state of Ireland prevented the employment of capital and of labour: capital could not long be kept from Ireland if anything were done for its security. The avidity of the Irish for land, and the combination to prevent the ejection of occupants, prevented its improvement; for the landlord had not sufficient control to venture on improvements, while

the tenant is also too uncertain of his possession to venture on them. The first object of Government should be to alter this state of things, and to provide a measure under which both holders of land and landlords should be more secure in making any improvements which the soil might require. Sir James Graham had said, that Government were prepared to give their attention to any suggestions which might be offered for the amelioration of the state of Ireland: but surely he should not wait for that. Why did a Government exist, if it was not to guide Parliament to the adoption of measures which the state of the country demanded? The Government alone possessed the means of information which the occasion required—which could properly enable them to calculate the result, and direct the House to the proper course. Individual members could only goad Government to the performance of their duty. The Poor-law provided no resource for the able-bodied poor who could not get employment. He thought it a necessary auxiliary to such a measure, that the industrious poor should in the first instance be employed on public works. Such was the system pursued in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when there was extreme difficulty found in employing the labouring classes. The suppression of the monasteries had thrown a large number of poor, who used to beg at their doors, upon the public; and among other works undertaken, was that of the draining of the fens of Lincolnshire, for the purpose of affording employment to those who would otherwise be idle and destitute. By such means of temporary re-

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lief, society was enabled to right itself, and the industrial character of the people was kept alive to await the arrival of better times. The expense of Irish railways was much overrated: there was not, as in England, expensive ground to be purchased; and the wages of the Irish labourers were not on the English scale. But even if those railways would have cost, as it had been said they would, ten millions sterling, how could such a sum be better spent? He looked to systematic colonization, recently enforced upon the House by Mr. Charles Buller, conducted upon a great scale, as one of the most important means which they could put in practice to obtain for Ireland that relief which she so much required. Another measure was the instruction of the Irish in the useful mechanical arts.

Adverting then to the subject of religion, Lord Howick said, that if they meant to have peace in Ireland they must reform the Established Church, and he proposed to vest the whole revenues belonging to it in commissioners; and after providing therefrom for all the real wants of the Protestant Church upon a fair estimate of its proportionate numbers, to devote the residue to the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church. He would do away with the restrictions on the Relief Act, and recognise the Romish hierarchy and their titles. He was quite prepared to do away with the office of Lord-Lieutenant with its sham Court, and to amalgamate the two Governments more completely by having an Irish Secretary of State sitting in London. The money thus saved might be beneficially applied to promote public works. He believed, that it was too late to

carry on an inquiry with any good result in the present Session, but he advised the Government to call Parliament together for five or six weeks in the winter, and then lay some comprehensive plan of amelioration before them. Such a plan the country had a right to expect from Sir R. Peel. He had great power, and with that power an awful responsibility. Lord Howick thus concluded: "I am persuaded, that if, with all the energies of his mind, and with singleness of purpose, he devotes himself to the high task to which Providence seems to have called him, of reorganizing the disjointed frame of society in Ireland—I do believe, if he honestly undertakes this high and noble task, with the blessing of Providence, he will succeed; and even if he fail, he will win the respect and admiration of all high-minded men. But, Sir, if he is content to be borne passively along the current down which he is now so rapidly floating, he will be ultimately carried on with a still increasing rapidity; in his fall he will receive not the respect but the contempt of mankind, accompanied, as it will be, by the fall of the United Empire."

(Loud Cheers.)

Mr. M. J. O'Connell followed up Mr. Smith O'Brien's course of argument in pointing out what he considered some of the practical grievances and inequalities in the administration of Irish affairs. He said, that the origin of the Repeal Association dated from the promulgation of Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill. He complained of the want of means for a better education of the Roman Catholic clergy and of the insufficiency of the grant to Maynooth. He called for a removal of the inter-

dict against the Roman Catholic Bishops using the titles of their Sees. The Irish Franchise required amendment, and the voter ought to have some protection against his landlord's influence. By "fixity of tenure" all that he understood was to give the tenant an interest in the soil which would attach him to it as the source of his support. He did not support the present Motion with the object of displacing any particular Government, and he concluded by exhorting the Ministers to reverse their Irish policy, candidly to avow past errors, and to cement the Union by concession and confidence towards the Irish people.

Mr. Smythe delivered a speech very similar in tone to that of Captain Rous, which being delivered from the Ministerial side of the House was hailed with cordial cheers by the Opposition Members. He dwelt on the bigotry which prompted the "No Popery" feeling in England and obstructed the adoption of the measures of relief which Ireland required. He commented on the ungracious restrictions which accompanied the Relief Bill, and on the smallness of the grant to Maynooth. He called upon the Government to come forward with large measures of conciliation such as Lord Howick had suggested, and to govern Ireland in the spirit of Mr. Pitt, whose policy of governing the people through the medium of their priests would, if it had been carried out, have made the priests the most active and efficient supporters of peace and order.

Mr. Colquhoun attributed the distress of Ireland to political combination and agitation. He ar-

gued against the proposition of paying the Roman Catholic Priests, and expressed his disbelief that they would consent to forego their present system of payment by fees, and become pensioners of the State. Mr. Sharman Crawford described the most oppressive evils of the country as being the amount of rents, the consolidation of farms, and consequent coercion of tenants. He suggested public works, and especially the draining of the peat bog of Allen, which would afford employment to thousands of the people. Mr. Robert Bateson declared his opinion that in no country was there really greater "fixity of tenure." He referred the main evils of the country to absenteeism and agitation—he proposed that absentees should be taxed and the agitation would die away. Mr. M. Milnes thought that sufficient regard had not been paid to the religious feelings of the Irish—he desired to see the Government pay the Roman Catholic Priests and renew amicable relations with the Court of Rome. Mr. Roebuck censured in strong terms the way in which the Ministers had met the question, which he contrasted with the calm and temperate spirit in which the Irish Members had laid their grievances before the House. He denounced in the most unsparing terms the existence of the Protestant Church, designating it as a badge of slavery. In conclusion he made some suggestions to the Ministers. A gradual extension of the English Poor law to Ireland, imposing the rate not on the poor tenant but on the landlord, would give to the landlords a direct money-interest in the welfare of the tenantry, and would be the first great step to-

wards the arrangement of the difficulties connected with the tenure of the land. Let Government do that, maintain the Roman Catholic clergy in a decent and proper manner, do all they could to promote the well-being of the people, renounce all connexion with the dominant Orange party, combine their forces and throw themselves on the good sense of England—and difficulties would vanish before prudence and firmness.

Sir R. Peel next rose, and in the course of a long and, as usual, very able speech, vindicated the policy of his Government. He began by describing the Motion as virtually an expression of want of confidence. Then commencing with the charge which had been made against Parliament of niggardliness in pecuniary matters towards Ireland, he referred to the Report of a Committee formerly appointed to consider a similar charge on the Motion of Mr. Spring Rice, and quoted a number of figures and statistical details, to show that that Parliament had more than fulfilled all its engagements towards Ireland, contracted at the time of the Union. In point of taxation there was equally little ground for complaint. If the two countries were to be united, any distinction of indirect duties would be impolitic and unwise; but in the Excise the distinction which was made was favourable to Ireland. The Repeal of the Union would be of no benefit to Ireland as regarded direct taxes, for there were already no assessed taxes, window-tax, or income-tax. Ireland had all the advantage of the penny postage gratuitously, and the Post Office maintained at the public charge. It was exempt from the duty on soap, which ap-

plied to all the rest of the Empire.

Sir R. Peel then referred to the appointments made by Government. He said that no case at all had been made out in support of the charges against the two judicial officers who had been referred to, and with respect to Church appointments, he read to the House a letter addressed by him to the Lord Lieutenant in September, 1841, strongly urging the distribution of Church preferments, on the grounds of professional merit, rather than for the purpose of forwarding the interests of political supporters. He referred to the charge about the Croal contract, to which he gave the same answer as Lord Eliot had done, that the competition for the contract was necessarily an open one, in order to prevent jobbing, and that it was ridiculous to treat this as a national grievance. A more ungenerous charge was that relating to education. The Government had incurred much risk of alienating supporters and friends by upholding the national system in the hope of promoting religious peace, and now they were taunted by Members opposite with having disgusted the Protestant Clergy. As to the alleged neglect of Irishmen in the promotion to public offices, he disclaimed having ever been actuated by any consideration of the fact, and alleged some specific instances in which he had made choice of Irishmen, though simply on the ground of their fitness, and without reference to their place of birth.

Proceeding next to the subject of the tenure of land, Sir R. Peel argued that any alteration of the law of landlord and tenant, which tended to interfere with the free exercise of the rights of property,

would be most injurious to the interests of Ireland. "If you tell the possessor of wealth in Ireland, that by the purchase of land he shall not gain the uncontrolled right of property over that land, in my opinion, you will strike a fatal blow at the prosperity of that country. But I speak generally of the right of property, and not of the abuse of that right; and I will not resist inquiry into the peculiarities or abuses of the Irish law. When I assert, that the just rights of property ought to be respected, I am far from saying, that if a remedy could be applied to prevent the undue exercise of power in Ireland, I would not give to such a proposition the most attentive consideration. If you tell me that a tenant-at-will improves the property he occupies, relying upon the justice and generosity of his landlord, and that, having so improved that property, he gives a vote, or does some other act, hostile to the feelings of the landlord, and is ejected from his tenancy, no compensation being made to him for his outlay—if the landlord takes advantage of such hostile vote or act, for the purpose of availing himself of any benefit he may gain by taking possession of the land without affording compensation to the outgoing tenant—that is undoubtedly a gross injustice. I trust, and believe, that this is a case of rare occurrence; and if so, it may be difficult to apply a legislative remedy. But if such cases were of frequent occurrence, and a legislative remedy could be safely applied, I think it would be the duty of the House to afford such remedy. With respect to Lord Howick's suggestion of an advance of money for the construction of railways, he thought the

benefit of such a plan would be very questionable. The drain upon the country, which the repayment of so large an advance would produce, would probably occasion much difficulty and discontent; moreover, he doubted the benefit of railways, except as connecting great towns and mercantile neighbourhoods. With regard to the political condition of Ireland, he avowed the opinion which he had always maintained, that there ought to be perfect civil equality and eligibility of Roman Catholics to all offices. He took credit for not making use of his majority in Parliament to enforce Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, and declared his belief that causes were in operation in Ireland tending to reduce the number of voters, and which would require a remedy. Upon the Church question, he contrasted the various opinions which had been avowed; of Mr. Roebuck who would devote the whole of the revenues to state purposes; of Lord Howick, who would not extinguish the Protestant Establishment; and of Lord Palmerston, who would put the two Churches on a footing of perfect equality. What was meant by "equality?" Would they divide the revenues according to the numerical proportion of the respective creeds? Should the Protestant Bishops be excluded from Parliament, or the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops also be admitted? and, if they, why not the English Roman Catholic Bishops also? He then referred in emphatic terms to the contracts entered into at the time of the Union, as great national contracts, which for the highest reasons of policy, and for the maintenance of public confidence, ought to be firmly adhered to, except in cases

of the last necessity. Great concessions had already been made as regarded the Church Establishment—the reduction of the number of bishops—the new appropriation of ecclesiastical revenues—the transfer of the payment of tithe from the tenant to the landlord; could he hope to obtain peace by any partial and limited concessions, such as Lord Howick had proposed? If he were to make any declaration now of an intention to provide for the Roman Catholic Clergy, he much doubted whether the discontent in Ireland would not be increased rather than diminished. Such concessions could not be satisfactorily made by him, even if others could make them; if others deemed that they ought to be made, they were free to express that opinion by their votes; but he was firmly convinced, that it would not be for the public interest that they should be made by him or by those who concurred with him. Sir R. Peel then replied to the demand, that he should declare the course he meant to pursue. He was prepared to govern Ireland on principles of impartiality and civil equality, to give a substantial and not a fictitious right of suffrage, to take into deliberate consideration the relations of landlord and tenant; but, on the other hand, to make no one alteration in the law by which the Church, or its revenues, would be impaired. With respect to the existing agitation, and the pressure put upon the Government to adopt coercive measures for the repression of the disturbances, he claimed for himself and his colleagues the absolute right to judge according to their discretion, with respect to the application of the existing laws or to

an application to Parliament for new ones. "Believing that the forbearance of the Government—while forbearance can be safely continued—will add rather to their strength than cause weakness, our firm determination is, I repeat, to do every thing that can be done by authority or by power to resist the success of the Repeal of the Union, by any other mode than by the constitutional mode, the deliberate act of the Legislature." He concluded by reminding the Roman Catholics of the concessions already made to them—of the kindly feeling evinced—of their common country, common cause, and fear of common disaster—as reasons why they should join in firm resistance to the agitation for Repeal of the Union.

Lord John Russell declared, that he had listened to Sir R. Peel's speech with any feelings but those of satisfaction. It was less like the address of a Minister than that of a Member in Opposition, finding fault with the propositions of a Government. In the present alarming state of things he saw cause for fear—the fear of doing injustice. He approved of Sir Robert Peel's resistance to the advice of irresponsible persons, who urged premature measures of coercion; and allowed, that it was impossible to concede all demanded by the multitudes in Ireland; but not less reprehensible was the course taken by Government—the course of doing nothing at all, but waiting to hear the proposals of other Members, cavilling about them, and adopting none. He denied the practical equality of privileges between England and Ireland; and then he touched upon many of the grievances already pointed out. He would not

entirely destroy the Established Church in Ireland; but, without producing a plan, he said that the Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy ought to be put upon a footing of perfect equality with the Protestant Bishops and clergy. The whole system of appointing partisans should be abandoned; and Sir Robert Peel should do as Cromwell did when he appointed Sir Matthew Hale to administer justice, though that lawyer doubted the authority of Cromwell himself. Lord John Russell alluded to Mr. Fox's conciliatory measures in 1782, when the Volunteers were in arms—to Mr. Pitt's promise of Roman Catholic Emancipation immediately after the rebellion in Ireland—and to the Duke of Wellington's concession of Roman Catholic claims, under the avowed dread of civil war, as examples for Sir Robert Peel. Dilating on the possible difficulties which might accrue in our foreign relations, he warned Ministers to beware the consequences of injustice to Ireland.

With the speeches of the two chiefs of parties, this debate would naturally have concluded; but another adjournment was stoutly contended for by some Members, and after having been once negatived by a great majority was ultimately conceded. The last night, however, of the exhausted debate, elicited nothing worthy of record, except an avowal of himself by Mr. Benjamin Roche, as a thorough and uncompromising Repealer, a declaration in favour of the Motion by Lord John Manners, a Conservative Member, and a speech of Lord Palmerston, in which he contended for an endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy and recognition of their Bishops, answered

by Lord Stanley, who spoke with his usual ability, but retraced much of the ground already occupied by Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. O'Brien having replied, the House divided :—Against the Motion, 243 ; for, 164 : majority against the Motion, 79.

The 9th of August had arrived before the long-contested Irish Arms Bill reached its final stage in the House of Commons. On that day, Lord Eliot's Motion, that it should be read a third time was met by an amendment by Lord Clements, who had manifested an intense hostility to the measure in every stage, that it be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. Baring Wall, Capt. Bernal, Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, spoke against the Bill, and two Members usually voting on the Conservative side, Mr. D'Israeli, and Mr. Smythe, attacked the policy of the Government; Col. Verner, Mr. M. Milnes, and Sir Robert Peel argued in favour of the Bill. Referring to some observations of Mr. Sheil, the Premier thus expressed himself. "The right hon. Gentleman says he is surprised at the apparent apathy and calm composure with which I view the present state of things in that country. I assure the right hon. Gentleman, I view that state of things with no other feelings than those of deep anxiety and pain. I know that I have done all I could. I had a hope that there was a gradual abatement of animosities on account of religious differences. I thought I saw even in the intercourse of Members of this House a kindly and reciprocal feeling. I thought I saw the gradual influence of those laws which removed the po-

litical disabilities of Roman Catholics and established civil equality. I thought I saw, in some respects, a great moral and social improvement; that the commercial intercourse of Ireland with this country was increasing; that there was a hope of increasing tranquillity in Ireland, and of a diminution of crime; that the redundant and superfluous capital of this country, which was seeking a vent in foreign speculations of the most precarious nature, would be applied to a sphere more legitimate and more productive—the increasing improvement of Ireland. The agitation has blasted all those hopes." He retorted in a tone of good humoured sarcasm upon the unfriendly remarks of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Smythe, and declared the perfect unanimity of his Government. He would not notice unfounded speculations about dissensions in the Cabinet. All the Members of that Cabinet are actuated by one common desire to further the best interests of the nation; taking any alternative rather than resort to physical force: at the same time that they would leave nothing undone to maintain the integrity of the Empire—essential to our greatness, our prosperity, and our glory.

The House divided as follows :—For the third reading, 125 ; Against it, 59 : Majority, 66.

The Bill which had been so minutely discussed and strongly opposed in the House of Commons met with a much easier passage through the Upper House. Two nights' debate sufficed to exhaust the discussion upon it. The second reading was moved by the Duke of Wellington, who briefly explained its nature and object, on the 15th August.

Lord Camoys opposed the Motion. He repeated many reasons urged against the measure in the debates of the Commons; imputing to the Tory Governments of Ireland perpetual coercion, producing perpetual discontent; attributing to the Whig Government an opposite course, which resulted in a feeling of affection towards this country and diminution of crime; and quoting protests, against the Arms Bill of 1807 by Lord Ponsonby, and against that of 1819 by Lord Grey, Lord Fitzwilliam, and other Peers. He did not approve of the Repeal agitation, because he thought that it tended to separation; but if the power of the present Ministers were to be permanent, he should have great difficulty to refrain from joining that agitation, because the redress of Irish grievances would seem hopeless. The Established Church was the foundation of all those grievances; its jealousy was the great obstacle to the extension of political rights in Ireland and to improvement. One argument for maintaining it was, that the bulk of property in Ireland belonged to Protestants; but the argument degraded the Church to the level of a mere human institution. And if the Established Church was to be that of the majority, the Roman Catholic should perhaps be the established religion, for the number of petitions against the Factory Bill seemed to indicate that even in England the Established Church does not possess an absolute majority; while the Irish and English Roman Catholics numbered about 7,500,000. He recommended the appropriation of the funds of the Irish Church to the religious instruction of all denominations of the people.

The Earl of Winchilsea thought the views advocated by Lord Camoys inconsistent with his oath, and defended the Irish Church, not as a political engine, but as the bulwark of that religion which had been declared at the Reformation to be the religion of the Bible, and which was the foundation of all our national happiness.

The Marquess of Lansdowne gave the Bill a qualified support. Although he entertained doubts whether it was essential to preserve the peace of Ireland, he was not at that moment prepared to withdraw from Government any power calculated in their opinion to maintain peace and order. He believed, that the Ministers had no other motive than to make the Bill efficacious for its object; but he doubted whether it was wise to excite the irritability of the Irish people by the new parts of the Bill; though during the protracted discussions on it in the Commons, it had been much improved by the admission of forty-three amendments, whereof only seventeen were of a merely verbal character. That the Bill was not particularly called for, was shown by the decrease of offences in Ireland, in June, 1843, to one-half the amount in the corresponding month of 1842; and, singularly enough, the number of cases of *demanding arms* had fallen from 20 to 10. Still it might be inconvenient to Government to be deprived of the powers conferred by the Bill. As it presented itself however, in the character of the only measure connected with the pacification of Ireland, the House was bound to consider what it was *not*: it was not a new link between the Government and the

people; and much more was needed to restore, or, if they pleased, to create, tranquillity in that quarter. One remedy for the state of Ireland must be founded in a provision for the Roman Catholic clergy, recommended by all advocates of Roman Catholic Emancipation—and among them, by Pitt, Castlereagh, and Grattan—as an essential accompaniment of that measure. He did not think that provision should be made at the expense of the Establishment: nothing but conflict, irritation, and bitterness could accrue from parcelling out the property of the Establishment among the different parties. He agreed with Lord Camoys, that the argument for maintaining the exclusive Establishment, founded on property, was altogether preposterous; it might pass, if it were a question of instruction in the method of breeding and training cattle, that the method established concurred with the opinions of the landholders, but not where the morality and happiness of a whole community were concerned. The establishment of Maynooth, unaccompanied by any other measure was erroneous; especially as the instruction there was limited to the narrowest and most purely theological kind. The additional Stamp-tax, passed last year, on conveyances and other law proceedings in Ireland, was also injudicious; since much good would be done by raising up a middle class of actual landholders in place of the “middlemen.” Ireland could not remain as it was. He did not call for any sudden measure. He wished no sudden stroke of policy which was at once to reform and tranquillise that country; it would be madness to expect

such a *coup de main*. But he said no time should be lost in considering these questions. He should not oppose the second reading of the Bill, but reserve to himself the power of watching its future operation, in the hope that the Government would look the real causes of the present disturbances in the face, and apply to them not a temporary, but a strong and lasting remedy. (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord Brougham expressed his entire concurrence in Lord Lansdowne's remarks both on the measure before the House, and on the general subject. He then turned to the speech of Lord Camoys. He attacked him for his total forgetfulness of history in imputing constant coercion and irritation of Ireland to the Ministerial party. Were the Irish Roman Catholics irritated by the Duke of Wellington's carrying their own policy in 1829? Lord Camoys spoke as if all the coercion came from one side; but, said Lord Brougham, “I myself must plead guilty to having in 1833 and 1834, enacted, and continued, and carried into execution, one of the most stringent coercion Bills that I believe ever existed in this country towards Ireland. That Bill, too, was suffered to expire; but it was continued in a modified form by the noble Viscount (Melbourne) in 1835: it was only in 1840 that the Venue Bill was allowed to expire; that very Venue Bill, which I was told the other night was to all intents and purposes a coercive measure, was continued till 1840.” Lord Camoys, too, exhibited most extraordinary oblivion of his own personal history, and of what, in that very place, two years ago, he swore to observe; when he took an oath, declaring, “without any

evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever," "I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may be entitled"—including, of course, the privilege of a Peer of Parliament, which is the highest of all—"to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or the Protestant Government in the United Kingdom." "My Lords," continued Lord Brougham, "I have lived long in the world; I have seen many examples of the effects of the wilful courses of designing men, and of the influence they have gained in prosecuting their wicked designs on less powerful minds, of less steady characters, of minds less capable of self-defence; I have seen both here and abroad, the effects on weak and on youthful minds, the effects of the operations of the Roman Catholic priesthood for the accomplishment of their sinful and sordid objects; and I have seen in this country the consequences of political seduction by similar means and for similar objects: but, knowing, as I do, the honourable nature of my noble Friend, his pure motives, and the candour of his disposition, I do profess and declare, that I never yet saw so melancholy and striking an exhibition in my whole life of the effects of such insidious arts on such minds, as has this night been exhibited by the marvellous declaration of my noble Friend. It is only a lesson, my Lords, to you, and I am sure it ought to be to the Government, of the absolute and overwhelming necessity of looking to the education of the Irish people in spiritual things—of looking to their condition under the control of a priesthood so educated as that which now instructs them and misleads

them, and alternately agitates and seduces them—men ignorant of the most salutary branches of human knowledge, in which sound principles and right feeling find their best root. Either you must enlarge the institution of Maynooth College, or abolish it altogether, and restore the priesthood of Ireland to their former education on the Continent—an education which had some liberalizing effects."

Lord Camoys explained how he had put a different interpretation on the oath. When in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilmot Horton had proposed to restrict Roman Catholics from voting and speaking on questions affecting the Church, Sir Robert Peel had refused to place them on a different footing from Protestant Dissenters; and when Sir Charles Wetherell said, that Roman Catholics could not take the oath in their legislative capacity, Sir Robert Peel said that he was right.

The Earl of Shrewsbury supported views very similar to those of Lord Camoys. He remarked, that the Ministers did not meet the disturbances in Wales with an Arms Bill, but with a Commission sent down to enquire into grievances.

The Earl of Wicklow condemning Lord Camoys as the first Roman Catholic who had avowed in Parliament the opinion that the Irish Church ought to be subverted, and he subscribed to the views expressed by Lord Lansdowne, especially that part relating to remedial measures. The examples of the King of Hanover and the King of Prussia should be followed, in providing for the Roman Catholic clergy. Maynooth was a sad specimen of British parsimony; it ought to

have funds liberally supplied. Every encouragement should be given to men of a better order of society to enter it; and in order to induce the sons of the Roman Catholic gentry, the better sort of farmers, the merchants, and others, to feel ambitious of belonging to the clerical profession, as was the case in this country.

Lord Beaumont, with much earnestness of manner, repudiated Lord Camoys's interpretation of the Roman Catholic oath: understanding it, as he himself did, he should feel disgraced if he were to give a vote injurious to the interests of the Established Church. The sentiments uttered that night, directly tending to fan the flame of rebellion, attested the necessity of measures to put down the agitation in Ireland. Still when that country was calm, a comprehensive policy towards her should have been adopted; the great want being occupation for the people.

Lord Campbell, at some length, defended Lord Camoys' construction of the oath: declaring that it did not bind the person who took it in his legislative capacity, any more than the Coronation Oath restrained the legislative powers of the Sovereign.

The Marquess of Headfort contended that equal laws were the only means for tranquillising Ireland. He touched on some of the main grievances, primarily recommending a state provision for the priesthood, and an organised system of emigration.

The Marquess of Clanricarde followed the same course as Lord Lansdowne, intending to vote for the Bill.

The Marquess of Londonderry also supported it; averring, how-

ever, that his information from Ireland represented the agitation to be dying away, and deprecating Anti-Repeal meetings, especially one which was contemplated at Belfast.

The Motion was then agreed to without a division.

The next day the House went into Committee, when Lord Fortescue, who had been absent on the previous night, stated his concurrence with Lord Lansdowne's views. He assented, generally, to the Bill, taking exception, however, to parts: and he urged the removal of Irish grievances, recommending, especially, the appropriation of surplus Church revenue to "the endowment, in some respects, of the Roman Catholic Church;" also the fulfilment of Sir R. Peel's promise of inquiry into the laws of tenure, and an extension both of the Parliamentary and Municipal Franchise.

Lord Brougham took occasion to vindicate the memory of Lord Wellesley, whom, as well as Lord Anglesea, he conceived to be unjustly treated by the claim, which had been set up by some of Lord Melbourne's friends, of having been the first to think of admitting Roman Catholics to offices. It was Lord Wellesley who first suggested that step; for, in a despatch to Lord Melbourne, dated Aug., 1834, he said—"I conceive that one of the first steps towards the pacification of Ireland should be the correction of this difficulty; and for that purpose I submit to you, that it is expedient to admit a certain proportion of Roman Catholics into the Privy Council, to the Bench, to the high stations of the law, and to the legal or civil offices of the State; and, if necessary,

also a certain number into the Police."

The Marquess of Clanricarde bore testimony to the veneration in which Lord Wellesley's memory was held by the Roman Catholics;

and Lord Campbell attested that Nobleman's anxiety to employ and promote persons of that creed.

The Bill passed through the Committee, with very slight opposition, and was carried.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE.—*The Budget*—*Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer*—*Observations of Mr. F. T. Baring, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Lord Howick, and other Members*—*Discussions on the National Finances in the House of Lords, brought on by Lord Monteagle, who moves Resolutions*—*The Duke of Wellington opposes the Motion, entering into details on the subject*—*Able Speech of Lord Brougham on the same side*—*Lord Monteagle's Resolutions are negatived without a division.* **SUGAR DUTIES.**—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves a renewal of the Duties of the preceding year*—*Mr. Cobden remonstrates against the Expenditure incurred for the Colonies*—*Mr. Ewart moves an equalisation of Duties on Foreign and Colonial Sugars. The Motion is supported by Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Ward, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Gibson, and opposed by Mr. James, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. G. Berkley*—*On a division, the Motion is rejected by 135 to 50*—*Mr. Hawes moves to reduce the Duty on Foreign Sugar to 34s.*—*Mr. Gladstone and Sir R. Peel oppose the Proposition, on the ground of its tendency to encourage the Slave-Trade*—*Mr. Labouchere argues in favour of the Motion, which is rejected on a Division, by 203 to 122.* **WOOL DUTIES.**—*Mr. C. Wood moves for a Committee of the whole House, with a view to their reduction. He shows the decline of the Trade by Statistical Returns*—*Sir R. Peel alleges the decline of the Revenue as an argument against the Motion*—*It is negatived by a large Majority*—*Removal of the Restrictions on Export of Machinery*—*Mr. Gladstone brings in a Bill for that purpose*—*Observations of Mr. Hindley, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cobden, and other Members*—*The second reading is carried by 96 to 18*—*It is opposed by Earl Stanhope in the House of Lords, but is incorporated with the Customs Bill, and passed.*

THE serious falling-off in the revenue, which the commencement of this year exhibited, has been noticed in a former chapter. Under such circumstances, it could not be expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be in a situation to exhibit a very cheering picture, or hold out the

prospect of any alleviation of the national burthens. The most pressing and stringent of these, indeed, the Income-tax, however it might be complained of under the existing depression, could not but be felt in the diminution of the other branches of revenue, to be the great prop and mainstay of

the public Exchequer. Without the supply derived from this source, the condition of the national resources would have been serious, indeed, and the necessity of the impost in such a juncture, was recognised, tacitly at least, by most persons, whatever their political prepossessions might be. The unwelcome duty of announcing to Parliament the short-coming of the public means, which had been anticipated in the estimates of the preceding year, devolved upon Mr. Goulburn, who made his annual statement, according to custom, in a Committee of Ways and Means, on the 8th of May.

He commenced his address, by referring to the large measures introduced in the former year for the increase of revenue, and for the diminution of import duties, observing, that though the imposition of the Property-tax and the diminution of the Import-duties were contemporaneous, the new tax did not come into operation till after six or nine months from its enactment; while the remission of the old duties took effect at once—so that there was one period of the last year during which the accruing income was unequal to the current expenditure. To have postponed the reduction of the duties, when once such reduction had been announced, would have been injurious to trade in all the articles affected by that reduction; and it had not been thought justifiable to meet the exigency, by the only other alternative, the raising of a loan for the year's service. The revenue calculated upon by Sir Robert Peel for the year, from the Customs, had been 22,500,000*l.*: in that he had been disappointed, the actual produce having been

only 21,750,000*l.* A great part of the deficiency had been upon the wine duty, the wine-trade having been extensively checked by the delays of the Treaty with Portugal. There had also been a diminution on the estimated duty upon foreign spirits; but this diminution, he hoped, was owing chiefly to the improvement in the temperance of the people. The timber duty, on which there had been a remission, had produced somewhat less than had been expected from it; but the timber trade was now improving, and with it the produce of the duty. The case was the same with coffee. On the minor articles included in the tariff the loss had been in a somewhat larger proportion. On the other hand, there had been an increase in the consumption of tea, sugar, tobacco, molasses, and pepper; there had been also an increase in the consumption of cotton, and various other articles employed in manufactures, indicating a general improvement in our industry; and he was happy to say, that the rate of that increase had been much accelerated since the beginning of the present year. On the estimated produce of the Excise, there had been a deficiency of 1,200,000*l.*, of which Mr. Goulburn proceeded to explain the details. Upon the whole, the revenue had fallen short of Sir R. Peel's estimate by somewhat more than 2,000,000*l.*: that defalcation was, however, diminished to about 1,250,000*l.*, by a payment from China of about 725,000*l.* Against the deficiency thus constituted, was to be set the produce of the Income-tax, which had exceeded the expectation formed of it. It was not yet all collected, but it would probably amount

to about 5,500,000*l.*, of which about 5,100,000*l.* would be net revenue. He might now be asked, in what way he intended to meet this deficiency; and he would at once declare, he had no new measure to propose. His calculation was, that the causes which had occasioned the deficiency of the last year, were of a temporary character; that in the next and subsequent years, there would be a surplus of revenue, and out of that he proposed to discharge the small deficiency of the year gone by. Until the repayment thus contemplated should be complete, the state of things would, undoubtedly, be an irksome one for the Ministers; but the more irksome it might be, the stronger would be the inducement to them to make every effort for keeping down their expenditure. He would next present his estimate for the ensuing year: there were two heavy charges, which did not form part of the ordinary expenses of the year—the one a payment of 800,000*l.* to the owners of the opium, and the other a payment of 1,250,000*l.* to the East India Company, on account of expenses borne by them for the China war. He proposed to advance the money requisite for these two payments, and take repayment out of the future remittances from China. He then proceeded to state the probable revenue of the year under the usual heads of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and so forth, making a total estimated revenue of 50,150,000*l.*, in which, however, he included a sum of 870,000*l.* from the Chinese government; and he followed this calculation with an estimate of the probable expenses of the year, under the usual heads of Army, Navy, Ordnance, &c.; making

a total estimated outlay of 49,387,645*l.*, which being deducted from the 50,150,000*l.*, would leave a surplus of 762,000*l.* in favour of revenue above expenditure. Under these circumstances he had not been able, however much he desired it, to yield to any of the numerous applications which had been made to him, for remission of taxation. He trusted, that if there were any error in his computation, it would turn out that he had been too moderate, rather than too sanguine in his estimates, especially as he now saw indications of improvement, on which he thought himself entitled to rely, in the augmented consumption and reviving manufactures of the country. He then stated the substance of several important returns, respecting the state of industry, in the three great towns of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, confirming this favourable view, particularly as to the cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures. Distress, indeed, was still prevailing in other branches of our industry; but an improvement in the greater branches must necessarily extend itself in no long time to the others. Therefore, though he was not in a condition to make a flattering statement of the country's resources, he trusted the time was not distant, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to come down with a proposal, for easing the industry of the country, by important remissions. He concluded by moving a vote of 47,943,000*l.*

Mr. F. T. Baring asked, why the money already received from China, was brought into the general resources of the year, instead of being applied to meet those claims of the

opium owners of the East India Company, which had been excluded from the other side of the account.

Mr. Goulburn said, that he thought the first claim on the China compensation-money, was the repayment of the cost of the Chinese war; and he had, therefore, applied the first money to repay a part of the expenses actually incurred in that war.

Mr. Hume contended, that the diminution in the regular revenue had arisen, in a great measure, from the additional taxation imposed in the shape of Income-tax. He was delighted that the Government had been disappointed in their expectations from the duty, which they had so unwisely imposed upon coal. A deficiency was now admitted, of more than 2,000,000*l.*, on the computation made by the Ministers last year; and, when it was considered that a large sum received from China, and not included in that computation, was brought into the year's receipts, the deficiency would be found to approach 3,000,000*l.* To balance the income and expenditure now, on the principles of Sir Robert Peel, it would be necessary that the Income-tax should be doubled, so far were we from having yet arrived at that equalization, which, Sir Robert Peel's supporters had boasted, that we were about to realise. He saw no reason to suppose, that the receipts of the next year would, as Mr. Goulburn had calculated, exceed the receipts of the last. The only way to relieve the country, was to diminish our expensive Army and Navy, and then we might take off the Income-tax, and the taxes upon raw materials. The great increase in the importa-

tion of cotton was merely the result of very low prices, and of the great efforts which, at those prices, the manufacturers were making, to keep their people employed. He then went into the question of free-trade: he was of opinion, that Sir Robert Peel, after his professions on that subject, was bound to carry the principles of free-trade to their full extent, or else to resign his office. The right honourable Baronet had not done better than the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, at any rate, had carried on the Government without an Income-tax.

Mr. F. T. Baring reminded the House, that Sir Robert Peel, when he stated his computation of regular revenue last year, had professed to have made it under the mark, yet it had fallen very short even of that computation. It was true, that a large Income-tax must greatly diminish consumption, and of consequence, revenue; but this was a deficiency beyond all reasonable allowance. But for the receipt from China, it would have been a deficiency of almost 3,000,000*l.*, and that was more than even the produce of the Income-tax had been able to compensate. The new duty on coals had been a failure; when imposed last Session, it had been treated as a tax upon foreigners, which, if it had been, it could have claimed but little approbation, just at the moment when we were trying to get our neighbours into good humour with a view to free-trade. But it had not turned out to be a tax bearing upon foreigners, but rather upon our own trade and shipping. Equally unfortunate had been the tax on spirits in Ireland. It had failed to produce

revenue, and it had frightfully increased smuggling and drunkenness, and the vices consequent upon them. This had led to an enormous increase of prosecutions, under the Revenue Law. With such facts, he trusted Sir Robert Peel would reconsider his intentions, and remove a tax, which yielded only 45,000*l.* in money, but produced demoralization in such abundance. He was aware, that the country could not, in her present state, afford to give up revenue; but there were some articles on which revenue would not be diminished by reduction of duty, for instance, sugar. The Brazilian treaty having failed, we were free upon that subject now, and the time was come when the Government, which had given some remission upon coffee, ought to give the people some sugar to drink with it.

Sir R. Peel admitted that he had been disappointed in his computation with respect to the probable produce of certain branches of revenue. That was a disappointment to which all similar computations must be liable, as had been proved by Mr. Baring's own estimate of the produce to arise from the per centage imposed by him upon the assessed taxes, in which estimate he had been deceived to the amount of more than 1,600,000*l.* When he himself, in proposing the Income-tax, had adverted to that estimate of Mr. Baring's, he had done so, not with any view to inculcate him for the error, but merely for the purpose of showing that no further increase of revenue could be expected from a per centage upon old taxes, and that it was therefore necessary to impose a new tax, namely, an Income-tax. The Income-tax did

certainly charge a per centage of 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, but, he believed, that the cheapness of all articles of consumption had more than counterbalanced that impost. He did believe, from the information produced by Mr. Goulburn, that with respect to some of the most important classes of manufacture, there was an improvement in progress which he trusted would ere long extend itself to other branches of industry, and he hoped that in the present state of the country the House would not force the Government to reduce taxation. The existing deficiency on the last year would now be nearly made up, if the instalments of Income-tax for that year had been actually got in, so that it was not a deficiency resembling that of former years, which there was nothing to compensate. As to further reductions of our military establishments, he considered them to be impracticable, and he believed that to be the opinion of almost every body in the House, except Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams. He saw nothing in what had passed since last Session, which should induce him to think that any other tax would be preferable to that upon income. But for the Income-tax, where should we have been now? If the defalcation in the present year had been chiefly on the assessed taxes, there might be ground for arguing that the Income-tax had been a main cause of deficiency, but the chief defalcation had been in the Customs, which were the sources of revenue least liable to be affected by the Income-tax. He wished most sincerely, that it had been possible to relieve the country by some remission, but in the present state of financial affairs, that remission was impracticable.

Lord J. Russell expressed his belief, that if the financial plan of himself and his friends had been adopted, the whole deficiency would not have exceeded 1,000,000*l.* for which sum it would not have been necessary to lay on so heavy a tax as the tax upon income. There was now a deficiency in the revenue (if considered exclusively of Income-tax,) to the extent of 2,400,000*l.* The financial statement of that evening was very unsatisfactory. The natural course would have been to set the Chinese remittances against the Chinese liabilities, and not to set aside the liabilities, and bring the remittances into the revenue of the year. He did not recommend the repeal of the income-tax now, because a frequent shifting of public imposts was a great evil, but when the three years for which that tax was imposed should be expired, he trusted that Parliament would seriously reconsider the subject. He strongly recommended a reduction in the Sugar Duties. At present the Government were halting in their course without any good reason, announcing principles which were only half executed. It would, therefore, be for Gentlemen opposed to the Government to consider whether, in these circumstances, they would not themselves, under whatever disadvantages, propose some remedy of their own.

Mr. S. Wortley believed that the people's strong conviction of our financial necessities had prevented the Income-tax from becoming unpopular. He regretted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not propose to reduce some taxes on raw materials.

Lord Howick remarked on the change since last year in the *dra-*

matis personæ last year, when a lofty statement was to be made, the First Lord of the Treasury came forward with great parade to deliver it in person; but this year, when it was necessary that the tone should be humbler, the task was devolved on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Never had there been a greater failure than on last year's financial scheme, brought forward with so much pretension. He censured the duty on spirits, and the duty on coals, and called for further remissions of differential duties. All these remissions had been successful, while the experiments in the opposite directions upon spirits and coal, had utterly failed. He declaimed against protection, which, he said, he would call monopoly, and warned the country of the danger of adhering to a policy, which was that of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Mr. Liddell commenced by condemning the duty on coal, but took a favourable view of the Budget and of the country's financial prospects in general.

Mr. Hutt inveighed against the coal duty, and asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to reduce the Three-and-a-Half per Cents.

Mr. Goulburn returned no specific answer to this point, but intimated, in reference to a question from Mr. Baring about postage, that Government had some measure under consideration for the convenience of rural districts.

Mr. Bell expressed his disapproval of the coal duty.

Mr. Labouchere also condemned that duty. He called on the Government to act upon the general principles which they had laid down in the preceding Session.

They would have affected more good by a remission of duty on corn and sugar than by all they had attempted.

Sir R. Ferguson insisted on the mischiefs of the Irish spirit duty.

Mr. M. Gibson called for a general measure of commercial reform.

Captain Jones desired the repeal of the Irish spirit duty, complaining of the demoralization produced by it.

After some miscellaneous questions and answers, the proposed sum was voted.

The state of the public finances which had been thus developed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave rise, at a later period of the Session, to a debate in the House of Lords, when Lord Monteagle, on the 14th August, moved a series of resolutions on the subject, which he introduced in a speech of great length, his object being to vindicate the Whig administration of the public finances, and to show that the same line of conduct, which had been censured in the late Ministry, had been pursued by their censors, the present Government. He recalled the attention of the House to the grounds on which the Motion of the 24th August, 1841, which displaced the late Ministry, was rested; the charges being principally that the revenue had been for several years diminishing, that the Government had tampered improperly with the funds of the Savings' Banks, that additions had been made to the annual charge of the public debt, that Government had rashly adopted the alteration in the Post Office, and that the finances of the country could not be entrusted to such unskilful hands. After entering into some vindication on all these points severally,

Lord Monteagle reminded the House how the arguments of 1841 prevailed—how there was a change of Ministers—how the new Ministers were allowed time to mature their plans; the unprecedented mark of confidence being accorded to them of being allowed at their discretion to raise money by selling stock in the open market. The plans were propounded by Sir Robert Peel on the 11th March, 1842, and the Minister estimated that there would be a surplus of 520,000*l.* on the 5th April, 1843. Lord Monteagle enumerated the details of the actual deficiency which ran through the whole of the collections of the last financial year, resulting in the total deficiency of 2,421,000*l.*; a difference between the estimate and the result of 2,940,000*l.* But that was not all; Government took credit for more than 500,000*l.* received from China, and for a sum (1,300,000*l.*) amounting to 800,000*l.* in excess of the average receipt for Corn Duties. He did not wish to make comments upon these mistakes: though when the late Administration were in power, any single mistake of that description, nay, even a clerical error, was held up to public view by the present Government as evidence of the incapacity of their predecessors. Lord Monteagle touched upon the failure of the increased Irish Stamp Duties: more strongly upon the failure of the augmented Irish spirit duty; and he commented severely on the comparative failure of the export duty on coal, which was recommended as tending to detain coal in this country, and the new Bill to authorize the exportation of machinery—machinery which, without coal to work it, is worthless. He criticised the abandon-

ment of 600,000*l.* Timber Duties, and the mode of reduction by two stages, which had paralysed the trade; and, adverting to the Ashburton Treaty, he anticipated difficulty in the admission of timber from the American bank of the St. John River, as likely to provoke demands for corresponding relaxations on the part of those countries with whom we have reciprocity treaties. *One* anticipation of Ministers had been more than realised; the loss accruing from the reduction of the duty on coffee was only 48,000*l.* instead of 170,000*l.*; showing that in their nearest approach to the principles of free-trade they had succeeded.

He then came to the prospects of the present year, which he said were peculiar and extraordinary. The income was estimated at 50,150,000*l.*, including the full amount of the Property Tax, which was 5,100,000. The expenditure was 49,387,000*l.*: showing a surplus of 763,000*l.* He was sorry to say that he was afraid this surplus would prove as entirely delusive as the 520,000*l.* proved in the former year. In the first place, it was stated that this 760,000*l.* was to commence on the reduction of the deficiency of last year, and not provided for; it must be 760,000*l.* then, in excess of 2,400,000*l.* Where were they to get it? This was doubtful. It was true, they might make up the amount by taking the whole of the money coming from China. They had already received 1,300,000*l.* up to July, which had been applied to the public service. In the estimate of the Government they had included in their calculation of receipts the money they were to get from China. But what were they to do with the opium-

claimants and the East India Company, if, instead of merely handing over the money to whom it was due, they called the whole an "increase," and put it in their pockets? He would illustrate this in a very simple way. Suppose any person sold an estate subject to a mortgage, and received 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* for it, and instead of paying off the mortgage he put it into his banker's hands, applied it to his own purposes, and proposed to the mortgagee to take a bond; would that be quite a fair mode of proceeding? Adverting next to the estimate made of the revenue for the ensuing year, Lord Monteagle observed that their calculation was based on the presumption that there would be a good incoming harvest; but was it not lamentable, when the finances of a great country were considered with reference to the state of the barometer and the clouds, that we were made dependent by the state of the law upon changes in the atmosphere for the amount of our revenue? Under all those circumstances, he saw no prospect of the discontinuance of the Property Tax; the three years' bills granted to the East India Company would come due at the expiration of the tax, the money would all have been expended, and there would be a new ground for continuing the Property Tax. He trusted, however, that no Government would be allowed to continue it without the most clear and absolute necessity; if Government, supposing that the tax would yield only 3,700,000*l.* a year, pledged themselves to drop it in three years, they were doubly pledged on finding that it yielded 5,100,000*l.* To the desired end he urged economy; and there was ample scope for it.

In 1835, the present First Lord of the Treasury was at the head of the Government of the day; in that year the estimates for the public service were 14,123,000*l.*; in the present year, after the reductions made, the estimates were 18,779,000*l.*—an excess of no less than 4,600,000*l.* in their own estimates. They must not go further, or, depend upon it, they would fare worse.

In concluding his speech, Lord Monteaule expressed his confidence in the resources of the country. He said, no rational man could doubt the undiminished powers of the country; taxation bore less proportion to the capital of the country than in many other countries, and its proportion to capital was even less now than in former periods of our history: for the result of the Income-tax attested the progress of wealth. At the same time, the falling-in of Terminable Annuities would tend to diminish the burthens of the country; not only would a sum amounting to 3,923,000*l.* cease altogether on or before the year 1867, but during the present year the reduction under that head would exceed 100,000*l.*; next year, 150,000*l.*; the next five years the relief would be upwards of 700,000*l.*: and within the period to which he had formerly adverted, the saving would not be less than 4,000,000*l.*

He then moved as follows:

"1. That this House observes with much concern and disappointment, that the expectation held out of a surplus revenue, exceeding 500,000*l.* for the year ending the 5th of April, 1843, has not been realised; but that there has been an actual deficiency of 2,421,000*l.*, notwithstanding the

imposition of a tax on property, the application to the public service within the year of 511,406*l.*, obtained from the Government of China, and a receipt exceeding 1,300,000*l.* as duties upon grain imported.

"2. That the charge for the Permanent Debt has been increased during the last two years, the Exchequer balances have been reduced, and upwards of 1,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills held by the Trustees of the Savings Banks converted into Stock.

"3. That under these circumstances, it is most peculiarly the duty of the Legislature, and of Her Majesty's Government, to enforce the strictest economy which is consistent with the public service, and to adopt all such measures as may increase the ordinary revenue, by insuring to British industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, its widest and freest extension and its largest reward; thus averting from the country the calamity of the re-enactment of a tax upon property in time of peace, and promoting the well-being of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

The Duke of Wellington expressed his regret that Lord Monteaule had not limited his address to the subject-matter of his resolutions; but had wandered to the discussion of Bills upon the Table, and the financial Budget of the present year, which certainly proved no part of the resolutions of which he had given notice; especially as there was no one in the House to answer his objections in detail. (Lord Ripon being absent from indisposition.) The Duke, however, entered into a general vindication of the esti-

mates and calculations of the Government in answer to Lord Monteagle's charges. He admitted the deficiency of the revenue as compared with the estimate of its amount; ascribing the diminution to the decrease of the wine and spirit duties, partly caused by the Temperance movement, the large falling-off in the Malt Duty owing to the badness of the season, the various reductions in the Customs produced by the recent Tariff, the fact that a large portion of the Income-tax, for the full amount of which credit had been taken in the estimate, was not yet collected—the unexpectedly large expense of the Chinese war, and the loss caused by the forgery of Exchequer Bills. Lord Monteagle had said that the charge for the Permanent Debt had been increased. Now, the fair way of considering the question is, not merely to consider the amount of the Funded Debt, but also the amount and charge of the Unfunded Debt; and to compare the charges on both previous to and subsequent to the formation of the present Administration, and at the present moment. I will refer to the facts on this subject. The amount for the interest and management of the Public Funded Debt was, on the 15th January, 1841, 28,256,324*l.*; on the 15th January, 1842, it was 28,701,458*l.*; on the same day in 1843, it was 28,609,708*l.* The Unfunded Debt was for the years 1840–41, 21,626,315*l.* at an interest of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; for 1841–2, it was 18,293,000*l.*, at $1\frac{3}{4}\%$; and for 1842–3, it was 18,182,000*l.* at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. The annual interest on the first sum (21,626,315*l.*) was 740,000*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; for the third amount (18,182,000*l.*) it was 414,779*l.* The charge for

the Funded Debt, at the commencement of the present year, was 28,609,708*l.*; for the Unfunded Debt, it was 414,779*l.*; making together, 29,024,487*l.*; a reduction of the annual charge upon the Funded and Unfunded Debt, since 1841, of 2,071,863*l.* But there is an addition to this reduction on account of the charges incurred on stock created to supply the deficiency as estimated for 1841–2, being the last budget of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. That amount was 85,815*l.*: the income for that year was 48,310,000*l.*; the estimated income was 50,777,432*l.*; leaving a deficiency between the estimated and the actual income, of 2,457,433*l.*; which was made a debt at an expense of the sum I have just named—85,815*l.* per annum to be added to the annual interest of the Funded and Unfunded Debt. The noble Lord, therefore, will see that it is not exactly the fact to state that there has been an augmentation of the Funded Debt, at least in the point of view stated in his resolution; but it is true to state that there has been an addition to the expense of the Funded Debt, caused by the arrangement made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide for the deficiency between the estimated and the actual income of the last budget of the late Administration."

The resolutions made it a charge that upwards of 1,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills in the hands of the Commissioners of Exchequer Bills had been converted into stock. Now the history of that conversion was this: it had been the practice to make advances for public works in Exchequer Bills; but it had been thought better in future to

make the advances, as they ought to be made, in cash, and the debt was incurred to pay off the outstanding Bills. He did not think it necessary to go through Lord Monteagle's statements respecting the budget of the present year; but he hoped that he had persuaded the House to negative the resolutions; he certainly concurred with Lord Monteagle in feeling the utmost confidence as to the resources of the country.

Lord Brougham followed up the Duke of Wellington's defence; traversing in part the same ground, but varying his argument with much lively sarcasm. He remembered Mr. Tierney's saying, "There was no subject which abounded so much in mares-nests as finance." (*A laugh.*) Whether his noble friend had that night discovered any of those curious structures, he would presently inquire; in spite of the disadvantage with which he undertook the contest. For though his noble friend was out of office, yet in fact, as far as this subject went, he was as good as if he were in office, because he was an officer of the Exchequer with this material superiority over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the one was moveable, holding, his office during pleasure, whereas his noble friend was immovable, holding, happily for him, his office for life: his noble friend could go to the Treasury and Exchequer, and obtain all manner of information; while the doors were barred against all unfortunate individuals not in office. (*Laughter.*)

He taunted Lord Monteagle with not having brought forward his Motion after the April quarter-day, when he could have made a better show, for since that time two

millions and a half had been received for the Income-tax, proportionately reducing the deficiency. Lord Monteagle had reproached the present Government with speculating on a favourable harvest, and trusting for their revenue to the inconstant winds and elements. That was just what he had always said: he had always argued in that way, but then unfortunately he always argued against his noble friend, because formerly his noble friend trusted to the perfidious winds, the unstable waters, the fickle elements. That was their budget of 1841; which, however, they never recovered: it was the fixed duty of 8s. which was to be part of their revenue. When his noble friend revisited Downing-street, and again brought forward the 8s. fixed duty to support a falling exchequer—and when his noble friend had nailed his weathercock to the mast (*Great laughter*) and said that it would never change, he would remind him of that evening, and of the fickleness of the winds, which he would then have forgotten. (*Continued laughter.*)

If, asked Lord Brougham, with an Income-tax there was a deficit what would there have been without? with slave-grown sugar, increasing the slave-trade, offering a premium for every negro brought through all the horrors of the middle passage, to glut the cupidity of the planters of Cuba and Brazil? That was their budget, which he viewed with absolute abhorrence. He pointed to the increased premium on Exchequer Bills, and to the rise of the three per cents stock from 89s. to 94s., as showing the renewed vitality and vigour of the public credit. He ridiculed Lord Mont-

eagle's delusion, that if the present ministers were to dissolve Parliament, his own party would be replaced in power. Whatever soreness might be felt in some quarters on account of unexpected measures introduced by the Government, he believed that there was no foundation for supposing that the country was in favour of their opponents. Recurring then to the financial question, Lord Brougham said, "The single practical question is, what is our position at present? not what it was four months before. Therefore I take the year ending the 5th July, and there has been since the 5th April a making-up of the deficit to the extent of 245,000*l.*: nor is that the whole of it; for between the 5th July and the 14th August the deficiency was in all probability further reduced. Now, as to the money in the Exchequer at two different periods, (I have taken some pains to ascertain)—July 1841, 1,004,000*l.*; July 1843, 1,830,000*l.* showing a very considerable increase—nearly twice as much as it was only two years ago, when the present Government came in." He saw no reason to despair of the financial prospects of the country. He supported the Income-tax as inevitably necessary; but he hoped in no long time to see it expunged from the statute-book.

The Marquess of Clanricarde supported the Motion; contending that the present Ministry had exceeded the financial mismanagement which they censured; there never was a budget which exhibited such gross errors as that of the last year.

After some further discussion, the resolutions were negatived without a division.

Among the subjects involving fiscal considerations, the question of the Sugar-duties, on which events of so much political importance had turned in a former Session, produced a debate which ought not to be left without notice. Sir Robert Peel's Government having this year proposed a renewal of the duties of the year preceding, the free-trade party in the House of Commons made their usual protest against the preference shown to the produce of the British colonies. On the Motion that the Speaker should leave the Chair in order to the House going into Committee on the subject on the 22d June, Mr. Cobden moved a resolution, "that it is not expedient to compel payment of a higher price for colonial than for other commodities, and that therefore all protective duties on colonial produce ought to be abolished. He desired to know on what principle the colonies were peculiarly favoured. They not only contributed nothing to our revenue, but were an actual and heavy burden to us, both in civil and military expense. A large proportion of our expenditure for the army, the navy, and the ordnance, amounting to no less than 6,000,000*l.* a-year, was incurred for the defence of our colonies. Then there were large sums for governors, clergy, stipendiary magistrates, light-houses, public works, all paid out of the taxes of the British people. We were largely taxed even for colonies which were to have been self-supporting ones—New Zealand, South Australia, and the Falkland islands. There was now a class of members, called Young England, whose motto was "ships, commerce, and colonies;" he would

tell them that the whole of our colonial trade amounted only to about 10,000,000*l.*, and to maintain this, 5,000,000*l.* were spent by the mother-country; which was much the same thing as if a shopkeeper on every pound's worth of goods sold by him, should make a present of half a sovereign to his customer. The West Indian sugar-grower not only was without that plea of special burdens which had been set up by the British corn grower, but actually received assistance in supporting his general burdens. Now, what was to be the ground of the proposed taxation upon England in behalf of the colonies? The whole colonial population, exclusive of the East Indian empire, amounted to only 5,000,000 of people. He would not discuss the question of sugar in particular, on that point he would reserve himself for the committee.

The Speaker acquainted Mr. Cobden, that the resolution, extending so much further than to the mere sugar question, on which it had been moved, "That he should leave the Chair," could not be put as an amendment upon that Motion.

Upon the House going into Committee on the Sugar Duties,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if the present state of the finances had permitted him, he should gladly have agreed to reductions. It had been very generally admitted, that so long as other interests should be protected, the protection of the sugar-growers must be maintained. Certainly the necessities of the revenue would not allow any such reduction as would make the smallest difference to the retail consumer. The greater or less

prospect of a change in the Sugar Duties of England had always a direct operation upon the foreign slave-trade; and those who pressed this subject were thus the incidental promoters of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures in Cuba and Brazils. The stock of sugar in our own colonies promised to be equal to the supply of the coming year; so that there was the less occasion for calling in the use of foreign sugar at the hazard of an aggravation of slavery.

Mr. Ewart charged the Ministers with "assurance" in talking about the objection to slave-grown sugar, when they themselves had just been in treaty for admitting the sugar of Brazil. The Motion he was about to make would deal with no petty distinctions between duties a little higher and duties a little lower. His motion would strike at the very root of all differential duties, by proposing that colonial and foreign sugars should be taxed alike. After all that the Ministers had formerly said about free-trade, they now came to the House for a sugar duty involving no reduction whatsoever on the duties of former years. They had not given the smallest consideration or encouragement to the improving habits of the people, who, both in England and in Ireland, were exchanging the use of stronger drinks for that of tea and coffee. The price of sugar had been gradually increasing, and its consumption had been proportionally diminishing: in 1831, the consumption had been at the rate of about 20*lb.* per head; in 1841 it had fallen to about 17*lb.* The poor would be materially benefited, if the law which prescribes the exportation of molasses

produced from the refining of foreign sugars in bond, were so modified as to permit the consumption of them at home. He urged the importance of concluding a commercial treaty with Brazil—a country which, while it could furnish England with the cheapest sugar, would take the largest proportion of English commodities. He could pay no regard to the plea that the West Indies would be destroyed; he believed that the effect of free consumption would be rather to revive than to depress their trade. The foreign slave trade was pressed as an argument; but he believed that free-trade was the surest course for the final extinction of slavery itself. If you would civilize Africa, you should spread commerce there. Commerce was the great emancipator. He concluded with a Motion for levying an uniform duty on foreign and colonial sugar.

Mr. James said, that England would stultify herself in the eyes of all the world, if, after the payment of 20,000,000*l.* to abolish slavery in her own colonies, and after her great and continued efforts to repress the slave trade, she should accede to a policy, which went to undo all that had been done, and aggravate the worst horrors of the slave system, in Cuba and Brazil. Free-trade was all very well; but sugar ought to be an exception. To this effect, he quoted the late Mr. Deacon Hume, who had observed, that while the slave trade was carried on by Cuba and Brazil, and prohibited to our own colonies, the principle of free-trade did not come into real operation.

Mr. Brotherton was for the removal of all difference in the duties. It was unjust to tax the poor of

England millions a year, in order to maintain the monopoly of the West Indians. The temperance of the people had greatly extended the consumption of coffee, and it might be supposed that the consumption of sugar ought to have increased in proportion; but the contrary was the fact. It was by our moral influence that we must hope to put down slavery, and not by our differential duties, which naturally led foreigners to regard us as hypocrites, seeking only our own profit.

Mr. Villiers complained that Ministers had not answered either Mr. Cobden or Mr. Ewart, which was really to treat them with contempt. He was at a loss to discover why Mr. James, who was generally liberal with respect to other men's property, was so narrow in his view on this particular subject; but his surprise ceased when he found that the hon. Member was one of the West India proprietors—a class, however, who, in his opinion, had received a great deal more than was due to them in the shape of compensation. Mr. Goulburn's argument that the revenue would suffer was quite untenable; the increase of consumption would quite compensate the reduction of duty. The interest of the colonies was insisted on; but it was not the welfare of the labourers that was really regarded, for measures were in progress to lower their wages, by importing an addition to their numbers; the parties really favoured were the proprietors. Another plea was that of slavery and the slave trade; but the great impediment to the cure of these evils was the general opinion of our insincerity upon this subject. Indeed, the Ministers were conscious that

if slavery should be abolished in Cuba and Brazil to-morrow, the British Government would not consent to equalize the duty. We had been negotiating with the United States about the admission of various articles, most of them the produce of that very kind of labour of which, on the subject of sugar, we professed so much horror. If these duties were not reduced, the people would consider the colonies, which prevent their reduction, as a curse to the country. How could we expect the people to fight for our institutions, when they were burdened with sugar duties and corn duties? The contempt thrown upon the people was evinced not only by the silence of the Ministers, but by the absence of so many of the representatives of large constituencies from the House.

Mr. James observed, that the compensation, though a large one for the people of England to pay, had been but a small one for the owners of West India estates to receive. His own compensation had been less than two years' income of the estate.

Mr. Ward, in a few words, supported the motion of Mr. Ewart.

Mr. Bernal reproved the asperity of Mr. Villiers's tone; and exposed the unfairness of treating the compensation for the slaves as an equivalent for the estates. He insisted on the guarantee of the British Parliament implied, if not expressed, to every West India proprietor; and explained the principle of the slave compensation, saying that if his advice could have prevailed with the West India body, that compensation would have been rejected. He contended, that though the reduction of duty on foreign sugar might, at first,

make that article cheap, yet the increase in its consumption would follow, which would soon lead to an increase of price. He insisted on the injustice of suddenly withdrawing from any class of proprietors the protection - which they had been long accustomed to enjoy. He protested against invidious allegations of monopoly, and appealed to the sympathy of the House on behalf of men once possessed of wealth or competency, and now brought to the verge of ruin. For himself, he would confess, that not only had he derived no profit from his West India estates, but he had actually sustained, for several years past, a considerable loss. Now, this could not last much longer; and if the West India proprietors were driven out of cultivation, who would guarantee an adequate supply from new sources? He could not consent to ruin a large body of persons, and incur a long series of dangers, for the mere chance of enabling the English consumers to get their sugar a little cheaper.

Dr. Bowring asserted the right of the British people to obtain sugar in the cheapest market. But the people were the unrepresented class in the House of Commons, where every privilege and monopoly had its defenders. Let the House give to the labourers at home the emancipation which it had given to the blacks.

Mr. Scarlett dwelt on the large revenue derived by the mother country from the sugar colonies.

Mr. Gibson complained of the continued silence of the Ministers. He argued that the West Indians had been adequately compensated; but, even if they had not, he could not agree to go on compensating them in this expensive way. He

wished, as all must wish, to put down slavery; but the way to put it down was by public opinion, not by prohibiting commerce with the Brazils, and proclaiming that you could not trust to the efficacy of free labour against the labour of slaves.

Mr. G. Berkeley stated it to be impossible that, at the present high wages of colonial labour, the estates could continue to be worked. Let immigration be fairly allowed, and the West Indians would not fear their competitors: but until that should be given, let not the subsisting protection be withdrawn.

The Committee then divided—For the equalization of duties, 50; Against it, 135: Majority against it, 85.

Mr. Hawes then rose. He said he should not have been content to at once abolish all difference between colonial and foreign duties; but he would propose that, at least, the House should cease to maintain an impost which was equivalent to total prohibition, and should lower the duty to 34s. He did not believe that such a reduction would at all encourage slavery, or the slave trade. It was a measure not sudden or extreme, but one which would prepare the colonists for further steps in the same direction. It would cause some increase both in consumption and in revenue.

Mr. Gladstone did not object, upon general grounds, to the principle of this Motion—nay, but for the peculiar circumstances of the sugar trade, he should gladly have included sugar in the tariff of last year. But he was not prepared to concur in Mr. Hawes's proposal. He did not think it likely to add to the consumption, the reduction

being too small to induce an abatement upon the retail price. If, then, no sensible relief would be given to the consumer, it was not desirable to disturb the scale of duties in so important a matter. The sugars of the present day, from the employment of machinery, and from other improvements, were of much better quality than the sugars of the same denomination and price had been a few years ago. He denied that foreigners were so besotted in prejudice as not to see that England, far from being a hypocrite upon the slavery question, had made great sacrifices of her own interests for the sake of abolition. He demonstrated that the reduction of duty on Brazilian sugar must have the effect of encouraging slavery, by stimulating production.

Mr. Labouchere thought the time was come, when sugar ought to be put upon the same footing with other articles of commerce. Mr. Gladstone had not argued that this proposal would be objectionable on commercial or on financial grounds; he had rested his opposition to it solely on its tendency to encourage slavery; the answer to that argument was, that England had already a large trade with the Brazils, consisting mainly in the produce of this very labour. The step now proposed would be beneficial to our own colonists, by substituting for monopoly, with its gambling consequences, a free and wholesome competition. He intimated a wish to know the turn of the negotiations between England and Brazil.

Sir Robert Peel said, that it had been proposed to the government of Brazil to treat for the admission of sugar into England, on

condition that the Brazilian government would take measures for gradually ameliorating the condition of the slaves in that country, with a view to the final abolition of slavery there; but the Brazilian government had made demands, which precluded such a negotiation; and he lamented to say, that the disposition of that government, and of its people, was not such as to leave much hope of any present advance on the side of emancipation. He denied that the compensation for the slaves had been an equivalent for the whole deterioration of the West Indian properties. He exemplified the general loss from facts relating to particular estates. The silence of the Ministers on Mr. Ewart's Motion had been owing only to a belief on their part, that it would be more convenient for them to make their explanations on the Motion of Mr. Hawes, which involved much the same considerations.

The Committee then divided: for the 34s. duty, 122; against it, 203: majority against it, 81.

The subject of the duties upon another important article of traffic, wool, was brought under discussion on the 17th July, when Mr. Charles Wood moved as an Amendment on the Motion for going into a Committee of Supply—"That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider so much of the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 47 (Customs Act), as relates to the duties on the importation of foreign sheep and lamb's wool." The trade has been declining for a number of years, going back even before 1819. While the export of British wool has increased from 278,000 pounds in 1827, to 8,578,000 pounds in 1842, and the export of woollen

yarns (made of a wool not subject to duty) has increased from 2,300,000 pounds in 1835, to 5,700,000 pounds in 1842, the export of woollen cloths of all sorts has fallen from 392,000 in 1839, to 166,000 in 1842. He believed that the country could not be mentioned to which our exports of woollen goods had not decreased. The import of wool at the high duty of 1*d.* the pound has fallen from 32,000,000 pounds in 1838, to 17,000,000 pounds in 1842. The trade of countries competing with us has increased nearly in the same proportion. The import of colonial wool, not subjected to duty, has increased from 10,000,000 pounds in 1838, to 18,360,000 pounds in 1842. The produce of the 1*d.* duty has fallen from 135,000*l.* in 1838, to 76,000*l.* in 1842. The depressed state of Leeds is illustrated by the facts, that of 665 gigs, machines used in finishing cloth, last year, 381 were absolutely standing still, and 254 were working short time; and that the amount of wages paid last year in the woollen trade was less than usual by 434,000*l.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the Motion. He disputed the value of the statistics quoted by Mr. Wood, alleging that in no other trade was the importation so uncertain. The diminished import of foreign wool was balanced by the importation of colonial wool; and the diminished export of woollen goods, by the increased export of mixed woollen and cotton fabrics.

Sir Robert Peel admitted the force of the argument for reducing the duty; but contended, that the financial state of the country made it impossible to give up 100,000*l.* of revenue.

The Amendment was supported by Mr. William Williams, Mr. G. W. Wood, Mr. B. Denison, and Mr. W. R. Stansfield. On a division, it was rejected by 142 to 70.

Among the steps in the direction of commercial relaxation, to which the present Session gave rise, may be enumerated the repeal, at the instance of Government, of the restrictions on the exportation of machinery, imposed by an Act of King William the Fourth. The President of the Board of Trade brought in a Bill for this purpose, the objects of which he explained, on moving the second reading in the House of Commons. The prohibition to export machinery originated in the belief, that if machinery were detained at home, the goods to be made by it would be produced in this country, and thus trade would be increased. But, in fact, the law is nugatory; and the authorities of the Customs, ever since 1824, have pronounced such a law to be impracticable; so easy is it to export machinery in parts, or under cover of the coasting trade. The effect of the law has been simply to enhance the cost of British machinery to the foreign purchaser; and the consequence is that, to a great extent, the trade has passed from us to Belgium, where there is an increasing trade. It is one almost indigenous with us, meriting as much encouragement as other manufactures; and its export is opposed by no arguments that will not equally apply, for instance, to the export of yarns. Mr. Gladstone quoted authorities in favour of removing the prohibition; and mentioned the case of a Leeds machine-maker, whom

it had deprived of extensive orders for Sardinia, which had been transferred to Belgium. Another effect of the present law is, to drive the inventor—and the Americans have obtained a name for invention—from resorting to this country, where they could get their work best executed.

Mr. Hindley professed his assent to the free-trade principle of the Bill; but, with some sarcastic remarks upon the Ministers who had proposed it, after turning their predecessors out of office, for their adherence to similar principles. He objected also to obliging the British manufacturer, with the millstone of the Corn-laws round his neck, to contend against the unfettered foreigner. He moved as an Amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the laws relating to the exportation of machinery.

Mr. Stuart Wortley expressed some suspicion of the Bill, but ended by saying, he should vote for it, as gradual relaxations of the law had left very little protection to fight for. Mr. Labouchere rejoiced in assisting at the removal of the last prohibition that disfigured the Statute Book. Mr. Cobden supported the Bill, on the broad ground that it did away with one of the monopolies. It received a similar support from Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Ross, Mr. Hume, Mr. Duncan, and Dr. Bowring. Mr. W. Williams doubted its policy; and Sir Robert Ferguson opposed it altogether.

Sir Robert Peel read some extracts from a letter of Mr. Hirdman, of Belfast, showing that the new French tariff had driven France from competition in foreign markets with our linens, and increased the price to the

French consumer; and the new restriction of Belgium on our yarns, had had the effect of losing that country every market but France; so, there was a prospect, that experience and self-interest would cause a revision of hostile tariffs. On a division, 96 voted for the second reading, and 18 against it.

The Bill, which after meeting with some opposition from Earl Stanhope, was carried in the House of Lords, was subsequently incorporated into an Act for Amending the Customs, which received the Royal Assent before the close of the Session.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION—*The Queen's Answer to the Address moved by Lord Ashley—the Factory Bill introduced by Sir James Graham—Discussion on the Second Reading—Objections taken to the Education Clauses—Remarks of Mr. Ewart, the Earl of Surrey, Mr. Cobden, Sir R. Inglis, Lord John Russell, Lord Ashley and Sir James Graham—The Bill passes a Second Reading—Active Opposition exerted against the Bill out of doors—Extraordinary number of Petitions presented by its opponents—The Government introduce modifications into the Bill to obviate the objections of Dissenters—Sir James Graham explains the alterations, and makes an earnest Appeal to the House in favour of Education—Lord John Russell approves of the Amendments—Mr. Roebuck moves a resolution declaring that all plans of State Education should be kept clear of any specific religious system—He is opposed by Sir James Graham, who vindicates the plan of the Government, and by Mr. Hawes—The Resolution is rejected by 156 to 60—Continued and vehement opposition to the Factory Bill—Immense number of Petitions against it—The Educational Clauses are abandoned by Government—Sir James Graham announces their withdrawal—Discussion in the House of Commons on that occasion—Remarks of Viscount Melbourne in the House of Lords on the failure of the Factory Bill—Church Extension—Sir Robert Peel brings forward a plan for augmenting small livings and endowing ministers—Detail of the Measure—Remarks of Sir R. Inglis, Lord Dungannon, Mr. Colquhoun, Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, and other Members—The Motion is carried unanimously.* SEES OF BANGOR AND ST. ASAPH—*Earl Powis introduces a Bill in the House of Lords to repeal the recent Act for consolidating those Bishoprics—His Speech—The Duke of Wellington opposes the Motion, which is supported by the Bishops of Salisbury, Exeter, Bangor, Lord Lyttleton, and Earl Fitzwilliam, opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Norwich, and Earl of Ripon—The Bill is withdrawn for the Session.* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—*Lord Aberdeen introduces a Bill to remove doubts respecting the admission of Ministers—His Speech—The Bill is supported by the Earl of Haddington, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Minto, and opposed by the Earls of Rosebury and Burlington, Lords Cottenham, Brougham, and Campbell—Further discussions on the Bill, which passes the House of Lords with considerable opposition—Sir J. Graham moves the Second Reading in the House of Commons—Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Hume, moves the rejection of the Bill—Mr. Rutherford opposes the Measure in a forcible Speech—Lord John Russell, Mr. Fox Maule, and Mr. A. Campbell speak*

against it, and Sir W. Follett, Mr. H. Johnstone, Sir G. Clerk, and Sir R. Peel in its support—The Second Reading is carried by 98 to 80—It is again opposed on the Third Reading, but is ultimately passed—Law Reform—The Registration of Voters Bill—Its objects, as explained by Lord Wharncliffe—Lord Campbell's Bill for the Amendment of the Law of Libel—Nature of its Provisions—Other Measures of Legal Reform are postponed at a late period of the Session—Parliament is prorogued on 24th August by the Queen in person—Her Majesty's Speech—Results of the Session.

WE have already given in a former Chapter of this Volume, the discussion which took place on Lord Ashley's Motion for an Address to the Crown on the subject of the Education of the Working Classes, and in the same place will be found the statement made by Sir James Graham on that occasion respecting the measures contemplated by the Government, for the promotion of this vital object. The Queen's Answer to the Address, then voted by the House of Commons, was delivered by Earl Jermyn at the Bar of the House, on the 8th March. It was in these terms:—

"I have received your loyal and dutiful Address. The attention of my Government had been previously directed to the important object of increasing the means of moral and religious education among the working-classes of my people; and the assurance of your cordial co-operation in measures which I consider so necessary, confirms my hope that this blessing will be secured by legislative enactment."

On the same day Sir James Graham introduced his promised Bill, for regulating the employment of children and young persons in factories; enumerating its chief provisions, first, as to the regulation of the hours of labour, and other details of internal government. The hours of labour

for children were to be reduced from eight to six-and-a-half hours a day; the whole to be performed in the forenoon or in the afternoon. The minimum age of children to be lowered from nine to eight years. At present, the work-time of "young persons," those above thirteen and under eighteen, was limited to twelve hours; the maximum age of female "young persons" would be raised to twenty-one; the time on Saturday to be limited to nine hours. Machinery to be guarded so as to prevent accidents; and not to be cleaned while in motion. The power of making up for lost time where water-power is used to be limited. Qualified surgeons to be appointed to attend the several mills of a district. With regard to the other part of the Bill, Sir J. Graham said he should not then enter at large into the Education Clauses, for it would be unnecessary for him to restate what he had said upon former occasions, but he hoped that on the whole the measure would give general satisfaction. Thus much, however, he should say with respect to the Education Clauses, that he trusted the effect of the measure would be greatly to increase the number of children receiving the benefits of education. The Bill would include within the scope of its operation all children employed in silk factories, and he hoped still further

by a separate Bill brought in with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to include the lace factories and the children engaged in printing, thus comprehending all the children employed in all the great branches of our manufactures. There was one omission in his statement which he begged to supply; it was that in all the manufacturing districts the children of any parents, whether those children were employed in factories or not, should have the benefits of education at an expense not exceeding 3*d.* per week. The education being to some extent compulsory, it would go far to establish a national scheme of instruction upon a large scale.

Lord Ashley concurred in the proposed arrangements regarding education. He regretted that further limitations had not been introduced with regard to the hours of labour, and, as that did not seem to enter into the plan of his right hon. Friend, he (Lord Ashley) should himself propose it in Committee.

Mr. Hindley wished that the hours of labour should be left an open question.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

On the Motion that the Bill be read a second time, which came on for discussion on the 24th March, a discussion of considerable interest on the proposed scheme of education took place in the House of Commons, which elicited much variety of opinion. Sir James Graham stated that it was proposed on an early day to go into Committee on the Clauses regulating the hours of labour, but to postpone the Education Clauses until after the Easter recess. Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hume, Mr. M. Phil-

lips, and several other Members on the Opposition side of the House then started objections to the Education Clauses, as giving a too exclusive management of the schools to the Clergy of the Church of England, to the prejudice of the Dissenters and Roman Catholics; and Mr. Hawes designated it as an attempt to place the education of the great mass of the country in the hands of the Church of England.

Sir James Graham explained that the vote upon the second reading would only determine the question, whether or not the funds of the State should be devoted to the purposes of education; the details of the method and management of education, and even principles involved in those details, would be open to future discussion.

Lord John Russell admitted that; but he thought a discussion of the objections to the education part of the measure would be useful *in limine*.

Accordingly, the question that the Bill be read a second time having been formally put, the House launched into the discussion, and the objections already indicated were more specifically stated. The principal were, that although Dissenters formed a majority in the manufacturing districts, and the Roman Catholics were an increasing body, they would be practically excluded from the benefits of the measure, by the composition of the school-trusts, the appointment of a clergyman as a chief trustee, and the approval of the masters by the bishop of the diocese, the power of inspection, which it was assumed would be exercised on behalf of the Established Church, and the "teach-

ing" of the Scriptures in the schools, which would inevitably be an exposition of doctrines offensive to Dissenters. These objections were insisted on as fatal to the measure in its present form, by the Members already alluded to. Mr. Ewart suggested, either that the Irish plan should be adopted, and only such portions of the Scriptures used as different denominations could agree upon, or that the system should be altogether freed from its theological part, and confined to secular instruction, religious instruction being left to the various ecclesiastical bodies to which the scholars might severally belong. Mr. Hume strongly supported that view. Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell argued for proceeding with the measure, in the view of affording opportunity for such objections to be obviated. Mr. Cobden, admitting the force of the objections, rather supported the measure, as a step in the right direction. The Earl of Surrey, as a Roman Catholic, generally approved the measure, but wished details, objectionable to his own persuasion, to be altered. On the other hand, Sir Robert Inglis took the lead in objecting to the Bill, that it did not "tend to place the Church in so prominent a position, as from the character of the Church it deserved; but he thought that, if well worked, it might produce more benefit than injury to the Church." From these conflicting opinions Mr. Gally Knight inferred that the Government plan was the *juste milieu*, the golden mean. Mr. Cowper declared it the best practical measure of the kind which had ever come under discussion. Mr. Manners Sutton, Mr. Darby, and others on the

Ministerial side, fully supported the Bill. Such is a general view of the various opinions expressed in this debate.

Sir James Graham spoke rather early in the course of it, answering some objections. He doubted the applicability of the Irish system to England, and he explained that the dreaded "teaching" of the Scriptures would be like that described by Mr. Dunn, the Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, in evidence before a Committee on the education of the poorer classes, in 1838; the teacher would explain the sense of the passages read, and also doctrines so far as they were involved in that sense, but he would not inculcate sectarian dogmas. Masters offending against such regulations would be liable to removal by the Privy Council. He deprecated the heaping of difficulties in the way of the measure, and urged its imperative necessity; the events of the last autumn had shown that not a moment was to be lost—the youth of the parties generally engaged in the outbreak was a remarkable fact; and it was his firm belief, that if a measure of the kind had been carried ten years ago, the outrages would not have taken place. The object the Government had in view was to supply a measure of education extensive in its operation, consonant with the principles of the Established Church, and at the same time to the utmost extent consistent with the honest principle of toleration.

The arguments respecting the necessity of the measure were earnestly enforced by Lord Ashley. Alluding to late inquiries, he said—"Without remorse we have disclosed our disgraceful position

—displaying the positive filth that lies on the moral surface of this our land. What a figure shall we then cut among the nations of the earth, if, knowing what we do know, seeing what we do see, and feeling what we profess to feel, we fail to remove the abominations and corruptions which are festering in the very heart of our population!"

Eventually the Bill was read a second time.

The apprehensions expressed by Sir James Graham on this occasion as to a discussion arising on the subject of the Bill, appeared, as the measure became known and circulated, likely to receive full confirmation. The Dissenting communities throughout the kingdom took up a general alarm on the subject, and gave effect to their opposition with the zeal and activity commonly displayed by those bodies on similar occasions. Meetings were held at Liverpool, Manchester, Brighton, Bath, and other important towns, Roman Catholics as well as Protestant Nonconformists agreeing to denounce the Bill, and a storm of opposition was in a very short time raised, which threatened seriously to impede the plans of the Government.

At a Meeting of Dissenters and others, held at the Free-Trade Hall at Manchester, in the latter part of April, the following resolution, amongst others, was come to:—

"That as neither this Bill nor any modification of it, as yet proposed, sufficiently recognizes the civil and religious equality of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, this Meeting pledges itself to resist, in every legitimate way, the Bill now before Parliament, and every other measure founded on similar principles of injustice and inter-

ference with the rights of conscience."

The Roman Catholics of Bristol, among other resolutions, adopted this:—

"That the following are among the grievances contemplated by the proposed Bill, and against which we protest. First, Provision made for the religious instruction of children of the Church of England: but not for the religious instruction of the Catholic children, or those of any other denomination. Second, The requiring of the children to read the Protestant version of the Holy Scriptures. Third, And to join in prayer with persons differing from them in faith, against the principles of the Catholic religion. Fourth, The necessity of obtaining certificates of attendance on schools which the children cannot conscientiously attend, before they be allowed to enter factories to earn their daily bread. Fifth, The necessity of special notice on the part of parents or sponsors, without which Catholic children will be compelled to attend Protestant religious worship, instruction, &c. Sixth, The being taught from books in which no regard is paid to the religion or feelings of Catholics, as they most frequently contain positive insult to, and misrepresentations of, the Catholic religion."

A very exaggerated degree of alarm was certainly generated by means of the agitation so industriously fomented against this measure, and the mass of petitions which were, in a very short space of time, poured into both Houses of Parliament against it, exceeded all modern precedent. Under these circumstances, the Government were naturally led to reconsider a plan which appeared so distasteful

to a large section of the community, and Sir James Graham, on the 1st of May, produced in the House of Commons a series of amendments which had been prepared, and made a statement in explanation of their purport. He contrasted the calmness with which the subject had been discussed in the House, with the heat and excitement out of doors; admitting that the number of petitions against the Bill was almost unexampled. He alluded to misrepresentations which had been made of the scope and object of the measure; but forbore to dwell upon them. Government had applied themselves honestly and patiently to consider the objections with a view to obtain as much chance as possible of ultimately arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. He repudiated, however, two imputations against the Bill—one that it had a sinister object in coupling the question of education with that of labour in factories; the other that the Government sought too suddenly to enforce the change. He explained the checks which the Bill, even in its original shape, provided against too sudden an introduction of the system which it purposed to establish. "Before any school for the new scheme can be built, a local subscription of one-third of the cost of the entire building must be got up. When that subscription shall have been obtained, it is necessary as the Bill now stands, that two—but I propose to increase their number to ten—persons qualified to act as trustees, together with the incumbent of the parish, shall make application to the Educational Committee of the Privy Council for assistance. Thus, ten persons, as trustees, must be parties to the

memorial for a grant, and that only when one-third of the cost has been subscribed. The memorial being despatched to the Privy Council, they are to determine whether it is such as will justify a grant. If they should be of opinion that the memorial and subscription constitute a *prima facie* case for conceding the grant, then the course prescribed is, that the Committee of Privy Council is to order the memorial containing the alleged facts to be referred to the Magistrates of the district; who are to call a Special Sessions, of which due notice shall be given; and inquiry having been then instituted upon the subject, a report shall be made thereon to the Privy Council. On that report the Committee is again to deliberate; and it rests with them either to grant or refuse the prayer of the memorial. Supposing the decision of the Committee to be favourable, it will be impossible for them to make any grant separate from the funds granted annually in Committee of Supply. The House will observe how complete is the check and control of Parliament over the whole proceeding; the checks are of such a nature that the measure must operate gradually, slowly, and safely. Next, as to the checks on the change of the schools existing under the National system: first, the Committee of Management of the National Schools must consent to the change of the constitution; next the consent of the Trustees must be obtained; then the consent of the Ordinary; and, lastly, the consent of the Privy Council, upon the joint requisition of these three bodies." He proceeded to consider the objections urged by the Wesleyan Methodists; which de-

served, he said, to be received with great respect, particularly when the immense exertions made by them for the establishment of Sunday-schools were considered. He thought that the objections to the provision relating to schools on Sundays had arisen less from the actual intention of the framers, than from the wording of the Bill. He proposed to substitute for a clause, under which attendance at Divine Service on Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday was at first made obligatory, a permissive one, providing religious instruction in the principles of the Church of England for "every young person who *may wish* to attend school at those times;" the recipients of such instruction to attend the Divine worship of the Church of England once in each such day in a chapel selected by the clerical trustee. The clause thus reserved to the parent or guardian a free discretion; for members of the Church of England, whose children attended the school on week-days, might if they preferred send them to another school on the Sunday. It would also be provided, that in Protestant schools only the authorised version of the Scriptures should be used; and the Roman Catholic factory-master would be deprived of the power which he at present possessed of compelling the attendance of Protestant children at his own private school. It had been objected that instruction in the Catechism and Liturgy during one hour on each day would interfere with the progress of study of Dissenters' children; he proposed to substitute new enactments—

"I provide that the instruction in the Catechism and the Liturgy to which it was intended to devote

one hour during three days out of the five of the week, should, under the direction of the trustee, be supplied either on the first or the last of the three hours appointed for that purpose. I then go on to provide that this instruction shall be given in a class-room apart from the school-room, and separate from that where the Dissenting children are instructed. It is in the power of the Ecclesiastical trustee to make the selection of books to be used in the school; and as that selection may vary in conformity with the peculiar opinions of the trustee, I have provided that all religious books should be used under the sanction of the two Archbishops. I then propose that no Inspector shall inquire into the religious instruction of Church-of-England children, unless under the authority of one Archbishop, or of the Bishop of the Diocese."

By a clause of the Bill as it before stood with relation to the children of Protestant Dissenters, it was enacted, that any person who should object to have his children receive religious instruction, should state specifically the grounds on which he rested his objection. Objection had been taken to this clause on a religious ground; and it had been said that it was an invidious thing to call on the Dissenter to state any peculiar objections he might have to the mode of instruction provided for his children. "I have provided that it shall be competent for any person, even a Church-of-England man, to object to the mode of instruction, *without stating particulars*. I then propose that it shall be distinctly enacted, that during the first or last hour of the three days on which instruction shall be

given to the Church-of-England children in the Catechism and the Liturgy, provision shall be made by the trustee that those whose parents object to that mode shall be instructed during that time in some branch of knowledge, thereby providing, that during the interval of the retirement of the Church of England children, the education of the others shall proceed. But heretofore no provision has been made for the religious instruction of Dissenters, except on Sunday, in the creed to which they belong. I propose that the children of Dissenters shall have instruction in the tenets of their creeds, even during working-days, and that the whole matter shall be at the disposal of their parents and guardians." And further, Sir James Graham read a new clause, which provided that the trustees of the school should appoint a day in the week, to be approved by the Education Committee of the Privy Council, "in which any scholar whose parent desires he may not be present when such Catechism and Liturgy are taught as aforesaid, may, during three of the usual school hours, receive religious instruction [either in the school or elsewhere] from the licensed minister of the chapel in which such parent attends divine worship, or from any person whom such licensed minister may appoint." In districts where there happened to be no Roman Catholic school, the parents of Roman Catholic children were to have power to object to their being present at the reading or teaching of Scripture, or at Divine Service.

The clauses relating to the appointment of trustees of the schools had excited great objection among the Dissenters, being alleged

to afford undue power to the Church. Sir James Graham thus explained the alterations introduced into the amended Bill:—With respect to the trustees, he would propose that instead of leaving the second churchwarden to be nominated by the clerical trustee, the Bill should give a right of election to those persons who should have been donors or subscribers of a certain amount to the school. The remaining four trustees he proposed to constitute through the election of ratepayers assessed at 10*l.*; but in order to prevent the minority from being unrepresented, he would propose that no ratepayer should be allowed to vote for more than two of these four trustees. The appointment of the headmaster of the school he would leave with the Bishop, but all the assistants should be appointed by the trustees. He would give to any one trustee a power of appealing to the Committee of Privy Council against the acts of his colleagues; and he would suggest some enlargement in the powers of the Privy Council. Sir James Graham concluded with an earnest appeal to the House, to further a measure deliberately shaped to combine the respect due from the Government to the Established Church with perfect liberty of conscience; urging his belief that imminent danger would result from its postponement. "I may be wrong, but I feel intimately persuaded, that if this measure, modified as it now is—a measure treated with signal forbearance by the political opponents of the Government, and with respect to which an earnest desire has been manifested to arrive, if possible, at the adjustment of this most important matter—if a measure so

proposed, so supported, and so treated in Parliament, shall fail to effect the great object of a combined system of education, from this time all further attempts to attain that end will be hopeless, and henceforth we must expect nothing but a system of education conducted on adverse principles, and in an antagonist spirit, which, I say it with deference, instead of producing a feeling of unity and good-will among all classes of her Majesty's subjects, will but aggravate the bitter spirit which now exists; and I venture to predict that the most fatal consequences will flow from it."

Lord John Russell responded to Sir J. Graham's hope that the Bill would be discussed with proper calmness: he vindicated the exertions of the Dissenters in the cause of education, by pointing to their pecuniary support of Mr. Lancaster's system; he thought that the amendments rather tended to remedy defects and fulfil the original intention of the measure than to depart from its principle; but calculated that the new composition of the trust would secure to the Established Church a majority. He hoped that they should proceed to a consideration of the Bill, with a prospect of wiping away from this country the stain of not having an efficient education for the working classes; an object in the attainment of which those classes were more deeply interested than the Government, or any party in the State.

Manifestations of opposition, more or less strong, were given by Mr. Ewart, Dr. Bowring, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Aldam.

Mr. Hawes and the Earl of Surrey reserved their opinions.

Viscount Dungannon and Mr.

Borthwick declared their support. After a vague and desultory discussion, the Bill was re-committed.

A few days after this debate, another on the subject of Education took place in the House of Commons upon a resolution moved by Mr. Roebuck, who took occasion to point out some of the points on which he objected to the measure of Government. The Bill made education depend upon the accident of employment, and made no provision for education in the first eight years of a child's life; and the whole machinery for working the Bill was thrown into the hands of Churchmen—all, from the Secretary of State and the Privy Council down to the teacher, must be Churchmen; they could not stir a step in the Bill but they met with some wonderful attempt on the forbearance of the people. He should show that in a moment. Supposing a child to gain the ill-will of any of the persons connected with the school or of the teacher—he could not come to school, he could not work, therefore he could not get his bread; so that they made the life's blood of the child depend on his creed. Exhorting Government to place itself at the head of public opinion, and to set an example of toleration, Mr. Roebuck concluded by moving—"That in no plan of education maintained and enforced by the State should any attempt be made to inculcate peculiar religious opinions; because as such an attempt would be considered a plan for maintaining and strengthening an undue superiority of one sect over all others, the animosities and strife already existing among different religious denominations would thereby, unhappily, be

greatly increased, and the cordial co-operation of all sects and denominations, which is absolutely necessary to insure the success of any plan of public education, rendered impossible.

Sir James Graham opposed Mr. Roebuck's resolution, because it was abstract and surrounded with practical difficulties. He then proceeded to the vindication of the Government Bill. Mr. Roebuck had treated the Bill as a scheme of national and general education; but, in introducing the measure, he (Sir James,) had especially guarded the Government against any such admission; he had distinctly said that it was never intended as a scheme of national education—that it was meant to grapple with a particular difficulty, confined within certain limits specified in the Bill. The Bill proposed to deal only with the education of that portion of the people of this country who were *now* compelled by law to be educated. Mr. Roebuck was wrong in describing the machinery of the Bill as exclusively in the hands of Churchmen; of the three Secretaries of State one was actually a Presbyterian, and Mr. Sheil, a Member of the Privy Council was a Roman Catholic. Sir James Graham defended the preponderancy given to the Established Church: the very fact that it was *established* presumed a preference; and, supposing there were a school with but one master, was it a hardship that his creed should conform to that of the Established Church of this country? He, for his own part, thought that the Church would not do its duty if it made any concession upon this point, and it was one upon which he felt that he could not conscientiously give way. At the

same time, the measure which he proposed to the House afforded every facility and security to those who wished to preserve their own peculiar tenets.

Mr. Hawes opposed the motion. Claiming for the Dissenters perfect equality, not in matters of state, but in religious teaching, and therefore persisting in opposition to the Government scheme, he could not agree that, because there were difficulties in teaching peculiar opinions to all, the Legislature must go to the other extreme, and say that no other system of national education could be adopted except that which was purely secular. He mentioned the Irish system and the British and Foreign School Society as instances of success in a combined system of education with the Scriptures as a basis: no system of education would be acceptable to Dissenters, which should exclude the Bible from the schools.

After some further debate, Mr. Roebuck's resolution was negatived by 156 to 60.

The concessions which had been made by the Government in the Educational Clauses of their Bill, with a view of pacifying the alarm of the Dissenters, failed entirely to accomplish that object. The dislike and jealousy with which the measure was viewed by that active portion of the community, seemed to be in no degree diminished by the proffered alterations; petitions continued to pour in, and the demonstrations of hostility to the plan were so loud and numerous, that the Government came at length to the resolution of abandoning a measure which there seemed no hope of carrying with anything like concord and acquiescence on the part of those who

were to be affected by it. On the 15th June, after the presentation of an immense number of petitions, nearly 200 of which were presented by Mr. Hindley, and one by Lord John Russell from the City of London, signed by 55,000 persons, the Home Secretary announced in the House of Commons, the intended abandonment of the Educational Clauses of the Bill. He said that when he introduced the Bill, he explained that the Ministers considered the clauses necessary in regard to the position in which the classes to be affected by the clauses were already placed by the Factory Act, which makes education compulsory. The proposition was made in no sectarian nor party spirit; and he was bound to say, that it had been received, if not with favour, with forbearance on the part of those usually opposed to Government; for which he begged to tender his sincere acknowledgments. The success of the measure depended on its being received as a measure of concord and conciliation; and it had been framed with that view; but, soon after its introduction, he found that the great body of Dissenters had insuperable objections to it. Extensive modifications were made to meet those objections; but in that he had been wholly disappointed. On the part of the Church, there had been great willingness to make concessions amounting to sacrifices, but it had been met in no corresponding spirit. The great evil which the measure was intended to counteract had not been removed; Lord Ashley's statement as to the ignorance of a large portion of the population remained unshaken. Yet Government had been forced to the conclusion, that it would be most consistent with

their public duty not to press the Educational Clauses of the Factories Bill during the present Session. Personally, he felt deeply disappointed; but, although he had been made the object of great obloquy on the part of many who were opposed to this measure, he now sat down without the slightest ill-feeling towards any one who had taken a part in opposing him. He promised to state on an early occasion the further intentions of Government, and on the 19th he declared that they did not mean to give up the remainder of the Factories Bill, which he moved to be re-committed.

A desultory conversation thereupon took place.

Lord Ashley approved of the resolution of Government, though he deeply regretted the loss of the Education Clauses, by which the vast body of neglected children seemed consigned to an eternity of ignorance—a vast responsibility lay somewhere; and he intimated his determination, that unless a very mighty change should take place in the mutual temper of both parties, he would never be a party to any attempt by mutual concession to bring antagonist parties to act together in the same general plan.

Mr. Milner Gibson protested against the use of the word "concession;" attributing the failure of a general system of education to the doctrine that there was some recognised superiority in Churchmen—some Divine right to trample on the religious liberty of Dissenters, and to take money from Dissenters to teach the tenets of the Church of England. The lost measure, however, was a very pitiful proposal: it would not have caused the education of a single

child in the great city of Glasgow, and of not many more in the manufacturing districts of England than already received education.

Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Hindley exhorted Ministers, not on account of the objections against the particular measure, to abandon the general subject of education.

Sir George Grey, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Mr. Wyse recommended an extension of the Parliamentary grant; Mr. Wyse urging an alteration of the existing orders in Council regulating the distribution; and Sir George Grey asking for some intimation of the intentions of Government, with respect to further legislation in the matter.

In answer to this question, Sir James Graham stated, that the Government were not prepared to announce their intention of endeavouring to frame another measure on the same principle as that which had been withdrawn. They intended to avail themselves of the experience of what had occurred, and to wait to see what would be the effect of individual exertion. It would, however, be open to Lord John Russell or any other Member to introduce a measure on the subject; and he would not, on the part of Government, offer any opposition to such an attempt.

In the House of Lords, a few nights afterwards, Viscount Melbourne mentioned that he had received various petitions against the abandoned Educational Clauses of the Bill, adding, "I have only for one to say, that I deeply regret the sudden termination of a measure so worthy in itself, and so much desired by a large portion of the community."

On the 5th of May, Sir Robert Peel brought forward in a Committee of the whole House a plan of which he had given notice for relieving the spiritual wants of the kingdom by the endowment of additional ministers, and augmentation of small livings. He referred to various passages in the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, showing the great extent of spiritual destitution in populous places. All must lament this state of the country; and her Majesty's Ministers had thought it their duty to recommend to Parliament the consideration whether aid might not be obtained for religious instruction from ecclesiastical resources? If the result of that aid, as far it might go, should be found to produce the benefits he anticipated from it, he was not without hopes that Parliament would hereafter grant pecuniary assistance for carrying those objects yet further: but at present his proposal was confined to ecclesiastical resources. At the end of 1834, he had advised the Crown to issue a Commission, the result of whose inquiries had been to show that the revenues of certain bishoprics, cathedrals, and other ecclesiastical establishments, were much larger than their proper purposes required. The commission had recommended the transfer of such surplus receipts of the church to a new fund, which now amounted to about 25,000*l.* a-year. Out of this fund about 16,700*l.* per annum had been applied to the augmentation of small livings: and other analogous purposes had been marked out, which, with the 16,700*l.*, would absorb in all about 32,000*l.* In a few years this fund would be very considerably increased by the falling in of canon-

ries, and other preferments; and the question now was, whether it would be better to wait till that increase should have been realized, or to anticipate that increase by some immediate measure? The Government were of opinion, that the pressure of the case required the latter course. For this purpose, it would be necessary to combine the instrumentality of two bodies, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Board of Queen Anne's Bounty for the augmentation of small livings. The latter Board was possessed of considerable capital, to the amount of about 1,200,000*l.*, invested in the funds. What he now proposed, was to authorise the advance of 600,000*l.* by the Bounty Board to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the security of the before-mentioned revenues of the Ecclesiastical Fund, existing and hereafter accruing. This advance, to the extent of 30,000*l.* a-year, he would apply in endowments for ministers of the Church of England; and that annual sum, with the interest on the principal at 3 per cent., being 18,000*l.* a-year, would, in seventeen years, exhaust the whole. By that time the accumulation in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would, even upon the narrowest calculation, exceed 100,000*l.* a-year, out of which those Commissioners would thenceforth continue the 18,000*l.* a-year interest, and the proposed augmentation of 30,000*l.* a-year, together with the 32,000*l.* already applied, or destined by them to similar or analogous purposes—and they would then possess, after all, a considerable surplus, applicable to future improvements.

Having thus stated the outline of his plan, he explained that the object in view was to bestow the money not upon the erection of churches, for reasons which he stated at large, but solely upon the endowment of ministers, in aid of such subscriptions as should be raised from local sources. All experience showed that a certain sum, given from a public fund, produced a much larger sum by way of subscription from private persons. He stated several striking instances of such a result, which showed that a total of 126,000*l.*, granted by the public in those cases, had produced a total of more than 900,000*l.* in private subscriptions. Thus, to provide permanent endowments for ministers, would be found the best and most certain way to provide for the building of churches. It would be most important, that fixed districts should be assigned to the ministers, so that each should become acquainted with some one neighbourhood, and undertake the specific responsibility connected with it. He believed that there would be no illiberal attempt on the part of private patrons, to derive profit for themselves from the augmentation of livings; on this point, indeed, a full discretion must be left with the Commissioners, to make terms; and where there was no church in existence, the patronage of any new church, which the subscriptions of the people might erect, would be vested in no private patron, but in the Bishop. It was unnecessary for him to enlarge upon the benefits to be derived from the presence of an active and pious minister, amidst a crowded population, especially where the society

was so constituted, as to leave hardly any intermediate grades between the employers of labour and the labourers. He should have rejoiced, if he could likewise have carried a grant of public money for these purposes, with a general goodwill; but he did not think that a public grant, without such goodwill, would have effectually accomplished the benefits, which he confidently anticipated from the application of ecclesiastical revenues. Meanwhile, he had great confidence in private bounty. The ancient endowments of the Church had been chiefly the gifts of private founders: in our own time, a similar benevolence had evinced itself—in proof of which, he stated the number of new churches constructed by the aid of voluntary subscriptions, during each of the last eight years. Even independently of religious considerations, the State had, on civil grounds, the strongest interest in an object which could not fail to improve the moral and social condition of the people: and with respect to the wealthier classes, he felt that they could not better prove their gratitude to the Almighty, for the prosperity with which they were blest, than in contributing to these high and sacred purposes.

Sir Robert Inglis confessed, that he was not disappointed at the statement of Sir Robert Peel, because he had been previously apprised that it was not the intention of the Government to ask for any public grant. He believed that Sir Robert Peel, supported as he was by public opinion, would not have found it difficult to obtain such a grant; and he would put it to the House, how far the State was doing its

duty to religion, in withholding the funds which it had the means of raising for these sacred purposes? To the present measure there would, of course, be no objection; but let no man suppose, especially after recent events (the opposition shown to the Factory Bill), that any measure short of the total destruction of the Church would satisfy the Dissenters. The true policy would be to enlarge the old parochial system.

Lord Dungannon considered this plan as worthy the Minister of an enlightened country. He concurred with Sir R. Inglis in the opinion, that neither this nor any other plan would disarm the hostility of the Dissenters; and it was observable, that not one approving word had fallen from the other side of the House.

Captain Bernal said, it was not very easy to know now what were the opinions of the Church of England, so much of division did there appear to be in the Church itself. He should be glad to receive some explanation on this point.

Mr. Colquhoun trusted that clergymen labouring among those classes of the population, for whose sake these endowments were proposed, would not be likely to introduce the topics alluded to by the preceding speaker. He agreed with Sir R. Inglis in considering what was now proposed but as a step—that it did not go the length which our population required; but it was a movement in the right direction, and he trusted, would hereafter be followed up much further by Parliament.

Lord John Russell agreed that it was a step in the right direction,

but he was not disposed to bestow any great admiration on the plan. He must observe upon the way in which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had acted; the great evil set forth in their report was, the destitute state of places having large masses of population; yet they had applied their funds, not to those crowded places, but to places having populations of 2,000, 1,000, and 500. With regard to what had been proposed respecting livings in the gift of private patrons, he thought it would be just enough to withhold augmentations, if theirs were the only interests; but was this fair to the parishes of such patrons, when their population happened to be so considerable as to make additional endowment urgently necessary? He should have preferred a plan for the purchase of private advowsons. That this Motion did not call for a grant of money from Parliament was, in his judgment, no objection, but a recommendation. There was no occasion for the public money, when private subscriptions were so willingly contributed.

Mr. Hume thought it a mistake to suppose, that when a certain sum was given from a fund of a public nature, a larger sum would be given in private subscriptions. Considering the large sums spent upon religion in this country, he regarded the condition of the people as very disgraceful to the State. It was in vain that you would try to spread religion among people who were suffering, like the masses in English towns, from extreme physical want. He censured the doctrines lately introduced into the Church, as tending to Popery; and before the Church should be extended, as

this plan would extend it, he thought those doctrines ought to be effectually excluded. Many contingencies, too, might arise, to prevent the ecclesiastical fund from realising the increase on which Sir Robert Peel calculated. It was education that the people needed; and in that work the Dissenters had been the great benefactors.

Mr. Pakington, while he feared that what was now recommended would not alone suffice, approved this proposal, and looked forward to the future liberality of Parliament. Before the Reform Bill, there had, during a considerable period, been annual grants for these purposes; and he hoped that the change in the constitution of the House would not prove a bar to similar grants in time to come.

Mr. Gisborne charged the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with having withheld assistance from the parish to which he belonged; but he had no fault to find with the manner in which this plan had been brought forward by the Government.

Mr. Plumptre expressed his hope, that no encouragement would be given to that schism in the Church of which complaint had been made. He hailed as a good omen the appointment of the Bishop of Chichester.

Mr. Borthwick approved the proposal of the Ministers, but would not have acquiesced in a vote of public money, at least, for the mere purpose of church-building. He entered into some defence of the Tractarians, whose religious tenets he thought it improper to have dragged before the House of Commons.

Lord Sandon enlarged upon the

practical value and importance of the principle on which this plan was founded.

Mr. A. Campbell could not agree in the propriety of excluding from the debates of the House of Commons a subject so important as Church doctrine.

Mr. Curteis expressed his satisfaction at the present scheme. He did not see that the Dissenters had any right to oppose it.

Lord J. Manners thought the proper forum for discussion upon doctrine was the Convocation, and not the House of Commons. He most cordially agreed to the present Motion; for though he might regret the sort of indirect sanction which it gave to the principle of the Ecclesiastical Commission, he was aware that in the present state of things this was unavoidable.

After some further conversation, about the propriety of discussing doctrinal questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that he and others, who had opposed that principle of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which went to divert a part of the revenues of the Church from their original purposes, did nevertheless, most sincerely desire to behold the accomplishment of the object now proposed.

Mr. Brotherton was glad to see the Church property applied for the general advantage of the community; but he should have liked best to have seen that property applied to the relief of Dissenters from church-rates. He suggested that the large livings in the gift of the Crown should be divided; and instanced one in Derbyshire, which had just become vacant.

Mr. H. Baring asked whether any provision was made in this

plan for the repayment of the principal to Queen Anne's Bounty?

Sir Robert Peel said, he was in communication with the Bishop and Archdeacon about the Derbyshire living alluded to: with respect to the principal to be borrowed, it might be proper to enable the Board of Queen Anne's Bounty to call it back; and meanwhile their security would be the lands belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, instead of the public funds. He was much gratified by the reception which the House had given to his plan, and which, he believed, would operate more advantageously than any success he might have obtained in pressing a grant of public money. What he now hoped to gain for religion was not merely the 30,000*l.* a-year from the fund, but that larger amount which would arise from private contributions. They must bring the Church of England within the reach of the people; unless this were done, her higher endowments, her dignities, the polished corners of her fabric, would not continue to be safe. The parochial system of this country was constituted in other times, and for another state of society, and its deficiencies must now be supplied by efforts in new directions.

The Motion of Sir Peel was then unanimously voted.

Another question of great interest to the Established Church was stirred by Lord Powis in the House of Peers, a few days afterwards. The arrangement made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for consolidating the Welsh sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, out of the surplus revenues of which a Bishopric of Manchester was to be endowed, had for some time

been a subject of much dissatisfaction, not only to those who were to be locally affected by it, but to the majority of churchmen in general. A great number of petitions were presented to Parliament against the proposed destruction of one of these ancient sees, whose existence was alleged to be far from superfluous for the wants of the district; and the withdrawal of whose funds, to supply the need of a far distant and much wealthier part of the kingdom, was deprecated as both unjust and unnecessary. The subject was taken up with creditable zeal and energy by Lord Powis, who brought in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV. as related to the uniting of the Welsh sees, to take effect upon the occurrence of a vacancy. In moving the second reading of his Bill, on the 23d May, the Earl relied upon the numerous petitions, to show the prevalence of the feeling against the union. The measure was intended, by incorporating two Welsh sees, to provide an income and a seat in the House of Lords for the Bishop of an intended see of Manchester: but if it were not advisable to increase the number of Bishops in the House, Lord Powis would meet the difficulty by allowing the junior Bishop to remain without a seat in the House, until one of the number of seats should be vacated; and instead of Manchester waiting any longer for a Bishop, an income might at once be provided for him, by mortgaging Queen Anne's Bounty for the purpose, without resorting to the revenue of the Welsh Bishoprics. Lord Powis complained that as it is, Wales is robbed of its Ecclesiastical revenues, especially those of certain sinecure rectories, to swell

the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission; though they might very well be employed in providing for spiritual destitution in Wales. He contended, that though not populous, the extent and ruggedness of the country in the two Bishoprics forbade the depriving them of a Bishop; and he asserted, on the authority of a letter by Mr. R. W. Huntley, a proctor of the Convocation, that at its last meeting, in 1841, that body tacitly condemned the measure, by striking a passage commending it from the draft of an Address to the Queen.

The Duke of Wellington met the Motion by an Amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He said, that the provision which it proposed to repeal had passed without a word of objection; and the whole measure with very little in either House. He described the means taken to render the Church Establishment more effective,—the appointment of the Ecclesiastical Commission; its proposal that the Crown and the dignitaries of the Church should make sacrifices, to establish a more equal distribution of revenues and patronage; and the establishment of two new Bishoprics, Ripon and Manchester, by uniting those of Bristol and Gloucester, and of St. Asaph and Bangor. Great advantages had resulted from the erection of Ripon into a Bishopric, and as great were expected from the institution of a Bishopric at Manchester. To increase the number of Bishops in the House would awaken great jealousy in the country; and the carrying of Lord Powis's Bill would render impossible the formation of the Bishopric of Manchester.

A debate of some length ensued, in which all admitted the paramount importance of establishing the Bishopric of Manchester. The Bishop of Bangor, and the Bishop of Salisbury, supported the new Bill. The Earl of Ripon opposed it. The Archbishop of Canterbury defended the arrangement made by the Ecclesiastical Commission. The Bishop of London did the same; the real difficulty, he said, was not to provide an income for the Bishop of Manchester, but a seat in the House of Lords: to create a Bishop without a seat—to say nothing of the technical difficulty, that all Bishops sit by right of their baronies—would beget odious comparisons, and eventually a general disposition altogether to dispense with the attendance of Bishops in the House. The Bishop of Exeter was favourable to a large increase of the Episcopacy of the country and of the House, though he thought, that some arrangement like that of the Irish Representative Bishops might be made, to free Bishoprics from the necessary connexion with seats in that House. The Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Norwich, reluctantly consented to the sacrifice, for the sake of instituting the Bishopric of Manchester. Earl Fitzwilliam voted for the second reading of "A Bill to unsettle a paltry Reform of the Church," desiring a real Reform. Lord Lytton would increase the number of Bishops in the House.

At the suggestion of the Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Powis withdrew his Bill, intending to introduce it again next Session.

The great secession in the Church of Scotland, of which an
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account will be given in the following chapter, gave occasion to the introduction of a Bill, proposed by Lord Aberdeen on the part of the Government, to remove doubts respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland. Some preliminary discussions had taken place in both Houses respecting the distracted state of the Scottish Church, and the Ministerial measure being introduced into the House of Lords, the second reading was moved on the 13th June. Lord Aberdeen then stated, that the Bill was the same with one which he had introduced in 1840; and he felt, that while it would satisfy neither extreme, neither the non-Intrusionists, nor those who were whimsically named "Violent Moderates;" it had regard to the great body of the clergy, who desired to remain in the Establishment with safe consciences, and to the contentment of the people. He considered it a fundamental principle of the Church of Scotland, that no man should be intruded on a congregation against the will of the people, to whom he was appointed. Such was the principle of every Calvinistic Church in Europe; but he regarded it as a point not to be judged according to the mere arbitrary and capricious will of the people, but rather as a matter capable of being explained and judged of. In that sense, however, he altogether dissented from Lord Brougham's technical interpretation of the terms "qualified person," and "ministerial qualifications," as limited to the consideration of "the life, literature, and doctrine" of the presentee. It was opposed to the regulations for Presbyters, in the admission of presentees recently

issued by the Church of Scotland. The point was not argued in the legal proceedings before the House of Lords, or in the courts below ; but the question there discussed simply was, whether the Church had the power to divest itself of the right of judging the qualification, and could delegate to any portion of the people the right to refuse the party presented, without assigning any reason. In Scotland, the candidate for holy orders is not ordained generally, as in England, ignorant of the place to which he may be subsequently appointed ; but he is ordained on presentation to a particular parish, and the Presbytery are to judge of his qualifications for the particular parish to which he is presented. The statutes say nothing of " life, literature, and doctrine," but he is to be " qualified ;" and the statute of George I. says, that his " gifts and qualities" are to be tried. There might even be too much learning : the preacher of Bishop Butler's three admirable sermons upon human nature, would be unfitted for a congregation of illiterate ploughmen. Lord Aberdeen cited the opinions of Scotch judges, who were adverse to the Veto, but who held that other things besides " life, literature, and doctrine," must determine the suitability of a presentee—as Lord Corehouse, who said, that ignorance of Gaelic would disqualify for some parishes ; a weak voice for a large church ; feeble health for an extensive parish ; and none of the other judges expressed opinions at variance with this. Therefore, Lord Aberdeen would give the greatest possible latitude of *objection* to the people, and of *judgments* to the Presbytery ; not " liberum arbi-

trium," but " liberum judicium." He believed that if the Bill now proposed had been supported by Lord Melbourne three years ago, the lamentable rupture which had since occurred would have been obviated. A declaration in favour of the Bill, in 1840, was signed by 400 ministers and 2,000 elders.

In judging of the " qualification," objections should be considered on their own merits, whether preferred by many or by few, or even by strangers to the parish ; but in some cases, the numbers of the objectors were an important element—as objections that the minister's voice was weak, or that he did not edify. The Bill, therefore, provided that the Presbytery, or Church Court, to which the objections shall be referred to be cognosced, shall be authorised to inquire into the whole circumstances of the parish, and the character and number of the persons by whom the objections and reasons are preferred ; and if the presentee shall be found not qualified or suitable for that particular parish, the Presbytery or Court shall pronounce to that effect, and shall set forth the special grounds upon which their judgment is founded. There is a security against any arbitrary and unjust decision, in the necessity of specifying the grounds on which the judgment is founded, and their finding that the presentee is not qualified for a particular parish.

The next clause abolished the Veto, to guard against any doubt or difficulty on that point ; providing that it shall not be lawful for any Presbytery or other Ecclesiastical Court to reject any presentee upon the ground of any mere dissent or dislike, expressed by any part of the congregation of

the parish in which he is presented, and which dissent or dislike shall not be founded upon objections or reasons to be fully cognosed, judged of, and determined in the manner aforesaid, by the Presbytery or other Ecclesiastical Court. The appeal, of course, in such cases, can only be to the superior Church Courts.

In judging of the qualifications of a presentee, the Church alone can decide; and it must be to the superior Church Courts exclusively, that an appeal can lie, provided only that the Presbytery acts within its competency as a judicatory of the Church: but in cases of excess of jurisdiction, the Civil Courts could interfere, by declarator, interdict, or any other mode.

Expressing strong respect for the disinterested, if erroneous, motives of the seceding ministers, Lord Aberdeen declared his belief that the adoption of his Bill would retain in the Establishment a numerous body of ministers then in a state of suspense. The parish Ministers who had seceded were about 240, about one-fourth of the whole number; the unendowed ministers about 200; in all about one-third of the entire clergy of Scotland. He did not apprehend any fatal consequence from the secession, which was inevitable; for the point in dispute had ceased to be a question of non-intrusion, and had become one of spiritual independence, a claim inadmissible by any State which recognised an Established Church. But the Bill would tend to tranquillize those who remained within the pale.

The Earl of Roseberry considered the Bill as being in no way fitted to meet the present emer-

gency. Without approving of the proceedings of the Non-Intrusionists, he thought they had been treated in an exasperating manner; and he feared that the necessity for a wholesale filling-up of the vacancies in the Church would fill Scotland with rival chapels—church preaching against church, Protestant against Protestant, until Scotland would no longer be a model of moral conduct and peaceable behaviour. He would have recommended a modified Veto Act.

Lord Brougham contended at some length that the Bill substantially reversed the decision in the Auchterarder case; as he still held that decision to be right, he must oppose this Bill, and he would rather have the Veto Act than thus throw the power into the hands of the Priests.

The Earl of Haddington defended the Bill, contending that it by no means gave the Veto to the Church. If it were refused, he anticipated a fearful increase of the secession.

Lord Cottenham argued at some length that the Bill was not in accordance with the existing law of Scotland; he quoted the opinions of several Scottish judges and writers, and various statutes, to show that "life, literature, and doctrine" constituted the real qualifications of a presentee. It could not allay the excitement in Scotland; because the claim was, to prevent persons being intruded on parishes to the majority of which they were objectionable, while the Bill only transferred patronage from the lay patrons to the Church. Besides, the plan had been rejected by the General Assembly in 1840; and if it was to be so efficacious, why was it not brought

forward to prevent the secession, instead of being delayed till after it had taken place?

The Lord Chancellor said, that the Bill was necessary in order to allay the excitement in Scotland; he believed that most of the objections to it would disappear on further examination, and others could be removed in Committee.

Lord Campbell remarked that the Lord Chancellor, after his entire approval of the Auchterarder decision, seemed to have received some sudden light. He would not wish at once to reject the Bill; in the altered position of the Church, he thought that legislation was no longer unsafe, but advisable; but he could not agree that it "declared" the existing law of Scotland; unless therefore the words rendering it a declaratory instead of an enacting Bill were struck out, and unless the Civil Courts were empowered to ascertain that the Presbytery confirmed objections to presentees upon none but spiritual and canonical grounds, he should oppose the third reading. The Earl of Minto supported the second reading with a view to amendment in Committee. In reply Lord Aberdeen stated, that the Bill had been submitted to the proper authorities, and revised by the Lord President of the Court of Session. The Bill then passed a second reading.

Upon the Motion for its commitment on the 25th June, some further discussion took place. Lord Campbell then renewed his objections to the Bill, which by referring a *liberum arbitrium* to the Church of Scotland, was an insult to those who had decided in the Auchterarder case. The opinion of the Law Lords he stat-

ed to be unanimous, that the Bill was not a true exposition of the existing law of Scotland, and therefore could not be truly described as declaratory.

The Earl of Aberdeen defended the Bill, the expectation of which he said had operated to prevent many from seceding. It had been objected to in other quarters as inadequate to satisfy the people and the Church, but as far as it went, he believed it to be a just and proper Bill. It had undergone the careful consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown, and been pronounced by them to be in accordance with the constitution of the Church. It was a measure which he could not abandon; for in abandoning it he should be abandoning what he considered the indisputable right of the people, and that right no power under Heaven should make him concede.

The Duke of Wellington defended the Bill which he considered did not at all clash with the point decided in the Auchterarder case.

Lord Cottenham strongly contested that this was a declaratory Bill, and he challenged the Earl of Aberdeen to mention any learned person who had read the Bill, and had not given such an opinion.

The Lord Chancellor took up the challenge. The 3d clause expressly, and in terms, stated that no objection should prevail, unless it was founded on some defect in the presentee's ministerial gifts. Unless the objection, therefore, ranged itself within that character, it could not prevail; and consequently there was an end at once of the argument, that the Bill was an innovation on the law of Scotland. The question in the Auch-

terarder case was, whether the Presbytery had the right to refuse to try the qualifications of the presentee, not what those qualifications should be. The Bill had been submitted to the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Lord Justice Clerk, who, as Dean of Faculty, argued the Auchterarder case at the bar with great ability. That learned Judge expressed himself with respect to this Bill in these terms—"As the Bill stands, it is the deliberate opinion of myself, of the Lord-Advocate, and of the Solicitor-General, that it embodies the existing law of Scotland." In another passage he spoke more in detail. He said—"I beg to state most decidedly my clear opinion, that your Bill is only declaratory of the law of Scotland on the subject of the collation of ministers by the Church; or as another statute calls it, the examination and admission of ministers; or as the statute of George I. describes it, of trying the qualities of ministers. I admit that the law has never before been so explained and cleared up; and your Bill goes to the full extent of the principle of the suitability of the minister, as admitted by me in my judgment in the Auchterarder case." The former Bill was also a declaratory Bill; and the late Lord President pronounced that to be really so. The present Lord President also said, in a letter to Lord Aberdeen—"I hold that the enactments proposed in your Bill are in consonance with the true principles of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. I cannot, therefore, persuade myself that there is any solid ground for holding that your Lordships' Bill can be justly viewed as impeaching the autho-

riety of the judgment in the Auchterarder case. In that case, nothing was, in fact, judicially determined as to the extent of the power of the Presbytery in trying the qualification and completing the admission of the presentee which the Church had thought proper to devolve upon the communicants." Lord Corehouse, Lord Jeffrey, and five others of the Judges, were authorities against the arguments of the Opposition; and Lord Lyndhurst rested the case on the authority of the Scotch Judges.

Lord Denman did not feel competent to argue the question merely as one of Scotch law; but the arguments for passing the declaratory Act seemed to him to be alarming; a very strong case ought to be made out before the judgment in the Auchterarder case, with the reasons given for it, should be set aside. A division then took place in favour of the Bill. Lords Cottenham and Campbell, assisted by the Marquess of Breadalbane, again opposed the Bill on the Motion for its third reading, and an amendment by the former learned Lord, which went to strike out all declaratory words was negatived, as was another which he afterwards moved to record his strenuous opposition to the Bill, that the debate be adjourned to that day three months.

In the House of Commons Sir James Graham moved the second reading of the Bill on the 31st July. He reviewed the history of the subject from the earliest period of the Reformation in Scotland, when patronage was an object of great jealousy to all classes; the doctrine of non-intrusion of the presentee by the patron against

the wish of the parishioners being laid down in the Books of Discipline. The right, however, was exercised by the lay patron; and in 1690 an Act was passed by which the Presbytery were bound to admit the presentee if he were duly qualified; the onus of proof being thrown on the minority if they objected, on the presentee himself if the majority objected. The Act of Anne (1711) repealed the Act of 1690—to what extent, was a disputed question among the lawyers of Scotland; but, looking at the Act as a whole, he considered that patronage was so far changed that it was taken from the Presbytery and transferred to the Crown and lay patrons; but the principle of admission to the Church remained the same. For a time, the patrons consulted the wishes of the congregation; but in the lapse of time that ceased to be the case; which was regarded by the Church as a grievance, and was the cause of a partial secession from the great body. Up to 1784, an address was annually agreed to by the General Assembly, complaining of lay patronage as a crying grievance. That course was discontinued; but in 1834 the Veto Act was passed, and the Non-intrusion party demanded the total abolition of patronage. To that demand Government objected, through him, that the claim of the Assembly amounted, not to a declaration of the law which might remove difficulties, but a subversion of the existing law.

Sir James Graham then read a long extract from a letter written by himself to the Moderator of the General Assembly, in order to show that the views there expressed and the Bill before the House were in accordance. He

said, the Auchterarder decision turned upon the question whether the Presbytery were justified in refusing to take the presentee on trial; but the Lords who delivered that judgment also considered what under the statute constituted “qualification,” and declared in favour of the restrictive interpretation which limited it to “life, literature, and doctrine.” That interpretation, contrary to the Presbyterian feeling and practice, created much regret and excitement in Scotland; and the Earl of Aberdeen introduced his Bill for giving a wider construction to the term. Not being supported by the Ministry of the day, the Bill made no progress; but on entering office in 1841, Lord Aberdeen lost no time in ascertaining whether a settlement was still practicable. In the early part of the Session, the result of Mr. Fox Maule’s Motion recorded the opinion of the House against the abolition of patronage; and before a vote was taken on the revived Bill, a dangerous, but he trusted not a fatal secession, took place in the Church. After that secession, the General Assembly rescinded the Veto Act; a proceeding of honourable submission to the supremacy of the State and the power of civil tribunals. It was signified to the Assembly, that Government would give its consent to a measure securing the full right of objection to the people, and the right of deciding to the Church judicature. The Assembly referred the letter conveying that information to a Committee; which replied, that it was most desirable that doubts regarding the state of the law concerning the settlement of ministers should be removed with as little delay as

possible. A declaration in favour of Lord Aberdeen's Bill, of 1840, and of the present Bill, had been signed by 400 ministers and a very large proportion of elders; which proved that the measure was approved by a great many of those who remained in the Church. After alluding to a great many opinions for and against the measure, Sir James Graham ended by expressing his hope that the Church of Scotland would find a haven of peace and security, and in that spirit of hope and peace he moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Wallace said, that the Bill would create more doubts than had heretofore existed, and would make the people renounce the Church; it was in fact designed less to prevent disruption in the Church than disruption in the Cabinet; and the people of Scotland believed it was opposed to the Queen's Coronation Oath. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Hume seconded the amendment, and Mr. B. Cochrane condemned the Bill as coming too late, and not calculated to prevent further secessions.

Mr. Rutherford opposed the measure in a long and able speech. He said that great and momentous events had been going on in the Church of Scotland for years; and the result was, that the Church had been rent in twain, and now only commanded the affections of the minority—the Government pretended that their measure was calculated to bring back to the Church those who had seceded from it; but if so, why had not it been brought forward in time to avert the calamity which it proposed to remedy? Sir James Graham had stated as one reason that

the Veto Act had been declared illegal by the General Assembly; but had it been declared illegal in 1840, when the very same Bill was introduced, or at the time when Sir James Graham wrote his letter holding out hopes of conciliation? Was the Bill declaratory or enactive? It was of no use to refer to the authority—and it was a great one—of Lord Jeffrey, one of the minority in the Court of Session, upon the Church question, if they were not to put themselves in the position of the persons whose opinions and acts had been so much run down, and who had been called "rebels." They must look to the opinions of the House of Lords and the majority of the Judges, and must receive the law as they laid it down, not in the technical words of the judgment, but upon the principles on which it had been pronounced. What did this Bill propose to do? It declared that members of the congregation might object to the presentee, "in respect to his ministerial gifts and qualities either in general or with reference to that particular parish;" while Lord Corehouse and Lord Brougham judged that objections must be limited to life, learning and doctrine. Lord Cottenham and the House of Lords judged, that if the presentee were qualified in that sense the Presbytery were bound to inquire no further. The Bill gave to the Presbytery power to take into consideration objections generally as to ministerial gifts and qualifications in the first place, and then to consider these objections with reference to the "particular circumstances and condition of the parish, to the spiritual welfare and edification of the people, and to the character and num-

ber of the persons by whom the objections are preferred." In what statutes, or where was the record of usage and practice, which, if there were no such statutes, was to come in their place, and make this common law. He had heard nothing of the kind referred to, except the resolution of the General Assembly in 1833, to the effect that the Presbyteries had power to receive and decide upon objections of whatever nature, coming from heads of families; and he wanted to know what law that resolution was founded upon? This was decided to be a violation of the rights of patrons, and the Judges limited the nature of the objections which were to be made. He contended that the Bill before them was not declaratory of the existing law of Scotland. If then it were enactive, it altered the Constitution of the Church which had been solemnly guaranteed by the Act of Union, and this without any official communication with the Church itself. The necessity for the Queen's consent, which had been obtained, showed that this Bill was to alter the law. They were invading the rights of patrons, at least if the House of Lords had justly defined the rights of patrons; and he would take the liberty of saying that many persons had no objection to the Bill on that score. But upon whom were they going to confer those rights? They were giving them to the priesthood, to that body of men which at this time of day he should have considered the very worst depositaries of such powers. It was truly said by Milton, "Presbyter is but old priest writ large." Absurd though it might appear in England, the people of Scotland had a deep-

rooted wish to have a voice in naming their own clergy. Let them not imagine that this feeling had died away in Scotland. Late events had given it more life and energy than it ever possessed before. In the seceded Church it would grow and increase till it sucked in the best portion of the Establishment, leaving behind it a mere skeleton of office-holders without a people. He particularly condemned one condition attached to the right of objection. The Presbytery was to be called upon to institute a strict inquiry into the life, character, manners and conversation of those who made any objections. At this time of day they were going to arm the Presbytery with this general power of inquisition into the life of every objector, affecting a man's character, affecting his domestic peace and the happiness of his family. But these were minor points; his grand objection was, that the Government had vested power in the Church which should be vested in the people, and without which the Scotch nation never would be contented with the constitution of the Church.

The Solicitor-General for England vindicated the Bill. He contended that the measure was not introduced with a view of bringing back the seceders; and that it could not have been commenced until the General Assembly had forgone their claims, that patronage should be abolished, and the Church declared not bound to pay obedience to the law. The measure might have been objectionable had it professed to be "declaratory," and declared the law laid down by the Lords to have been bad law: but because the Lords had delivered a correct

judgment, it did not follow that the law thus declared should not be altered, so as to remove the doubts and difficulties which embarrassed it. Sir William Follett entered into some explanation respecting the Act of 1690, and its repeal by the Act of 1711; which was effected in rather an extraordinary manner: the Act of Anne only repealed, in fact, that part of the previous Act which related to the right of presentation by the heritors and elders; it was not a general repealing statute; and after restoring the patron's right, it had a proviso that the form of admitting ministers should be in the same way as theretofore. In the judgment on the Auchterarder case, Lord Cottenham had expressly said, that even under that construction of the Act of 1711 it did not affect the question at issue, the illegality of the Veto Act; and that showed that he did not hold the judgment which pronounced the Veto Act illegal to be inconsistent with the law of objections as set forth in the Bill. After some further remarks on conflicting opinions and authorities, and arguing, from some experience in certain English parishes, against the expediency of vesting patronage in the hands of the parishioners, he answered Mr. Rutherford's question as to whether it was a declaratory or enacting Bill. Let them call it, if they would, a declaratory or enacting Bill: it was in substance a Bill to remove doubts, and to make provisions for carrying into effect what the Legislature had declared should be in future the law of Scotland. It might be declaratory although it did not contain the word "declare," and it might be enacting although such a word

was used. The word "declare," however, was used only in one clause of this measure; and it was clear that, as that clause was an enacting clause, the same as the other clauses, it was an enacting measure.

Lord John Russell supported the amendment, repeating many arguments respecting a legislative declaration of law adverse to the judicial declaration in the Auchterarder case, pointing out abuses which might arise under the Bill, and averring from authorities on which he relied in Scotland, that it was not satisfactory to those who remained in the Establishment.

Sir George Clerk supported the measure in the belief that the people of Scotland were desirous of reverting to the Act of 1690. Mr. Fox Maule, as one who had seceded from the Establishment more in sorrow than in anger, asserted that the seceders took scarcely any interest whatever in the measure.

The main objection to it was, that it gave a power to the clergy which ought not to be placed in their hands; the very ground on which the Non-Intrusionist majority in the General Assembly had rejected Lord Aberdeen's Measure in 1840. The Bill implied the *liberum arbitrium*—could such a principle obtain the Assent of Dr. Cooke and of the General Assembly? The heads of the Moderate party had met within the last two days at Edinburgh, and had expressed their determination at the very next meeting of the Commission of the Assembly to oppose the Bill. He should record his opposition to it, because he thought it contained principles revolting to civil and religious liberty.

Mr. Alexander Campbell opposed the Bill on the ground that it was most destructive, unconstitutional, and unworthy of a Conservative Government. He said, it was utterly inadequate to meet the demands of the people on account of two great principles. They contended that the true principle with reference to the relations of pastor and congregation was, that the latter should have a voice on the pastor being placed before them; and in the present Bill there was a Clause opposed to that principle. They also claimed that the Spiritual Courts should be independent in their jurisdiction; and yet there was a Clause in the Bill leaving those Courts open to the review of the Civil Courts. The Church ought to have been consulted before an alteration was made in its constitution. The Bill admitted the right of the congregation to object to the presentee: so that a person who merely sat in a Church—for the Bill did not say whether he should be a communicant or not—would have the right to object. This was the same as giving the school-boy the right of choosing his schoolmaster. This was not the practice of the Church of Scotland, and it certainly was not the practice of the Free Church. It was a very dangerous thing to set up this new patched-up Church—this new spiritual tyranny in Scotland. He hoped that the people of Scotland would not resort to Rebeccaism or riotous proceedings: still their injuries and grievances should not be neglected by the House of Commons.

Mr. Hope Johnstone believed that the measure would be hailed as a very great boon by the whole Church of Scotland.

Sir R. Peel reminded the House that the question before them was not the phraseology of particular clauses, nor the details, but the principle of the measure. He contended from analogy with Mr. Campbell's Bill, to "regulate the exercise of Church patronage in Scotland," that Parliament might legislate without reference to the General Assembly; but insisted that the General Assembly had in fact expressly approved of the measure, when they said that it was desirable to settle the law, and that they "relied with perfect confidence on the intentions of Her Majesty's Government." He went on to maintain that the Bill defined the rights of the patrons, the people, and the Church, in strict accordance with ancient usages and practice, and he denied that the Auchterarder decision was reversed by it.

On a division, there appeared for the second reading, 98; against it, 80: majority, 18.

The opponents of the Bill renewed their attempt to throw it out on the Motion for going into Committee, when Mr. P. M. Stewart, who was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Collett, moved that it be committed on that day three months. Sir James Graham and Mr. Pringle resisted this Motion, which was negatived by 85 to 54, and the Bill finally became law.

Some progress in the direction of Law Reform was made during this Session, though the pressure of other business did not allow the accomplishment of all that was attempted by the Government. The most important of these changes was the Registration Act, nearly the same measure which had been introduced and postponed in the

former year, having for its object the correction of some inconveniences and defects which experience had disclosed in the Reform Act, relating to the Registration of Voters. The leading provisions of this Act will be well understood from the following statement of Lord Wharncliffe, on moving the second reading of the Bill, when it came up with some material amendments from the Commons, where it was much discussed.

The noble Lord said, that representations having been made, as to the inconvenient operation of the existing law, it had been found necessary to introduce the present measure, which, it was hoped, would be found beneficial to all parties. The objects of the Bill were, first, to establish in every part of the country a real and *bonâ fide* list of voters; secondly, to settle certain doubts with respect to qualifications which had arisen in the revising barristers' courts; and, thirdly, to prevent the personation of voters, or the possibility of individuals voting twice at the same election. One of the greatest alterations in the Bill was that which related to the right of voting as it depended on the payment of taxes. As the law at present stood, a person could not have his name placed on the list of voters unless he had paid all his rates and taxes up to the time of making his claim. By this Bill it was provided, that persons should be allowed to have their names inserted in the list of voters if they paid, on or before the 20th of July next ensuing after making their claim, all the poor-rates and assessed taxes payable from them for twelve calendar months before the 6th day of the preceding April. A great objection to the existing law was,

that the decisions of the revising barristers were final; but by this measure, an appeal from their decisions, on legal points, was allowed to the Court of Common Pleas. Provision was also made to clear up doubtful points as to the right of voting in counties, and also with reference to the place where a claim to the right of voting should be made, when the party resided in an extra parochial district where there was no overseer. Another important point provided for by the present measure was that which related to votes on account of trusts on mortgage estates. It was now provided that no mortgagee of any lands or tenements should have a vote for Members of Parliament unless he was in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the lands or tenements mortgaged; but that the mortgager in actual possession, or in receipt of the rents or profits, should be allowed to vote in respect of the property notwithstanding the mortgage.

Another measure of considerable importance was likewise carried, by which some material alterations were made in the law relating to Defamation and Libel. The Bill was founded on the Report of a Committee of the House of Lords, and introduced in that assembly by Lord Campbell. It was very favourably received by the Legislature, though some material alterations were made at the instance of the Attorney-General in the House of Commons. The most essential changes introduced by this measure, which received the Royal Assent at the end of the Session, are these—it is made lawful to give evidence of the truth of the allegations complained of in any criminal proceedings for libel,

but subject to this limitation, that the truth shall not, *ipso facto*, constitute a defence, unless the party shall also make out that the publication of it was for the public benefit. Provision is also made for the case of publication of libellous matter by inadvertence in newspapers, which not unfrequently takes place, from one newspaper copying a particular paragraph from another. In such case the defendant is empowered by the new Act to plead the facts in extenuation, and also to pay money into Court by way of amends. An offer of apology is also in this and other cases to be admissible in evidence, in mitigation of damages. Other clauses are directed against that nefarious system practised by some of the more disreputable conductors of newspapers, who drive a trade in slander, and impose additional penalties upon those who make the publication of libels, or the threat of such publication, a means of extorting money from individuals. These are the principal provisions of this important Act, which is generally considered to have engrafted very beneficial amendments upon this branch of the law.

A measure for the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Court was brought in this Session, under the auspices of the Government, by Dr. Nicholl, the Judge-Advocate, the main object of which was to abolish a considerable number of petty courts and jurisdictions, and to introduce a more central administration of the laws affecting wills of personal property, and other matters of ecclesiastical regulation. Great opposition, however, was manifested to the plan, both in the House of Commons, where it was

objected by many Members that the Church Courts required a more thorough reform, and out of doors, in consequence of the objections urged by numerous parties whose interests were affected by the Bill. It was ultimately postponed, in common with several other measures which, at a late period of the Session, the Government found itself obliged to throw over, from the pressure of business. A Bill for the extension of County Courts, proposed by Sir J. Graham, shared the same fate.

The Session, of which we have now recorded the most important results, having been protracted to an unusually late period, was at length terminated on the 24th August, when Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person. The Commons having been summoned to the Bar of the House of Lords, the Speaker delivered the following Address:—

“Most gracious Sovereign — Your Majesty’s faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland attend your Majesty with the Bill which closes the supplies for the present year. In granting these supplies, we have paid a strict attention to economy, at the same time that we have amply provided for the naval and military establishments of the empire; for, however much we might desire a diminution of the public burdens, under the pressure of that severe, although, as we hope, temporary distress which still exists in many parts of the country, we are satisfied that we best consult the true interests of the people, as well as the honour and dignity of the Crown, by fully maintaining the efficiency of the public service. During the progress of a laborious Session, our

attention has been directed to various important questions of domestic policy, to the improvement of our institutions, and to the beneficial alteration of some branches of the law. We have witnessed with deep concern the unhappy divisions which have occurred in the Church of Scotland, and which have led to the secession of many of her most valued ministers. We have endeavoured, we trust successfully, to heal those divisions, and to restore peace to an Establishment which is fraught with such inestimable blessings to the inhabitants of that part of the United Kingdom. Another measure which has commanded our consideration, connected with the Church of England, we believe to be most important in its consequences; by facilitating the endowment of Churches in populous districts, and by thus seconding the views of those whose piety and munificence may dispose them to supply the spiritual wants of their poorer neighbours, we have laid the foundation of a wise and valuable extension of sound religious instruction among large masses of the people, under the auspices of the Established Church. Whilst we have been thus occupied in promoting objects of domestic importance, we have not disregarded the interests of your Majesty's subjects in those more distant lands which are visited by British enterprise and commerce, and which have the advantage of your Majesty's protection. And if the Session, which, by your Majesty's permission, is now about to terminate, has not been distinguished by measures of such prominent interest as that which preceded it, yet at no time have your Majesty's faithful Commons applied them-

selves more assiduously to the arduous duties which have devolved upon them: and their labours will be abundantly rewarded if they tend in any degree to the permanent security of our institutions, and to the contentment and happiness of the people."

The Queen then delivered the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—The state of public business enables me to close this protracted Session, and to release you from further attendance on your Parliamentary duties.

"I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several Treaties which I have concluded with Foreign Powers.

"I have given my cordial assent to the Bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the Church available for the endowment of additional ministers. I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will thus be made for public worship and for pastoral superintendence in many districts of the country.

"I view with satisfaction the passing of the Act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the Courts of the Church the full exercise of their respective rights. It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred institution of

the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—In some districts of Wales, the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances, unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measure which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders. I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

"I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union. It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland. From

a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connexion between the two countries.

"I have forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

The Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament to be prorogued till the 10th October, and the long Session of 1843 came to its conclusion. Its results were not indeed of first-rate importance, nor productive of any essential changes in the institutions of the country, but it added some useful and practical measures to the Statute Book, and made some supplementary additions to the large commercial reforms of the preceding year. More might, perhaps, have been accomplished, but for the inconvenient and growing practice of protracting, by repeated adjournment, the Debates on the great questions of

party warfare, in which a large proportion of the Session was fruitlessly consumed. On the other hand a consideration of the great and extensive changes which late years have introduced will go far to reconcile those who are alive to the evil of disturbing and un-

settling important interests, to a Session less productive of legislative alterations, and which afforded some pause and resting-place in that onward career and restless pursuit of improvement which the spirit of the age has so greatly tended to accelerate.

CHAPTER IX.

Repeal Agitation in Ireland—Mr. O'Connell resumes his exertions for Repeal with renewed energy—Formation of the Repeal Association—Its Constitution and Emblems—Appointment of Repeal Wardens, and their duties—The Monster Meetings—Speech of Mr. O'Connell at the Trim Meeting on the 16th March—Meeting at Mullingar, attended by Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy—Declaration in favour of Repeal by Dr. Higgins, Titular Bishop of Ardagh—Proceedings at other Repeal Meetings—Violent language used on those occasions—Co-operation of the Press—Efforts of the "Nation" Newspaper in favour of Repeal—Publication of Songs and Pieces commemorative of the Insurrection of 1798—Alarm excited by these Demonstrations in the public mind—Policy of the Government—Removal of Magistrates implicated in the Repeal Movement from the Commission—Further progress of the Agitation—The great Tara Meeting on 15th August—Reason for the selection of this spot for the purpose—Unequivocal language of Mr. O'Connell on this occasion—He broaches a plan at the Repeal Association for the revival of the Irish Parliament—Arbitration Courts are proposed to supersede the jurisdiction of the Magistracy—Allusion to the State of Ireland in the Queen's Speech—Mr. O'Connell vehemently attacks this document, and publishes a counter-manifesto—Use made of the Temperance Societies—Mr. O'Connell's Harangue in praise of the Teetotallers—Announcement of a great Repeal Meeting to be held at Clontarf—The Government takes Measures to prevent it.—A Proclamation is issued on the 7th of October prohibiting attendance at the Meeting—Conduct of Mr. O'Connell—He urges the abandonment of the Meeting, and issues a counter-proclamation—The ground at Clontarf is occupied on the 8th by a strong military force—A vast concourse takes place, but no disturbance of the peace—Warrants are issued against Mr. O'Connell and his Son, and eight other leading Repealers on charges of conspiracy and sedition—Mr. O'Connell exhorts the People to tranquillity—His remarkable change of tone after the Arrest—Accession of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., to the cause of Repeal—Proceedings against the Repealers commenced on the first day of Michaelmas Term—Mr. Justice Burton's Charge to the Grand Jury—A True Bill is returned—Various efforts of the Defendants to defer the Trial—It is at length postponed till the 15th January. SCHISM IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—State of feeling in the Non-Intrusion Party—General apprehensions of a rupture—Addresses of the Assembly to the Crown against the jurisdiction of the Law Courts, and for the total abolition of patronage—Able and comprehensive answer of Sir James Graham

to the Moderator of the Assembly—Case of the quoad sacra Ministers—Decision of the majority of the Court of Session in the Stewarston case—The Commission of the General Assembly admit the quoad sacra Ministers to their Meeting notwithstanding—The Commission presents a Petition to Parliament—Debate thereupon in the House of Commons on the Motion of Mr. Fox Maule for a Committee on the subject—It is rejected by 211 to 76—Preparations in Scotland for setting up the Free Presbyterian Church—Declaration of the Special Commission—Public Meeting of Non-Intrusionists at Edinburgh—Election of Members of General Assembly—The Marquess of Bute appointed High Commissioner—Conduct of the Marquess of Breadalbane, with reference to the Movement—Opening of the General Assembly on the 18th May—Dr. Welsh, the Moderator, reads a paper of Reasons to justify the secession, and then retires with a large party of Non-Intrusionists from the Assembly—Principal Macfarlane is chosen as Moderator by the remanent Members—The seceding Members meet and constitute themselves the Free Presbyterian Church—They choose Dr. Chalmers as their Moderator, and proceed to take Measures for the establishment and organization of the new system—Statement of the Financial Committee—Further Proceedings of the Secessionists—The General Assembly transact some important business—Lord Belhaven moves the rescision of the Veto Act, and of the Acts legalising the admission of quoad sacra Ministers—After some discussion they are repealed—Former decision of the Assembly, suspending the Strathbogie Ministers, is rescinded—Proceedings of the Assembly, respecting the seceding Ministers—Their Churches and Chapels are declared vacant—The Seceders execute an “Act of Separation,” which they transmit to the General Assembly—Both Assemblies are dissolved after transacting much business—Nature and extent of the Secession—Relative numbers of Seceders and Adherents—Effects of the Movement in the Country—Substitution of new Ministers in the vacated Benefices—Lord Aberdeen’s Bill respecting the settlement of Ministers—Further Proceedings of the Free Church Party—Some Land-owners refuse to grant sites for Churches—Excitement caused by this conduct—Letter of the Duke of Sutherland, explaining grounds of refusal—Serious Riots in Rossshire and Cromarty on the introduction of new Ministers. INSURRECTION IN SOUTH WALES—Rebecca and her Daughters—Great Destruction of Turnpike Gates—Singular Disguise and mode of Attack adopted by the Rioters—Irruption of the Mob into Carmarthen, and attack on the Union—The Hendy-Gate Murder—Capture of Prisoners—Incendiary Fires, and other Outrages—Special Commission at Cardiff—Strong Force of Military and Police quartered in the Disturbed Districts—Appointment of a Commission of Inquiry—Proceedings of the Commissioners.

THE narrative of public events for the year 1843 would be very incomplete, if it did not include some particular notice of
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three very remarkable transactions, which marked its progress in different quarters of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Scotland, and

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Wales, each being the scene of an extensive popular movement, though widely dissimilar in their nature and character. The events now referred to, are the Repeal Agitation in Ireland, the secession from the Church of Scotland, and the Rebecca riots in South Wales. We propose to give a brief sketch of each of these events in the order in which they have been mentioned.

The Repeal of the Legislative Union had been continually held out by Mr. O'Connell, from time to time, to the people of Ireland, after the attainment of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, as the great ultimatum in his views for their benefit, but his exertions in pursuit of this object, seemed to be at times considerably relaxed or diverted in favour of some more immediately attainable object, and no very strong belief was generally entertained of the sincerity of his professions in relation to this subject. In the present year, however, he took up again the cause of Repeal with new energy, and resumed the agitation by which he sought to attain it, with a vigour and earnestness of purpose which shook Ireland to its centre, and produced an effect unsurpassed by any of his former experiments on the passions of his countrymen. Abandoning the House of Commons, which the overwhelming majority of the Conservative party made a hopeless field for his exertions, he gave himself wholly up to the work which he had undertaken in Ireland, and raising the banner of national independence, devoted all the resources of his mind, and all the arts which a long career of agitation had made him master of, in rousing the sympathies of the people, and combining

their efforts for the great struggle by which the severance of the two Kingdoms, as he promised his followers, was to be effected. The same plan of organization, which had been adopted with such success, in prosecuting the Roman Catholic claims were again resorted to, and an Association for the furtherance of Repeal provided with all the machinery requisite to give effect to its comprehensive designs, formed the main instrument by which the Union was to be assailed. This body, which was styled the National Loyal Repeal Association, was formed under that name in 1840. It consisted of associates, members, and volunteers. The associates were required to pay but a small subscription of 1s. each, so as to have their numbers extended generally throughout the country; and a card was given to each, which answered all the purposes required, without coming within the express language of the Act of Parliament against passwords and signs, and enabled the person having such a card to show to his neighbours that he was connected with the Repeal Association. The next class in the Association were the members, who were to pay each 1l., or if an associate who paid 1s. took the trouble to collect 20s. from others, he also was entitled to become a member. A card was also issued to the members as the bond of union between them. The inscription on this card was peculiar. It bore the names of four places in Ireland, the scenes of fights in which the Irish had been successful, either over Danes or English. A printed document accompanying the card described these four victories. In another part of this card the geographical position of

Ireland was contrasted with various States, with the following words underneath—"Ireland has not a Parliament." It then set forth the revenue expended by Ireland during the last great war against France, and stated that the Commander-in-Chief, and two-thirds of the officers and men of the English army and navy on that occasion were Irishmen. Among other devices of a similar tendency, was a scroll at the top of the card, bearing the following words—"Resolved unanimously, that the claims of any body of men, other than the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this Kingdom, are unconstitutional, illegal, and a grievance;" Dungannon Volunteers, 15th February, 1782. Then followed at the bottom of the card an extract from a speech of Mr. Saurin, declaring the Union not to be binding on the conscience. Besides the three classes of members who have been above described, the Repeal Association likewise comprised officers, consisting of general inspectors, repeal-wardens, and collectors. The repeal-wardens were to be appointed by the Association, on the recommendation of the clergymen of their parishes. A book was prepared, called Instructions for Repeal-wardens, which described in very full detail the several functions which they were to execute. One important branch of their duties was the transmission and circulation among the associates in every district, of certain newspapers devoted to the Repeal cause, to be purchased out of the subscriptions in aid of the general objects. Such were some of the leading features in the organization of this Association, the main

objects of which appear to have been to provide a machinery of the most effective kind for the collection of funds, and to train the people to combination, and prepare them for concerted and simultaneous movements at the direction of the leaders. The assemblage of immense masses of people at meetings held in the open air, and denominated "Monster Meetings," was the great step in the conspiracy, and some of the proceedings which took place at those assemblies are deserving of particular notice. The first of these was held at Trim, on the 16th of March, at which Mr. O'Connell, with two of his friends, Messrs. Barrett and Steele, and about 30,000 persons were present. After this meeting a dinner took place, at which various exciting speeches were made. Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting in his usual florid style; he said, that when he thought of the multitudes that surrounded him—when he saw the bright eye and hardy look which alone belonged to Irishmen beyond every people on the face of the earth, he would ask them, would they be slaves? and would they consent to be everlasting slaves? They would answer, "No," and he would join in the response and say, "I shall either be in my grave or be a freeman." Did they recollect the observation of Lord Tenterden, in which he adverted to the inscription on banners in speaking of the illegality of associations?—"Better to die like a freeman than to be sold like a slave." The learned Gentleman then proceeded—"I join in your responses, and say, as to myself, I shall either be in my grave or be a freeman." "I told you before I would not be a

slave; and I want to know are you willing to follow my example?" "But you have this material for an Irish leader in me, that I never will relax my exertions until victory is mine." "Idle sentiments will not do. It will not do to say you like to be free. What care I for your liking it, if you do not reduce it into action? The man who thinks, and does not act upon his thoughts, is a scoundrel who does not deserve to be free." "Spread this around—every one who is not for Ireland is against me." "You could not expect any good thing from an English Parliament towards Ireland." Mr. O'Connell upon this occasion adverted to the physical force by which he had been surrounded that morning. He recalled to the memory of those who heard him the battles of Aughrim and the Boyne. He called on the young men present to say whether they would be slaves. He said he would be in his grave or he would be free; that idle sentiments would not do; that they must act upon their thoughts; that they had nothing to hope from an English Parliament. They must follow his example—they must go to their graves or they must be freemen, and that they were not to look to the English Parliament.

Numerous other meetings, of a similar nature and characterised by similar language, were held in various parts of the country. One held at Mullingar, on the 14th May, which was Sunday, a day frequently selected for the purpose, was remarkable for the prominent part taken by the Roman Catholic Clergy. Among those present were Dr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath,

Dr. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, and many of the clergy of those two dioceses. There were also 500 or 600 farmers, and the whole number present was variously computed at from 100,000 to 130,000. Mr. O'Connell stated, that what he required was, that the people should pay "a farthing a week, a penny a month, a shilling a year, with four weeks for nothing." He spoke exultingly of the large amounts, 600*l.* or 700*l.* a week, coming in to the Repeal Treasury. At the Dinner which followed, the health of Dr. Higgins being drunk, he responded in very remarkable terms:—

"I wish to state, that I have every reason to believe, I may add that I know, that every Catholic Bishop in Ireland, without an exception, is an ardent Repealer. (*Enthusiastic cheers, which lasted for several minutes, and in which Mr. O'Connell heartily joined. Mr. O'Connell exclaimed—"Let Bobby Peel hear that." Renewed cheers.*) I know that virtually you all have reason to believe that the Bishops of Ireland were Repealers; but I have now again formally to announce to you that they have all declared themselves as such, and that from shore to shore we are now all Repealers. (*Mr. O'Connell—"That is the best news I ever heard." Cheers.*) I for one defy all the Ministers of England to put down the agitation in the diocese of Ardagh. (*Mr. O'Connell—"Hurrah now for the Repeal!"*) If they attempt, my friends, to rob us of the daylight, which is, I believe, common to all, and prevent us from assembling in the open fields, we will retire to our chapels; and we will suspend all other instruction, in order to

devote all our time to teaching the people to be Repealers in spite of them. (*Cheers.*) If they beset our temples, and mix our people with spies, we will prepare our people for the circumstances; and if they bring us for that to the scaffold, in dying for the cause of our country we will bequeath our wrongs to our successors." (*The entire assembly here rose, and continued cheering in the most enthusiastic manner for several minutes.*)

It would occupy much more space than can be afforded in these pages to notice the proceedings connected with the very numerous meetings of a similar nature which took place during the tour of agitation that Mr. O'Connell performed between the months of March and August, in various districts of the country. The same sentiments, the same style of exhortation to the people, and defiance of the Government, only varied occasionally by a bolder and franker avowal of hostility to the law, and determination to wrest Repeal from England, pervaded the addresses which the leaders delivered on those occasions. It is observable that no petitions to Parliament were adopted or proposed at any of these meetings: so little was it thought necessary to disguise the object of convoking them under the forms of legality. Peace and tranquillity, it is true, were constantly prescribed by the leading agitators in words; but such formal exhortations were, of course, likely to prove weak antidotes against the strongly stimulating language with which the feelings of the hearers had been previously stirred up, and the thinly-disguised suggestions by which hostility to the English legislature was instilled

as the first duty of patriotism. The efforts of the orators on the platform were seconded with corresponding zeal by their coadjutors of the Press. A newspaper called the *Nation*, in particular, distinguished itself by the most vehement and stirring advocacy of the Repeal cause, and co-operated powerfully with the leaders of the movement in exciting the popular mind of Ireland toward the prosecution of their object. As if prose, with all the fire and vehemence which the spirit of Irish rhetoric could impart to it, were not a sufficiently powerful engine to work up men's feelings to the required pitch, poetry was called in aid, and the columns of the paper were filled with songs and odes, many of them turning on the events of the year 1798, and the efforts and sufferings of the insurgents of that time. Some of these ardent compositions were afterwards published in a separate volume, entitled "*The Spirit of the Nation.*" The most serious alarms were excited in the minds both of the Irish Protestants, and of a large portion of the English public, by these startling demonstrations of physical force and hostility to that connection with England on which the prosperity of both countries was considered so materially to depend. The former class, though strong in property and intelligence, being comparatively weak in numbers, began to tremble for their lives and properties in the midst of a population to whose lawless rage, in case of an outbreak, they deemed themselves likely to be the first victims, while a large portion of the English community saw with indignation and alarm the authority of law outraged and defied by Mr.

O'Connell and his associates, sedition becoming more rampant and audacious by impunity, and the country drawing every day nearer to the crisis of rebellion and civil war. Urgent representations were made to the Government in consequence, to induce them to adopt some energetic measures for the suppression of this dangerous agitation, and the subject was more than once brought before Parliament, as has been already shown in a former chapter of this volume. The Ministry, however, declined to apply to Parliament for extraordinary powers beyond the enactment of the Irish Arms Bill, of which an account has been before given, stating their conviction that the ordinary powers of the law, which they were resolved to maintain, would be found sufficient to meet the juncture. One important step, however, was taken by way of discountenancing the proceedings of those engaged in the Repeal movement. The Chancellor of Ireland, Sir Edward Sugden, took the course of removing from the Commission of the Peace the names of those Magistrates who attended or participated in any of the Repeal meetings. Lord Ffrench and a considerable number of gentlemen acting in the Commission, incurred this penalty, and the suppression of so many persons of station and fortune excited a good deal of feeling at the time, and led to some angry correspondence and altercation. This proceeding also occasioned several discussions in Parliament, as will appear by reference to the foregoing chapter.

As time advanced, and the Government still exhibited no sign of activity, the designs of the Repealers grew more developed, and their tone became still bolder. Some

of the later meetings were characterised, not only by increased numbers of attendants, but by language which passed even the usual bounds of temerity. On the 15th August there was an immense muster, computed according to the highest calculation at a million of persons, at the lowest at 250,000, at a place called Tara, —a name made famous by the beautiful lines of Moore. This spot appears to have been selected for the purpose on a double account. It was the place where the ancient monarchs of Ireland were elected; it was also the scene of a battle in the outbreak of 1798, in which the rebels were defeated. Mr. O'Connell here "spoke out" with unequivocal significancy. Impunity had made him incautious, and he now seemed to think himself above the law, whose terrors he had so often braved with success. Addressing the immense multitude, he said:—"Yes, the overwhelming majesty of your multitude will be taken to England, and will have its effect there. The Duke of Wellington began by threatening us. He talked of civil war; but he does not say a single word about that now. He is now getting eylet-holes made in the old barracks. And only think of an old general doing such a thing—just as if we were going to break our heads against stone walls! I am glad to find that a great quantity of brandy and biscuit has been lately imported, and I hope the poor soldiers get some of them. But the Duke of Wellington is now talking of attacking us, and I am glad of it. But I tell him this, I mean no disrespect to the brave, the gallant, and the good conducted soldiers that compose the Queen's army; and all of them

that we have in this country are exceedingly well conducted. There is not one of you that has a single complaint to make against any of them. They are the bravest army in the world, and therefore I do not mean to disparage them at all: but I feel it to be a fact that Ireland, roused as she is at the present moment, would, if they made war upon us, furnish women enough to beat the entire of the Queen's forces. At the last fight for Ireland, when she was betrayed by having confided in England's honour—but oh! English honour will never again betray our land, for the man would deserve to be betrayed who should confide again in England—I would as soon confide in the cousin-german of a certain personage, having two horns and a hoof;—At that last battle the Irish soldiers, after three days' fighting, being attacked by fresh troops faltered and gave way, and 1,500 of the British army entered the breach. The Irish soldiers were fainting and retiring, when the women of Limerick threw themselves between the contending forces, and actually stayed the progress of the advancing army. See how we have accumulated the people of Ireland for this Repeal year. When, on the 2d of January, I ventured to call it the repeal year, every person laughed at me. Are they laughing now? It is our turn to laugh at present. Before twelve months more the Parliament will be in College-green. I said the Union did not take away from the people of Ireland their legal rights. I told you that the Union did not deprive the people of that right, or take away the authority to have self-legislation. It has not lessened the prerogatives of the Crown, or taken

away the rights of the Sovereign, and amongst them is the right to call her Parliament wherever the people are entitled to it; and the people of Ireland are entitled to have it in Ireland, and the Queen has only to-morrow to issue her writs, and get the Chancellor to seal them, and if Sir E. Sugden does not sign them, she will soon get an Irishman who will, to revive the Irish Parliament. The towns which sold their birthright have no right to be reckoned amongst the towns sending Members to Parliament. King James I. in one day created forty boroughs in Ireland, and the Queen has the same right as her predecessors to do so. We have a list of the towns to return Members (the counties as a matter of course will return them) according to their population, and the Queen has only to order writs to issue, and to have honest Ministers to advise her to issue those writs, and the Irish Parliament is revived by its own energy, and the force of the Sovereign's prerogative. I will only require the Queen to exercise her prerogative, and the Irish people will obtain their nationality again. If at the present moment the Irish Parliament was in existence, even as it were in 1800, is there a coward amongst you, is there a wretch amongst you so despicable, that he would not die rather than allow the Union to pass? Let every man who, if we had an Irish Parliament would rather die than allow the Union to pass, lift up his hands. Yes, the Queen will call that Parliament. You may say it is the act of the Ministry, if you please. To be sure, it would be the act of her Ministry, and the people of Ireland are entitled to

have their friends appointed to the Ministry. The Irish Parliament will then assemble, and I defy all the generals, old and young, and all the old women in pantaloons—nay, I defy all the chivalry of the earth to take away that Parliament from us again. Give me 3,000,000 of Repealers, and I will soon have them. The next step is being taken, and I announce to you from this spot, that all the magistrates that have been deprived of the commission of the peace shall be appointed by the association to settle all the disputes and differences in their neighbourhoods. Keep out of the petty sessions court, and go not to them. On next Monday we will submit a plan to choose persons to be arbitrators, to settle the differences of the people without expense, and I call on every man who wishes to be thought the friend of Ireland to have his dispute settled by the arbitrators, and not again to go to the petty sessions. We shall shortly have the Preservative Society, to arrange the means of procuring from her Majesty the exercise of her prerogative; and I believe I am able to announce to you, that twelve months cannot possibly elapse without having an hurrah for our Parliament in College-green. Remember, I pronounce the Union to be null—to be obeyed as an injustice must be obeyed where it is supported by law, until we have the Royal authority to set the matter right, and substitute our own Parliament.”

Afterwards, at the dinner, continuing the same strain, he said:—“But he is no statesman who does not recollect the might that slumbers in a peasant’s arm; and when you multiply that might,

by vulgar arithmetic, to the extent of 600,000 or 700,000, is the man a statesman or driveller who expects that might will always slumber amidst grievances continued and oppression endured too long, and the determination to allow them to cure themselves, and not take active measures to prevent the outbreak which sooner or later will be the consequence of the present afflicted state of Ireland? I say sooner or later, because I venture to assert, while I live myself that outbreak will not take place; but sooner or later, if they do not correct the evil, and restore to Ireland her power of self-government, the day will come when they will rue their present want of policy, and will weep, perhaps, in tears of blood, for their want of consideration and kindness to a country whose people could reward them amply by the devotion of their hearts and the vigour of their arms. I now turn to the gentry of Ireland. Let them first answer the question I have already put to them—is it possible things can remain as they are? And I defy them to produce from the congregated millions of Irishmen a single man who will answer that question in the affirmative. It is impossible they should remain as they are. Why, then, do they not join us? Is it not their interest to join us? What are they afraid of? It cannot be of the people, for they are under the strictest discipline. I am even one of them myself, and no general ever had an army more submissive to his commands, than the people of Ireland are to the wishes of a single individual.”

Another “monster meeting” followed on the 20th August, at Roscommon, which Mr. O’Connell

himself characterised as, in his opinion, the "meeting which ought to strike their enemies with most terror, and give to their friends the greatest source of consolation. On the 22nd there was a meeting of the Repeal Association, at which Mr. O'Connell submitted a plan recommended by a Committee of the Association, and signed by himself as Chairman, for the revival of the Irish Parliament. By this paper it was among other things declared that "the people of Ireland do finally insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 representatives of the Irish people; and claim in the presence of the Creator, the right of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They have submitted to the Union as being binding as a law, but they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right or on constitutional principle, and that it is not obligatory upon conscience."

The plan, after providing that the right of voting should be what is called household suffrage, and for vote by ballot, and that the monarch or regent *de jure* in England should be monarch or regent *de facto* in Ireland, and after providing that the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland by means of the power and authority of the Crown should be perpetual, concluded thus—"That the foregoing plan be carried into effect, according to recognised law and strict constitutional principle." This was a sufficiently bold invasion of the rights of law and of constituted authorities; the Association further proceeded to lay hands on one of the most sacred and important prerogatives of the Crown, by recommending the adoption of a scheme for the es-

tablishment of Arbitration Courts, to supersede the ordinary constitutional tribunals which it was proposed to provide with judges in whom the people had confidence whom they themselves had elected, and whose appointment had received the sanction of the Association. Arbitration Courts, in pursuance of this plan, were afterwards actually set up, and the people, deserting the regular tribunals, brought their complaints to be adjudicated before them. About the time that these transactions were proceeding in Ireland, the prorogation of Parliament took place, and in the Speech with which her Majesty closed the Session, express allusion was made to the state of Ireland, and the Sovereign declared her deep concern at the attempts that were made to stir up disaffection among her Irish subjects. Mr. O'Connell attacked the Queen's Speech, with great vehemence and in unmeasured language, and he gave notice, at a meeting of the Association, of a counter-manifesto in the shape of an Address to the subjects of the British Crown in every part of the world, stating the grievances under which Ireland laboured, and also stating the means by which those grievances were to be remedied. This manifesto declared on the face of it that there was no hope of obtaining a redress of those grievances from the British Parliament by any legal or constitutional means, and the mode by which they were to be remedied was pointed out in terms not to be misunderstood. Among the means employed for the furtherance of the grand design, the use made of the Temperance or Teetotal Associations, ought not to be omitted. It had been

long suspected that some secret political object was connected with the formation of these bodies, whose regular organization with their processions, their bands of music, banners, and other elements of discipline and union, pointed them out as auxiliaries the more useful, because disguised under the mask of their supposed harmlessness, for any great popular movement. At a "monster meeting" held at Roscommon, on the 20th August, Mr. O'Connell thus acknowledged and encouraged the confidence of his Temperance allies:—Oh, how he loved Teetotalism! It was the finest effluence of human virtue; and he had made a rule that any one who disregarded its solemn obligations and broke the pledge should not be admitted to the Repeal ranks. Napoleon had boasted of his bodyguards, but he could boast of a more than imperial guard—a Christian guard of virtuous Teetotalers. (*Cheers.*) The mighty moral miracle of 5,000,000 men pledged against intoxicating liquors had come from the hand of God; and he hailed it as the precursor of the liberty of Ireland. The man who drank might, to be sure, elevate his courage thereby, and go to the battle-field; but in a little time he became tired, and was good for nothing. But if he had to go to battle, he should have the strong and steady Teetotalers with him; the Teetotal bands would play before them, and animate them in the time of peril; their wives and daughters, thanking God for their sobriety, would be praying for their safety, and he told them there was not an army in the world that he would not fight with, with his Teetotalers. (*Long continued cheering and*

waving of hats.) Yes, Teetotalism was the first sure ground on which rested their hope of sweeping away Saxon domination and giving Ireland to the Irish. (*Renewed cheering.*)

We shall now pass over the proceedings of several "monster meetings," distinguished from each other only by the greater boldness of the language used by the orators, and the nearer approximation to an open avowal of designs hostile to the law and the public peace, and proceed to the event which put a stop to the further proceedings of the Repealers. A grand meeting had been announced for the 8th of October, to be held at a place called Clontarf, the scene of an Irish victory over the Danes, distant only three miles from the Irish metropolis, and the programme of the proceedings to take place on this occasion, and the regulations to be observed by those who should attend it, had been announced with more than common ostentation and solemnity. But the Government was now on the alert, and had pre-concerted all the necessary measures to prevent the intended celebration. A meeting of the Privy Council took place at Dublin on the 7th, and at half-past three o'clock on that day, the following proclamation was issued:—

"BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND. A PROCLAMATION.

"DE GREY.—Whereas it has been publicly announced, that a meeting is to take place at or near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th of October instant, for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative

Union between Great Britain and Ireland ;

“ And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those persons who propose to attend the said meeting on horseback, to meet and form in procession, and to march to the said meeting in military order and array ;

“ And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have been already held in different parts of Ireland, under the like pretence, at several of which meetings language of a seditious and inflammatory nature has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the country as by law established ;

“ And whereas at some of the said meetings, such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons, who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in the said meeting so announced to be held at or near Clontarf ;

“ And whereas, the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension, that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat, are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the United Kingdom, as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and Constitution of the realm, by intimidation, and the demonstration of physical force ;

“ Now we, the Lord-Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting, so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the said meeting : and we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law : and we do hereby order and enjoin all Magistrates and officers intrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

“ Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 7th day of October, 1843.

“ EDWARD B. SUGDEN, C.
DONOUGHMORE,
ELIOT,
F. BLACKBURN,
E. BLAKENEY,
FRED. SHAW,
T. B. C. SMITH.

“ GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.”

As soon as the issue of this proclamation was known, Mr. O'Connell called a special meeting of the Repeal Association. Speaking with marked calmness, he stated that in consequence of the step

taken by Government, there would be no meeting at Clontarf next day. He begged all persons to use their influence to prevent the assembling of any persons there, however few in number. As to the measure of Government, he denounced it as the most base and imbecile step ever taken. This (he said,) was really the last meeting that was to have taken place. The Government had waited till three o'clock on that day, a time when it was nearly useless; but the manner of taking the step showed the tone, temper, and disposition of the British Ministry. Instead of preventing any persons becoming Repealers, such a policy would only induce more persons to join that cause.

The following counter-proclamation was adopted by the meeting:—

“NOTICE.—Whereas there has appeared under the signature of E. B. Sugden, C. Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blake-ney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. C. Smith, a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation drawn up in very loose and inaccurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts, the object of which appears to be to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 8th instant, at Clontarf, to petition Parliament for the Repeal of the baleful and destructive measure of the Legislative Union;

“And whereas such proclamation has not appeared until late in the afternoon of this day, Saturday, the 7th instant; so that it is utterly impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in the usual official channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the

persons intending to meet at Clontarf for the purpose of petitioning as aforesaid; whereby ill-disposed persons may have an opportunity, under colour of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or commit violence on persons intending to proceed peacefully and legally to said intended meeting;

“We, therefore, the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat, that all well-disposed persons will, immediately on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill-treatment whatsoever.

“And we do further inform such persons, that, without yielding in anything to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and above all things humane, to declare that said meeting is abandoned and is not to be held.

“DANIEL O'CONNELL.

“Signed, by order,

“Saturday, 7th October,

“3½ P.M., 1843.”

A number of persons volunteered to take their station at the approaches to Clontarf on the following morning, to intercept the arrival of the Repealers, on their way to the place of rendezvous.

Extensive military precautions were taken on the 8th. The Guards, at the places where they are usually stationed in the city itself, were doubled; and, with the exception of the soldiers required for that purpose, and for a reserved force stationed in Aldborough House—by ten o'clock the whole garrison was drawn up at Clontarf; and the guns of the Pigeon-house, which was garri-

soned by several companies of Foot and Artillery, were turned so as to sweep the road to Clontarf. The infantry on the ground were commanded by Colonel Fane, the cavalry by Lord Cardigan, and a troop of Horse Artillery by Colonel Gordon Higgins. The approaches to Conquer Hill were crowded by people from Dublin, Westmeath, Kildare, and the adjoining counties. At every dead-wall or post was gathered a knot of persons reading the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation, and Mr. O'Connell's notice. The troops, however, were so arranged, as to prevent any bodies of people from passing off the road, to which all passengers were strictly confined; and all persons were compelled to keep moving, so that no accumulation of crowds was permitted. The scene was very striking and peculiar, but notwithstanding the vast concourse who thronged to the scene throughout the day, no disturbance of the public peace took place, and the day passed off in tranquillity. At a meeting of the Repeal Association on the 9th, Mr. O'Connell expressed his satisfaction at the conduct both of the people and of the soldiers on this critical occasion:—

“ I have to express my delight at the conduct of the people yesterday: they were good-humoured, and attentive to our instructions. I have also to express my admiration at the exemplary conduct of the soldiery: nothing could be more proper than their behaviour; but nothing could be more cruel than to keep the poor fellows standing together all day for nothing. And then there was the pride and pomp of the Lord-Lieutenant going to review the army! (*Laughter.*) They assail

us with the charge of desecrating the Sabbath; but I wonder what the Lord-Lieutenant was doing on Sunday, mounted on his pony, prancing down the road? I speak well of the people and of the soldiery, and my swelling heart beats high for the consummation of the liberty of Ireland.”

Having thus succeeded in stopping the great threatened demonstration of the Repealers, the Government proceeded to follow up their now vigorous policy by further decisive measures. The public were startled a few days afterwards by the announcement of the arrest of Mr. O'Connell and his leading coadjutors, which took place in Dublin on the 14th October, on charges of conspiracy, sedition, and unlawful assembling. Similar proceedings were instituted against his son, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Thomas Steele, Dr. Gray, proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Ray, secretary to the Repeal Association, Mr. C. G. Duffey, editor of the *Nation* newspaper, Mr. Barrett of the *Pilot*, Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P., and Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. Tierney, two Roman Catholic priests. Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his two sons and several of his friends, attended at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton on the 14th, and entered into recognizances, himself in 1,000*l.*, with two sureties of 500*l.* each, to abide his trial on the charges preferred against him. A deep sensation was excited in the Irish metropolis by these transactions, but no disturbance occurred. Mr. O'Connell, immediately after he had given bail, issued an address to the Irish people, informing them of the fact of his arrest, and at the same time conjuring them

in the strongest manner to maintain "the strictest and most perfect tranquillity." Meetings were held at which resolutions of support and sympathy with the accused parties were passed; but the language of the chief Repealer himself was remarked as exhibiting a considerable change of tone as compared with his recent unmeasured defiance of the Government. He *now* seconded their efforts by the most elaborate, reiterate, and imploring exhortations to the people to keep quiet. He even availed himself of some pretexts that offered themselves for receding from some of his former most offensive positions. Upon the desire of a gentleman who joined the Repeal Association at this time, and besought them to give up the irritating use of the word "Saxon," Mr. O'Connell declared that he abjured the use of that term thenceforward, seeing that it gave offence. Another individual at Birmingham having offered him the alliance of a million of Englishmen, if he would curtail his demands to a local Parliament for local purposes, and would aid the movement for complete suffrage, the great champion for Repeal professed his compliance. Thus, after having for months used all his efforts to rouse the passions of the excitable Irish, by recalling the traditions of wrongs that had slumbered for centuries, to feed their enmity against England, by the most aggravating denunciations of the "Saxon," and to assure them that his body should be trampled on before he would give up the cry of "No surrender," he now turned all his endeavours to pacify and soothe the people into quiescence; he forbade the use of the invi-

dious appellation, and showed the most unequivocal symptoms of surrender and retraction.

Little occurred worthy of particular record as relates to Irish affairs between the institution of proceedings against the Repealers, and the first day of Michaelmas Term, when they were bound by their recognizances to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin. We may, however, notice as a fact of some importance, the declaration of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, one of the Members for the county of Limerick, and a Protestant, of his conversion to the Repeal cause, to which he stated himself to have been reluctantly brought by the policy of the Government, and by the despair of obtaining any redress for Irish grievances from an English Parliament. This accession was hailed by the Repealers with symptoms of great satisfaction.

On the 2d of November, the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin was very fully attended. The city grand jury having been impanelled, Mr. Justice Burton proceeded to deliver his charge, which was listened to with profound attention. The Learned Judge touched on the broad questions involved in the charges against Mr. O'Connell and his co-defendants. Stating that the charge was one of conspiracy to abolish the Legislative Union by unlawful means, he adverted to the assertion ascribed to the conspirators, that the Legislative Union is "in itself unlawful" and "absolutely void," the consequence of which might be, that every statute made since the Union relating to Ireland, would be void and of no legal effect. He pointed out how completely destitute such

a proposition was of any lawful foundation. He then adverted to the charge of assembling large numbers to effect changes in the Constitution by intimidation and physical force, explaining what, according to his understanding, was imputed by such a charge, and the sense in which it was to be received. He afterwards successively adverted to the other points of accusation—the attempts to seduce from their allegiance divers of the Queen's subjects serving in the Army and Navy, the usurpation of the prerogative of the Crown, by establishing courts for the administration of the law, and bringing the authorised tribunals into contempt;—the solicitation of contributions at home and abroad for the purpose of carrying the illegal projects of the parties into execution;—and other general heads of the indictment. He concluded by earnestly cautioning the jury to discard all prejudice and prepossession from their minds, in examining the evidence. “The subject of it is most important; indeed, that is a very feeble epithet to apply to it; it is—from the movement which has led to it, from the means used in the conduct of that movement, and from its possible results—most awful. That, however, does not authorise us to consider the question, otherwise than as leading to a strictly impartial judgment upon its *legal* character.”

The indictment, which was read at length to the jury, contained eleven counts, and extended over ninety-seven feet of parchment. Some errors of a clerical nature appeared, on which a sharp contest took place between the counsel for the Crown and those of the defendants. On the 8th, the

Grand Jury brought in the indictment “a true Bill.” The Attorney-General applied to the court to make order that the defendants should plead within four days. Their counsel on the other hand, strenuously opposed this application, and sought to avail themselves of every pretext by which a postponement of the trial might be gained. Many motions were made for this purpose, but at first without success. At length being compelled to plead, the defendants resorted to the device of entering a plea in abatement, alleging the indictment to be void for want of a preliminary formality, viz.: the public swearing of the witnesses in court, before their examination by the Grand Jury. The Attorney-General having in vain opposed the reception of this plea, eventually demurred to it, which produced a further delay of the proceedings.

After a long argument, the Chief Justice pronounced the unanimous judgment of the court, overruling the plea in abatement, and the defendants being at length compelled to put in an answer to the indictment, they severally pleaded “not guilty;” and the Attorney-General announced his intention to apply for a trial at Bar during the sittings after Term, and named the 11th of December. The defendants' counsel, however, having again strongly urged the necessity for further extension of time, on account of the extensive nature of the transactions to be inquired into, and the vast body of evidence necessary to be prepared, and having also objected that they could not have a fair trial by the existing jury-panel, in consequence of certain circumstances, which, they al-

leged, was connected with the revision of the lists, the Attorney-General at length, with the sanction of the Court, conceded to the demand for time, and it was finally arranged that the trial should be deferred till the 15th of January. The conclusion of these important proceedings, will therefore find a place among the legal transactions of 1844, in the next volume.

SCOTCH CHURCH SECESSION.—One of the most lamentable events which it falls to the duty of the annalist of this year to record, is the secession of a very considerable section of the Ministers and laity of the Established Church of Scotland from that body. The nature of the controversy which had been unhappily raised upon the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, and the ferment and agitation of feeling which had been produced in the minds of the Non-intrusion party since the adverse decision of the Law Courts and the House of Lords in the famous Auchterarder case, had for some time given rise to apprehension that a serious rupture would take place. The tenacity and vehemence of the Scotch character on points of conscience and religious scruples, has been exemplified in many periods of their history, and it seemed as if a portion of the same stubborn and indomitable spirit which worked in the minds of the old Covenanters, had been revived in those who now took up the cause of the independence of their Church, assailed, as they conceived, by the usurpations of the civil power. The language of the party which asserted the paramount claims of spiritual jurisdiction over all causes involving

spiritual functions, and who proclaimed the total abolition of patronage as the necessary condition of the integrity of the Church, and the legitimate guarantee of the rights of the people, was so stern, so distinct, and so uncompromising, that it was evident there was no alternative but unequalled concession on the part of the State, or a secession of the recusant members from the Establishment. This, indeed, had been frankly avowed by the Non-intrusion leaders, whose character afforded full assurance that the resolution which they avowed was no idle menace, and that they would deem no sacrifice too great for the assertion of their principles. At the last meeting of the General Assembly in 1842, two addresses to the Crown had been resolved upon by that body. The first of these documents was described as "An Address, bringing under the notice of Her Majesty the claim, declaration, and protest, anent the encroachments of the Court of Session on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church." The second was set forth as "An Address praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct measures to be taken towards effecting the abolition of Church patronage in Scotland."

Besides these two documents, the Commissioner of the General Assembly had some time afterwards addressed to Sir Robert Peel and the other Members of Her Majesty's Government a memorial in which they prayed for an answer to be returned to their addresses to the Crown, intimating that they deemed the silence of Her Majesty's Government to be inconsistent with the respect due to the authority of the Gene-

ral Assembly, that if redress were not afforded, the inevitable result must be a disruption of the present Established Church of Scotland;" and "that the prospect of such a result demanded the immediate and serious consideration of the claims submitted by the Church." To this memorial an answer appeared on the 4th of January in the shape of a letter addressed by Secretary Sir James Graham to the Moderator of the General Assembly;—a paper of considerable length, marked by much ability and a calm dispassionate tone, in which he entered fully into the claims now advanced by the Non-Intrusion party, and the consequences which they involved.* After explaining the cause why no formal answer had been returned to the addresses of the Assembly, upon which he said he had received no commands from Her Majesty at the time of presentation, though they had formed the subject of anxious consideration to himself and his colleagues, and professing every respect for the body from which those documents emanated, he proceeded in compliance with the prayer of the memorial to return the definitive reply of the Government to the statement of grievances alleged on the part of the Church. He observed that the allegation now made was a distinct one, that "the constitution of the country has been broken, and that vested rights and privileges, secured by statute and solemn national treaty, have been violated."

The question at once arises when, and by whom?

I look for the date in the Protest and Declaration of Right, and

I find no cause of complaint even alleged prior to the year 1834—except indeed the statute passed in the 10th of Anne, which restored to patrons the right of presentation which has regulated the exercise of this right for more than a century; and which, until 1834, commanded for many years the tacit assent of the General Assembly itself.

But some "encroachment" has been committed in violation of a national settlement.

Did Parliament interfere? Did the Civil Courts make some aggression on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church?—Quite otherwise.

In the year 1834 the General Assembly passed an act which gave to the heads of families in each parish, being communicants, a veto on the presentation of the patron; and the House of Lords, by their judgment in the first Auchterarder case, pronounced this act of Assembly to be illegal and practically incompatible with the civil right of patrons, as fixed and determined by act of Parliament. It would seem, therefore, that this attack on vested rights, secured by statute, is of modern date, and that the civil authorities were not the aggressors.

It is clear from the Claim, Declaration and Protest, that the pretensions of the Church proceed on the assumption that the courts of law in deciding upon the Act of Assembly of 1834 exceeded their jurisdiction; that they have no power to determine whether matters brought before them are within the scope of their authority; if in the opinion of the Church these matters involve any spiritual considerations; that neither sentences of courts, nor decrees of the House of Lords, nor even Acts

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* See APPENDIX.

of Parliament, shall be effectual, if they interfere with the rights and privileges of the Church, of which interference and of which spiritual considerations the Church itself is to be the exclusive judge.

He remarks that the charge of encroachment preferred by ecclesiastical bodies against civil tribunals is not new in the history of this country; those entrusted with spiritual powers had been always prone to take it for granted that their cause was the cause of God, and to assert for themselves not only the supremacy of their own privileges, but also the right to decide what is a matter of spiritual and what is of civil cognizance. Pretensions such as these, however, he declared to be inconsistent with civil liberty and with personal rights. He then cited the law of the case, remarking that the collision of independent civil and spiritual jurisdictions could only be avoided by moderation on both sides. Whether a particular matter in dispute is so entirely spiritual as to fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Church Courts, or whether it involves so much of civil right as to bring it, to a certain extent, within the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, may often be a difficult question: but it is a question of law, and questions of law are decided in the Courts of Law, and questions of jurisdiction are also decided there; all subject to an appeal to the House of Lords, which includes within itself the highest judicial authorities, and which is able to command the opinions of those who are trusted with the power of deciding on the civil rights, the liberties, and the lives of their fellow subjects. Disputed questions of jurisdiction

must be determined; and her Majesty's Government cannot advise any departure from fundamental principles, any devolution to the General Assembly of an independent irresponsible authority competent to decide, without appeal, what are the boundaries of civil and spiritual jurisdiction, and, therefore, what are the limits of its own power.

Pointing out that the line of reasoning adopted by the Assembly led directly to despotic power, he quoted against them the standard authorities of their Church:

"Appeals are solemnly made to the standards of the Church, books of discipline, directories, Acts of Assembly, and all the depositories of ecclesiastical lore; but one great maxim is overlooked—it is laid down in the Second Book of Discipline;—I quote the words—'Diligence should be taken chiefly by the Moderator, that onlie ecclesiastical things be handlit in the Assemblies, and that there be na meddling with ony thing pertenening to the civil jurisdiction.'

"This is the maxim of a standard of the Church.

"The Confession of Faith is no less explicit—that Confession of Faith which forms part of the Revolution Settlement, and which is embodied in the national Treaty of Union, so often the subject of reference. Again I quote the word as recorded in the statute-book—'Synods and Councils are to handle and conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical; and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs, which concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the Civil Magistrate.'

"Can it be justly denied that the patron's right pertains to the civil jurisdiction, or that the Assembly, in passing the Veto Act, has intermeddled with civil affairs otherwise than by way of humble petition and advice?"

He proceeded to remind them that they had pleaded before the Court of Session and the House of Lords, and only "refused to obey the compulsion of an adverse decision." Moreover, the Church had inflicted the severities of her discipline, as in the case of the Strathbogie Ministers, on persons whose only crime had been obedience to the declared law of the land.

"A Church established by law cannot quarrel with the Courts of Law and long retain its respect for the authority of Parliament.

"The statute-law is but the voice of the Legislature, the final declaration of its will. The Civil Court is the expositor of its intentions, the instrument whereby its purpose is effected. If the statute of Anne were repealed to-morrow, and another law substituted in its place, disputed questions would arise, and the new statute in its turn, like every other statute—those included on which the establishment of the Church of Scotland rests—could only be enforced by the jurisdiction and decrees of those civil tribunals which are objects of jealousy to the Assembly, and whose judgments are presented as encroachments on spiritual power."

In resisting the abolition of patronage, the Government believed that they were maintaining a right conducive to the welfare and stability of the Church itself, a "bond of amity which intimately connected the Church of Scotland with the head of the State."

The proposal of a transfer of the right of patrons to the people is indeed specious and attractive; but, whatever might be proposed or intended, there is too much reason to apprehend that in no long time the whole power would fall into the hands of the Church itself,—a consummation which you will probably think with me would be no less injurious to religion than dangerous to the State.

Sir James Graham then entered into an analysis of the existing law, to show that the Church possessed ample power to prevent the admission of improper candidates. "The choice of a patron is now limited to licentiates, who derive their right of preaching from the will of the Church, who are subjected to long training under ecclesiastical discipline, and who undergo the most strict examination before the license to preach is granted.

The power of rejecting candidates for this license is absolute in the Church.

But, even after this ordeal, the presentation of the patron only opens the way to a second examination.

The licentiate, when presented, is taken on trials by the Presbytery; his qualifications are tested; if he be not fit and suitable to the congregation, objections are stated; reasons are heard, of which the Presbytery alone may judge; and, although presentation is a civil right, examination belongs exclusively to the Church Court.

It is open to the Presbytery, acting as judges, with the sense of their moral responsibility attaching on them, either to give effect to objections on cause shown, or to overrule them, making in both cases a judicial deliverance.

Admission also is an ecclesiastical act.

The Church Court alone can create the pastoral relation between the presentee and his parish; or dissolve it, when it has been created.

The license, then, which precedes presentation, is in the power of the Church; the examination and admission which follow it, and without which presentation is ineffectual, are fully conceded to the Church; and, unless it be contended that patronage itself must be either directly or indirectly abolished, the matter in dispute is reduced to narrow limits."

He then pointed out that, but for the obstacle of the illegal Veto Act, the respective rights of the patron to present, of the congregation to object, and of the Church Courts to hear, to judge, and to admit, or reject, would be clear and well-defined. In conclusion, he referred to the attempt made by Lord Aberdeen in a former Session of Parliament to compare the points in dispute by a declaratory statute, and the willingness of the Government to attempt legislation on the same principles, with the hopes of settling the existing differences, ending, however, with an emphatic avowal of the unalterable determination of the advisers of the Crown to uphold established rights against the claims of the memorialists. "The acts of the General Assembly, the Claim, Declaration, and Protest, the Address against Patronage, the Demand of the Repeal of the Statute of Anne, have unhappily diminished, so far, at least, as the Church is concerned, these reasonable hopes; and her Majesty's Ministers now understanding that nothing less than the total abro-

gation of the rights of the Crown and of other patrons will satisfy the Church, are bound with firmness to declare that they cannot advise her Majesty to consent to the grant of any such demand."

Such was the main substance and tenor of this important Declaration of Government, the interesting character of which will fully justify the copious extracts which have been given. As might have been anticipated, however, it failed in the then attitude and temper of the conflicting parties to pacify the feelings, or remove the objections of those to whom it was addressed, and the crisis of the apprehended disruption now approached by rapid steps.

One of the questions on which the two parties in the Assembly were much divided, and on which also the decision of the Law Courts had been appealed to, related to the legality of certain acts of the General Assembly under which a certain class of ministers commonly styled the *quoad sacra* ministers, being the incumbents of Parliamentary churches, chapels of ease, and other non-parochial places of worship, were admitted to the status and privileges of parochial ministers. On the 20th January the Judges of the Court of Session announced their decisions in the Stewarton case which involved this question, delivering their opinions *seriatim*. Eight judges declared the law to be against the claim of the *quoad sacra* ministers, five pronounced in favour of its legality. Notwithstanding this decision of the Court, however, at a meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly on the 31st January, the *quoad sacra* ministers who had been members of the Com-

mission being then present, a motion by Dr. Cook to exclude them as disqualified by law from the deliberations of that body was overruled by a majority of ninety-two votes. Dr. Cook and the minority, protesting against the illegal constitution of the Court, thereupon retired from the meeting. Dr. Candlish then moved a series of resolutions, by which the propositions of Sir James Graham's letter were controverted, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament on the subject of the Non-intrusion claims. This petition was presented by Mr. Fox Maule in the House of Commons on the 7th March, when that gentleman moved for a Committee of the whole House to take the petition into consideration. This Motion led to a long debate, terminating in its rejection by 211 to 76. On that occasion Sir Robert Peel, after enforcing the views developed in Sir James Graham's letter, expressed himself in these emphatic terms:—"Should her Majesty's Government think it necessary to legislate on this question, their measure would be based on the view developed in the communication made by my right honourable friend near me (Sir J. Graham). I wish most earnestly that the impediments to the Veto Act were removed; but I do not see at present any prospect of making a satisfactory settlement of that question. My belief is, that there is abroad, both in this country, in Scotland, and in other countries, after a long series of religious contentions and neglect of the duties of religion, a spirit founded upon just views in connexion with these subjects. But I hope that in effecting this object

an attempt will not be made to establish a spiritual or ecclesiastical supremacy above the other tribunals of the country; and that, in conjunction with an increased attention to the duties of religion, the laws of the country will be maintained. If the House of Commons is prepared to depart from those principles upon which the Reformation was founded, and which principles are essential to the maintenance of the civil and religious liberties of the country, whether it proceeds from the Church of Rome or from the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, nothing but evil would result; the greatest evil of which would be the establishment of religious domination, which would alike endanger the religion of the country and the civil rights of man."

Great preparations were now made in Scotland for the secession of the Non-intrusionists from the Church. Members of that body perambulated the country, giving lectures, and canvassing for support for the "Free Presbyterian Church." The project, in which the celebrated Dr. Chalmers took the lead, was to collect by subscriptions a general fund to be distributed in allowances for the several Churches and their Ministers. Great efforts were made to stimulate the liberality of the people in the promotion of this object and with considerable success. On the 20th March the Special Commission met and recorded a minute, reasserting the reasonable nature of the Church's claims. This document stated that the Church had always recognized the right of the State to fix the conditions of their connexion. She believed, however, that Non-intrusion was a fundamental prin-

ciple ; she had asked for the protection of Parliament, and her claim had been conclusively rejected.

“ In these circumstances, the Special Commission deem it incumbent upon them to announce to the Church and country, as they now do with the utmost pain and sorrow, that the decisive rejection of the Church’s claims by the Government and by Parliament appears to them conclusive of the present struggle, and that, in the judgment of the Commission, nothing remains but to make immediate preparation for the new state of things, which the Church must, as far as they can see, contemplate as inevitable. It is true that the Special Commission have no power to bring the momentous question to a final close, but must report their proceedings to the General Assembly. They feel it, however, to be their duty, in so unprecedented a crisis, and considering the urgent necessity of preparing for the event which must be anticipated as then likely to occur, to give forth now their deliberate judgment in regard to it, and to warn the Church and people of Scotland, that, so far as the Commission can see, no course will be left for the Assembly, or for those who hold sacred the principles now at issue, to adopt, but to relinquish the benefits of the Establishment.”

A public meeting was held next day, over which Mr. Fox Maule presided. The Chairman declared that they had now the final answer of Parliament, the time for advocacy was passed, and he came there to associate himself with them in the great cause of civil and religious liberty. Dr. Candlish delivered an energetic speech, declaring that nothing was left for

them but to make vigorous and systematic preparations for the institution of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and said, “ whether with or without the Queen’s Commission, they would have a Free Assembly in May. God grant, that immediately thereafter we may be able to show what the free Gospel is which a free Assembly are prepared to give forth. We shall, indeed, cultivate our own districts ; we shall have stated congregations, with stated elders and ministers ; but we shall have our tours of preaching too—our visits to all corners of the land ; and I believe that yet, by God’s blessing on our free and faithful preachings, in the highways and hedges, in barns and stables, in sawpits and tents, we shall yet regenerate Scotland, and have multitudes of those who are now perishing for lack of knowledge to listen to the glad tidings of salvation. Oh ! this will be a blessed reward for all our agitation.” Other animated speeches were delivered, breathing a similar spirit of enthusiasm.”

The election of Commissioners to the General Assembly was now looked to with much interest. Several of the Presbyteries, obeying the decision of the Court of Sessions in the Stewarton case, rejected the *quoad sacra* candidates, and an expectation gained ground that the “ Moderates” as they were called, would be found in a majority. The Marquess of Bute was nominated by the Crown High Commissioner. The Marquess of Breadalbane, who had for some time lent his countenance to the Non-intrusion party, was applied to by a member of that body to allow himself to be named one of the provisional trustees in whom

the property of the intended new kirks was to be vested. That nobleman, however, declined to accede to the proposal of a precipitate separation, stating his intention to wait at least till the Legislature had definitively declined to provide a remedy for the existing difficulties. When, however, theseession afterwards took place, Lord Breadalbane formally announced his determination to become a member of the free Church. The 18th May, a day which will always be memorable in the annals of the Scottish Church, was appointed for the opening of the General Assembly. After the usual ceremonial of the Commissioner's levee, procession, and sermon in the High Church, the members of the Assembly proceeded to St. Andrew's Church, where their sittings are held. The Non-intrusion members as they entered, were greeted with applause from the crowded gallery. Dr. Welsh, the Moderator of the former Assembly, took the chair. He commenced with prayer, and then instead of proceeding to make up the roll, he with a few words of introduction, read a protest signed by the ministers and elders composing the Non-intrusionist portion of the Assembly. The document is of considerable length, but as the basis of so memorable a secession it is too important to be either omitted or curtailed. It was in these terms :

"We, the undersigned ministers and elders chosen as commissioners to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, indicted to meet this day, but precluded from holding the said Assembly by reason of the circumstances" herein-after set forth, in consequence of which a Free Assembly of the

Church of Scotland, in accordance with the laws and constitution of the said Church, cannot at this time be holden—considering that the Legislature, by their rejection of the claims of right adopted by the last General Assembly of the said Church, and their refusal to give redress and protection against the jurisdiction assumed, and the coercion of late repeatedly attempted to be exercised over the Courts of the Church, in matters spiritual, by the Civil Courts, have recognised and fixed the conditions of the Church Establishment as henceforward to subsist in Scotland, to be such as these have been pronounced and declared by the said Civil Courts in their several recent decisions, in regard to matters spiritual and ecclesiastical whereby it has been, *inter alia*, declared—

"1. That the Courts of the Church as now established, and members thereof, are liable to be coerced by the Civil Courts in the exercise of their spiritual functions, and in particular in their admission to the office of the holy ministry, and the constitution of the pastoral relation, and that they are subject to be compelled to intrude ministers on reclaiming congregations in opposition to the fundamental principles of the Church and their views of the Word of God and to the liberties of Christ's people.

"2. That the said Civil Courts have power to interfere with and interdict the preaching of the Gospel and administration of ordinances as authorised and enjoined by the Church Courts of the Establishment.

"3. That the said Civil Courts have power to suspend spiritual censures pronounced by the Church Courts of the Establishment

against ministers and probationers of the Church, and to interdict their execution as to spiritual effects, functions, and privileges.

"4. That the said Civil Courts have power to reduce and set aside the sentences of the Church Courts of the Establishment, deposing ministers from the office of the holy ministry, and depriving probationers of their license to preach the Gospel, with reference to the spiritual status, functions, and privileges of such ministers and probationers, restoring them to the spiritual office and status of which the Church Courts have deprived them.

"5. That the said Civil Courts have power to determine on the right to sit as members of the supreme and other judicatories of the Church by law established, and to issue interdicts against sitting and voting therein, irrespective of the judgment and determination of the said judicatories.

"6. That the said Civil Courts have power to supersede the majority of a Church Court of the Establishment in regard to the exercise of its spiritual functions as a Church Court, and to authorise the minority to exercise the said functions, in opposition to the Court itself, and to the superior judicatories of the Establishment.

"7. That the said Civil Courts have power to stay processes of discipline pending before Courts of the Church by law established, and to interdict such Courts from proceeding therein.

"8. That no pastor of a congregation can be admitted into the Church Courts of the Establishment, and allowed to rule, as well as to teach, agreeable to the institution of the office by the Head of

the Church, nor to sit in any of the judicatories of the Church inferior or supreme; and that no additional provision can be made for the exercise of spiritual discipline among members of the Church, though not affecting any patrimonial interests, and no alteration introduced in the state of pastoral superintendence and spiritual discipline in any parish, without the coercion of a Civil Court.

"All which jurisdiction and power on the part of the said Civil Courts severally above specified, whatever proceeding may have given occasion to its exercise, is, in our opinion, in itself inconsistent with Christian liberty, and with the authority which the Head of the Church hath conferred on the Church alone.

"And further, considering that a General Assembly, composed, in accordance with the laws and fundamental principles of the Church, in part of commissioners themselves admitted without the sanction of the Civil Court, or chosen by Presbyteries, composed in part of members not having that sanction, cannot be constituted as an assembly of the Establishment without disregarding the law and the legal conditions of the same as now fixed and declared:

"And further, considering that such commissioners as aforesaid would, as members of an assembly of the Establishment, be liable to be interdicted from exercising their functions, and to be subjected to civil coercion at the instance of any individual having interest who might apply to the Civil Courts for that purpose:

"And considering further, that civil coercion has already been in divers instances applied for and used, whereby certain commission-

ers returned to the Assembly this day appointed to have been holden have been interdicted from claiming their seats and from sitting and voting therein, and certain Presbyteries have been by interdicts directed against the members prevented from freely choosing commissioners to the said Assembly; whereby the freedom of such Assembly, and the liberty of election thereto, has been forcibly obstructed and taken away:

“And further considering, that in these circumstances, a Free Assembly of the Church of Scotland by law established cannot at this time be holden, and that any Assembly in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Church cannot be constituted in connexion with the State without violating the conditions which must now, since the rejection by the Legislature of the Church’s claim of right, be held to be the conditions of the Establishment:

“And considering that while heretofore, as members of Church-judicatories, ratified by law and recognised by the constitution of the kingdom, we held ourselves entitled and bound to exercise and maintain the jurisdiction vested in those judicatories with the sanction of the constitution, notwithstanding the decrees as to matters spiritual and ecclesiastical of the Civil Courts, because we could not see that the State had required submission thereto as a condition of the Establishment, but, on the contrary, were satisfied that the State, by the acts of the Parliament of Scotland, for ever and unalterably secured to this nation by the Treaty of Union, had repudiated any power in the Civil Courts to pronounce such decrees, we are now constrained to ac-

knowledge it to be the mind and will of the State, as recently declared, that such submission should and does form a condition of the Establishment, and of the possession of the benefits thereof; and that as we cannot without committing what we believe to be sin, in opposition to God’s law, in disregard of the honour and authority of Christ’s crown, and in violation of our own solemn vows, comply with this condition, we, cannot in conscience continue connected with and retain the benefits of the Establishment to which such condition is attached:

“We, therefore, the Ministers and Elders aforesaid, on this the first occasion since the rejection by the Legislature of the Church’s claim of right, when the commissioners chosen from throughout the bounds of the Church to the General Assembly appointed to have been this day holden are convened together, do protest, that the conditions aforesaid, while we deem them contrary to and subversive of the settlement of Church government effected at the Revolution and solemnly guaranteed by the Act of Security and Treaty of Union, are also at variance with God’s Word, in opposition to the doctrines and fundamental principles of the Church of Scotland, inconsistent with the freedom essential to the right constitution of a Church of Christ, and incompatible with the government which He as the Head of his Church hath therein appointed distinct from the Civil Magistrate.

“And we further protest, that any assembly constituted in submission to the conditions now declared to be law, and under the civil coercion which has been brought to bear on the election of

commissioners to the Assembly this day appointed to have been holden, and on the commissioners chosen thereto, is not and shall not be deemed a free and lawful assembly of the Church of Scotland according to the original and fundamental principles thereof; and that the Claim, Declaration, and Protest of the General Assembly which convened at Edinburgh in May, 1842, as the act of a free and lawful assembly of the said Church, shall be holden as setting forth the true constitution of the said Church; and that the said claim, along with the laws of the Church now subsisting, shall in nowise be affected by whatsoever acts and proceedings of any Assembly constituted under the conditions now declared to be the law, and in submission to the coercion now imposed on the Establishment.

“And finally, while firmly asserting the right and duty of the Civil Magistrate to maintain and support an establishment of religion in accordance with God’s Word, and reserving to ourselves and our successors to strive by all lawful means, as opportunity shall in God’s good providence be offered to secure the performance of this duty agreeably to the Scriptures, and in implement of the Statutes of the kingdom of Scotland and the obligation of the Treaty of Union as understood by us and our ancestors, but acknowledging that we do not hold ourselves at liberty to retain the benefits of the Establishment while we cannot comply with the conditions now to be deemed thereto attached—we protest, that in the circumstances in which we are placed, it is and shall be lawful for us, and such other commissioners chosen to the

Assembly appointed to have been this day holden as may concur with us, to withdraw to a separate place of meeting, for the purpose of taking steps for ourselves and all who adhere to us—maintaining with us the Confession of Faith and standards of the Church of Scotland, as heretofore understood—for separating in an orderly way from the Establishment; and thereupon adopting such a measure as may be competent to us, in humble dependence on God’s grace and the aid of the Holy Spirit, for the advancement of His glory, the extension of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, and the administration of the affairs of Christ’s house, according to his Holy Word; and we do now withdraw accordingly, humbly and solemnly acknowledging the hand of the Lord in the things which have come upon us, because of our manifold sins and the sins of this Church and Nation; but at the same time with an assured conviction that we are not responsible for any consequences that may follow from this our enforced separation from an Establishment which we loved and prized, through interference with conscience, the dishonour done to Christ’s crown, and the rejection of his sole and supreme authority as King in his Church.”

Having read this Protest, at length, Dr. Welsh and his party immediately left the hall. They retired leisurely, and without any noise or demonstration on the part of the audience. Principal Macfarlane was then chosen Moderator of the Assembly, and the Queen’s letter was read, constituting the Marquess of Bute High Commissioner. It recommended some important matters to the considera-

tion of the Assembly, adverted to some of the pending questions, and enjoined the members to bear in mind, that "unity in the Church is the bond of peace, but that schism and its pernicious effects may tend seriously to endanger that religious establishment from which Scotland had derived inestimable benefits."

The members who seceded from the General Assembly on the 18th, 169 in number, including lay elders, and *quoad sacra* ministers, issued from St. Andrew's Church, and were received by the populace with cheers mixed with a few hisses, while handkerchiefs were waved from the house-windows. They went in procession, four abreast—the spectators on the route cheering and sometimes hissing—to a hall at Canon-mills, where their arrival was anxiously expected by about 300 ministers, not members of the Assembly, and a crowded auditory. The New Secession constituted themselves the "Free Presbyterian Church," appointing as their Moderator Dr. Chalmers, "on whom," said Dr. Welsh, "the eyes of every individual in that assembly—the eyes of the whole Church and country—the eyes of all Christendom—were directed." Dr. Chalmers delivered an eloquent speech, in which he said that they hoped henceforward to prosecute their labours in peace, on the ground of British toleration. He carefully, however, repudiated the title of "Voluntaries"—they were neither Voluntaries nor Anarchists; they quitted a vitiated Establishment, but would rejoice in returning to a pure one; they were advocates of a national recognition and support of religion.

A Committee was appointed to

consider the best means of completing the separation from the Establishment, and to prepare an address to the Queen, setting forth their reasons. A Provisional Committee was entrusted with a variety of other arrangements, and a resolution was passed, inviting all the deacons, elders, probationers, and divinity students, to meet the Succession Assembly next day.

On the 19th, the Secession Assembly received the deputation from the Irish Presbyterian Church, which had been commissioned to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, but held the body of Seceders to answer that description. In reciprocating courtesies with the deputation, the Moderator remarked, that the Irish Presbyterian Church, with the help of the Regium Donum, presented an example of the best of all ecclesiastical systems—a clergy paid by the State and chosen by the people.

Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, moved a resolution inviting the concurrence of the elders, deacons, probationers, and students of divinity, who had been requested to be present at that meeting, in following out the separation from the Establishment. A Memorial was presented from 210 probationers, (preachers licensed but not ordained), declaring their concurrence. Dr. Welsh stated, that in the Divinity Hall of Edinburgh University, there were ninety-three adhering students, out of 120. Sir David Brewster said, that a majority of the Divinity Students in St. Andrew's University were in favour of the views of "the Church"—that is, the New Secession, and Dr. Candlish declared that nearly four-fifths of

the Divinity Students in Glasgow University were on their side.

On the 20th, the hall was graced by the presence of the Marchioness of Breadalbane and Lady Hannah Thorp, who were accompanied by Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, M.P., and were received by the meeting standing and loudly cheering. Reports were received from different sections of the Provisional Committee. That of the Building Section, through their chairman, said that a primary object was to build Churches with as little delay and at as moderate cost as possible. They regretted that "great proprietors refused to grant the smallest portion of ground." There were, however, modes of obviating this difficulty. Large tents might be provided, and might be carried without difficulty from place to place. In some places an old vessel could be obtained, and anchored along the shore for the reception of worshippers.

Dr. Chalmers produced the Report of the Financial Section; it stated that for the Building Fund there had been collected 150,341*l.*; for the Sustentation Fund, 72,687*l.* total 223,028*l.* He afterwards announced that 3,000*l.* had been added to the Building Fund, and 1000*l.* to the Sustentation Fund, since the previous day. It was afterwards stated that the Marchioness of Breadalbane had contributed 1,000*l.* towards the Free Presbyterian Fund.

Another Section reported on the commemoration of the Bricatory of the Westminster Assembly, which had previously been contemplated by the General Assembly. It was recommended that a Committee be appointed to correspond with other Churches adhering to

the Westminster Standards, to make arrangements for a commemorative meeting. Those Churches were to comprise the Seceders and the Presbyterians of England, Canada, and the United States, not excluding other Churches. In making this Report, Dr. Candlish intimated a wish that Edinburgh should be regarded as the capital of Presbyterianism, and be the scene of the meeting.

The following day, being Sunday, was one of unusual bustle and excitement on all sides. Besides the regular services of the day, there was a prayer-meeting at St. Andrew's Church, which the Lord High Commissioner attended, with his suite, and the Church would not contain the crowds which sought admission. Dr. Chalmers preached in the evening at the Hall of the New Secession, and here, too, the building was insufficient to contain the multitude. A new Church, the first of the Free Presbyterian Churches, which had been built in six weeks, was opened for the first time, and Dr. Candlish and Dr. Macfarlane preached there to crowded congregations.

The General Assembly, consisting of the members who adhered to the Establishment, met on the 22nd, and transacted some important business. Lord Belhaven, having called attention to the Queen's letter, moved the following resolutions:

"That it is the opinion of this house, that the Act of Assembly of 1834, on the subject of Calls, [the Veto Act,] should be rescinded: and that instructions be given to the Presbyteries of the Church to that effect.

"That the Act of Assembly of 1834-5, by which ministers of chapels of ease, &c. became mem-

bers of this Court be rescinded. At the same time, this house, deeply impressed with the vast benefit thus obtained for the people of this country by the extension of the blessings of religious instruction by means of the services of *quoad sacra* ministers, and feeling most anxious that these great and useful services should be secured to the country on a proper and permanent basis, desire to express a sincere hope that measures will be taken to have the unendowed districts created legally and properly into parishes, and endowments granted to their ministers; and that a Select Committee be appointed to draw up a loyal and dutiful address to the Queen, praying that she would be graciously pleased to take the same into her most favourable consideration."

After some discussion and amendments moved, the former resolutions were unanimously affirmed, the consideration of the second being deferred. The subject of the deposition of the Strathbogie Ministers, who had been deposed by the sentences of the General Assembly, was last entertained, and after a good deal of debate, the following resolution, moved by Dr. Hill, was carried by a large majority. "That whereas there are upon the records of this House sentences passed in the years 1840 and 1841, against the Reverend Mr. Cowie and others, ministers of Strathbogie; and whereas the said sentences were unjust, and were passed by the General Assembly in excess of jurisdiction; the General Assembly do therefore rescind the same, declaring them to be *ab initio* null and void; and declaring further, that the said Reverend W. Cowie and others are Mi-

nisters of the Church of Scotland, and entitled to all the rights and privileges belonging to them as such, as if the said sentences had never been pronounced; ratify their proceedings as members of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, and sustain the commissions in favour of Mr. Cowie and Mr. Thomson."

On a following day, the repeal of the acts whereby the *quoad sacra* Ministers were admitted to sit in Church Courts came under discussion.

Lord Belhaven again moved the resolution which he had before proposed, which was affirmed.

Thus the three points which had occasioned so much controversy were definitively disposed of, and the steps by which the Non-intrusion party had most signally transgressed the limits of the law were revoked by the orthodox remnant of the Assembly.

The next step was to declare the exclusion of seceding members from the offices and emoluments of the Church. Dr. Cook moved a resolution affirming that the Ministers who had signed the protest read on the 18th had ceased to be members of the Church, and were disqualified from receiving any presentation, parochial appointment, or other spiritual charge, until reponed by competent ecclesiastical judicatories: declaring the subscribing elders no longer elders of the Church; and instructing the Presbyteries to make a similar declaration respecting any other seceders, and take steps for filling vacant offices.

The motion was affirmed, and the House having joined in prayer, the churches and chapels of the ministers who had seceded were,

by a solemn deed of the Assembly, pronounced vacant.

Meanwhile the seceders were as actively engaged in renouncing the communion of the Establishment as the General Assembly in undoing their Acts, and decreeing the process of their deprivation. At a general meeting in Dr. Candlish's new church, on the 22nd, Dr. Macfarlane produced the Report of the Committee, on the separation from the State. He moved the following resolution incorporating the recommendations of the report :—"That the Assembly approve of the report following out the Claim, Declaration, and Protest, adopted by the General Assembly, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1842, and the Protest made on Thursday last, at the meeting of the Commissioners chosen to the Assembly appointed to have been that day holden ; and upon the ground therein set forth, do now for themselves, and all who adhere to them, separate from the Establishment : protesting that, in doctrine, polity, and discipline, they truly represent the Church of their fathers, whose testimony on behalf of the Crown rights of their Redeemer, as King of Zion and Prince of the kings of the earth, they firmly purpose at all hazards, and at whatever sacrifice, still to maintain : and protesting that henceforward they are not and shall not be subject in any respect, to the Ecclesiastical Judicatories presently established by law in Scotland ; but that they are and shall be free to perform their functions as pastors and elders towards their respective congregations, or such portion thereof as shall adhere to them, and to exercise government and discipline in their several judicatories, sepa-

rate from the Establishment, according to the Word of God, and agreeably to the true and original principles of the Church of Scotland, and to the standards thereof, as heretofore understood : and that the Committee be reappointed with instructions to prepare the draft of an act and deed to be adopted and subscribed at as early a period as possible during the subsequent sittings of this Assembly, renouncing and demitting the status, rights, and privileges held by virtue of the Establishment ; the said draft to be reported to the Assembly at the forenoon sederunt to-morrow."

This resolution met with the cordial approbation of the meeting, and was carried by acclamation. The next day the Act of Separation was produced. It solemnly renounced for its subscribers the status, privileges, and emoluments derived from the Establishment, reserving to Ministers, however, the right to act as pastors of particular congregations or portions thereof adhering to them, with the rights and benefits accruing from the Ministers' Widows' Fund. It contained also the order that the Act of Separation should be transmitted to the Moderator of the "Ecclesiastical Judicatory by Law Established" (so denominating the General Assembly). The signing of the document occupied four hours, being preceded and followed by prayer. The Act of Separation was then transmitted to the General Assembly.

After this proceeding, deputations were received from the London Lay Union, and the English Presbyterian Synod. Deputations from the Original Secession Synod and other religious bodies were

admitted at subsequent meetings. The prospects and financial arrangements of the new Church were afterwards discussed, and various propositions made for raising the necessary funds. Some liberal benefactions were announced and sanguine anticipations were formed of the acquisition of the means required for building and endowing churches. Committees were appointed to whom the consideration of plans for the election of Ministers, and other details of ecclesiastical organization, were referred. An Address to the Queen was moved and adopted, expressing attachment to the Sovereign, and referring for reasons of secession to the previous documents. In this Address, the Seceders called themselves the "Free Protestant Church of Scotland." It was agreed that the Assembly should have another sitting at Glasgow on the 17th October, and with a long address Dr. Chalmers dissolved the Assembly in the name of Christ.

The General Assembly, after transacting a great deal of business, consequent on the secession, and rescinding a great many acts of the former Non-Intrusion Majority, was also dissolved by the Lord High Commissioner on the 29th, having first adopted a pastoral address on the State of the Establishment to be read from the pulpits of all the churches. Thus was consummated one of the most remarkable ecclesiastical revolutions on record, the consequences of which must be extensively and permanently felt throughout Scotland. The Church to which the population of that country had for a long course of years appeared so steadfastly and unitedly attached, by the developement of some latent

principle of disruption was suddenly rent asunder, and its members split into adverse and irreconcilable sections. The schism was one of the most vital and dangerous kind. It was not the withdrawal of a few individuals on some punctilious scruple, or the loss of a small section of the Church whose uncomplying or restless spirit had contributed more uneasiness than strength to her system. Such has been the character of other secessions, from which no dangerous shock has resulted to the relinquished Establishment. But the seceders in the present schism carried with them some of the best blood of the National Church; they left her not only shorn of a large portion of her numerical strength among all classes of the population, from the head of the house of Breadalbane down to the humble but zealous peasant, but also deprived her of a host of the most esteemed and valued names among her Ministers, including several of the highest reputation for learning, eloquence and piety. The proportion of those who seceded, as compared with the numbers who remained, will appear from the following statement; but the ranks of the separatists were afterwards swelled by the addition of a considerable number of ministers and others, who, from time to time, gave in their adhesion to the Free Church. Of those Ministers, however, who signed the protest, or were enrolled in the list of the Secession during the sitting of its first Assembly, the total number was 395, who were composed as follows:—

1. Parish ministers.	214
2. <i>Quoad sacra</i> ditto	144
3. Professors	3

4. Assistants and successors . . .	14
5. Ordained assistants, missionaries, and others having no cure . . .	20
In all . . .	395
The number of parish ministers in all is stated as . . .	947
Deducting from which the above . . .	214
There remain . . .	733
The number of ministers of Parliamentary churches and chapels of ease is about . . .	246
Deducting from which the above . . .	144
There remain . . .	102
Making together . . .	835

"It thus appears that there were 733 parish ministers, besides 102 ministers of chapels, who did not retire from the Establishment."

Of the *quoad sacra* class of ministers, therefore, the secessionists carried away a considerable majority, and out of the parochial incumbents so large a section, as to produce the evil effects of unsettlement and change in nearly one-fourth of the parishes of the kingdom, and to divide so many congregations before at unity into two rival and conflicting parties. Many persons at the time believed that the Establishment had now received a blow, from the effects of which it could never recover or stand again on a firm basis. Those, indeed, who were hostile on principle to the Presbyterian model proclaimed the rupture which had taken place as the necessary result of an unsound system, and the certain precursor of its downfall in Scotland. These predictions, however, were not yet to be fulfilled. The orthodox portion of the Church, notwithstanding the

violent and formidable shock which it underwent, and the strong popular enthusiasm excited in favour of its rival, still remained firm in its recognised legitimacy, in the strength of its old associations, and in the countenance and protection of the law. The substitution of new ministers in the place of those who had renounced their preferments, was carried on by the Government with firmness, and, with an exception presently to be mentioned, occasioned less embarrassment than might have been anticipated. We have stated at length, in the preceding chapter, the circumstances connected with the introduction of Lord Aberdeen's Bill for removing doubts relating to the appointment of Ministers. The Veto Act having been repealed, the Government fulfilled by this measure the pledge which they had given to provide some adequate security for the just and constitutional rights of the people in this respect. At the first quarterly meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly in August, when this measure was discussed, a resolution of cordial approval was passed by a large majority. Some cases afterwards arose to test its operation, in which the reasons urged by the objectors were held valid, and the presentees rejected.

The Free Church Seceders on the other hand, carried on with much vigour and energy the work which they had commenced. They sent their emissaries through the empire, collecting subscriptions, extending their numbers and connections, and courting the sympathy and alliance of other ecclesiastical communions with whom they were able to identify themselves by any common bond. Their

efforts in building churches, however, were thwarted in several quarters by the refusal of the landholders to allow them sites for the purpose. Several proprietors, among whom were some noblemen of great influence, thought proper to decline being parties to the propagation of what they probably deemed an unjustifiable and dangerous schism by affording any facilities to the Free Church. This opposition created much indignation and bitterness among that party, and the Duke of Sutherland, in particular, was the object of some fierce controversial attacks through the Non-intrusion organs. At the sitting of the General Assembly (so called) of the Free Church, in October, the conduct of the landowners who had refused sites was strongly reprobated and condemned. A correspondence subsequently took place, which was published in the newspapers between Mr. Fox Maule and the Duke of Sutherland, when that nobleman explained the grounds upon which he had adopted the line of conduct complained of. He considered that in point of fact the Established Church was the persecuted party, and that if he were to comply, he should be understood to give his countenance to its opponents. In cases where an absolute deficiency of religious accommodation existed, he would not oppose the erection of a building; but he should require an acknowledgment to be regularly made until such time as it should come to be properly under the Establishment.

In the course of the autumn of this year, some serious disturbances took place in Ross-shire, and elsewhere, in connection with the Free Church movement. The

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people alleging the refusal of the landowners to grant sites, in justification of their outbreak, took the law into their own hands, and attempted forcibly to resist the induction of some of the new ministers substituted for the seceders. Churches were barricaded, and the obnoxious presentees driven away and assailed with stones and other personal violence. At the settlement of a new minister at the parish of Resolis, in Cromarty, so formidable a mob assembled, taking possession of the Church, and making demonstrations of extreme violence, that a body of the coast guard were sent for, the Riot Act was read, and at last it became necessary to fire upon the mob. Fortunately, no injury was done by the discharge, but to avoid the necessity of endangering the lives of the people by a further using fire-arms, the civil authorities thought it prudent to retire, and the new minister was inducted in the inn. The next day a violent mob invaded the town of Cromarty, broke open the gaol, and rescued one of the persons captured in the preceding affray. Some serious hurts were received by those who resisted the rioters.

With the mention of these disgraceful proceedings, which formed, however, it is but just to say, an exception to the general demeanour of the people of Scotland during this momentous change in their domestic affairs, we shall close the brief account which has been given, of one of the most striking ecclesiastical revolutions of modern times.

REBECCA RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES.—A commotion of a very different kind in South Wales occupied a considerable share of public attention during this year. The coun-

try in which it took place has for a long series of years been remarkable for its passive tranquillity and contentment, and the extensive and serious disturbances which now agitated it were equally singular and unexpected. The rise and progress of the "Rebecca" riots will always be regarded as a curious chapter in the history of popular eruptions. The cause which provoked them appeared so insignificant, the guise and mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents so ludicrous and grotesque, and the success of the outbreak so rapid and complete that the feeling with which the Welsh movement was regarded in England was strangely confounded of incredulity, amusement, and apprehension. The grievance which stimulated the peasantry of this usually peaceful district to outrage and resistance was a local one; the heavy and vexatious tolls to which by the mismanagement and abuses of the turnpike system they were subjected. Galled by this burthen, to which they were rendered more sensitive than by their poverty and embarrassment, and being hopeless of obtaining any other assistance or relief, the people resolved to take the law into their own hands, and abate the source of so much annoyance and distress by the strong arm. These riotous proceedings commenced on the confines of Caermarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, where the first act of gate-breaking took place so long ago as the year 1839. The gates which were then destroyed were some particularly obnoxious to the people, who entertained doubts of the legality of their erection. They were broken down in open day, and with no attempt at concealment, by a mob of persons, rather, as it

appears, in a spirit of mischievous frolic than otherwise. The proposal to re-erect these gates on the part of the trustees was overruled by a large body of magistrates and gentlemen, many of whom qualified as trustees expressly for the occasion, and it has been stated that some electioneering objects were connected with the concession thus made to popular feelings. The decision, however, gave strength and encouragement to the discontented, and, no doubt, prepared the way for further violence. The gate-breakers had learned their power, and though they did not immediately renew the exercise of it, the lesson was not forgotten. In the early part of this year, the attack on turnpike gates recommenced under peculiar circumstances in the same district, upon a trust called the Whitland Trust. The crusade against toll-gates now commenced was characterised, however, by a more systematic and organised plan of hostility. The name which the insurgents adopted deserves, in the first place, to be noticed. The supposed head or chief of the anti-turnpike conspiracy was called "Rebecca," a name which was derived from a strange and preposterous application of a passage in the book of Genesis.* This captain of the gate-breakers, in the guise of a woman, always made her marches and attacks by night, and her conduct of the campaign manifested no small dexterity and address. A sudden blowing of horns and firing of guns announced the arrival of the assailants at the turnpike

* "And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her . . . 'let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them.'—GEN. xxiv. v. 60.

selected for attack. They were mounted on horseback, and generally appeared in considerable force. The leader of the party who gave the word of command, and directed the motions of those whom she called her daughters, was attired in a female dress of some description, wearing also a bonnet or head dress, which served the purpose of disguise. Her body-guard were dressed up in similar manner. Immediately on arriving at the gate, they commenced the business of the night, and proceeded to raze gate, posts, and toll-house, with an alacrity and perseverance which soon accomplished its object. They generally sawed off the gate-posts close to the ground, broke the gate to fragments, and pulled down the toll house to its foundation. To show that the abatement of the specific grievance was their only object, they commonly dealt very leniently with the toll-keeper, offering him, except in rare cases, no personal violence; and allowing him to remove his furniture and property, which they never attempted to destroy or plunder. The work was no sooner done than the mysterious assailants galloped off, firing their guns and blowing their horns as before. No trace or clue was to be found of the quarter whence they had come, or of the retreats to which they dispersed themselves; nor did anything in the outward appearance of the country by day, even while these nightly outrages were at their height, give sign of the extensive and compact organization which evidently subsisted among the population. The spirit which actuated the first assailants, and which crowned their efforts with success, soon spread to other dis-

tricts. It pervaded in no long time the counties of Pembroke and Caermarthen, from whence it gradually spread to Cardiganshire on one side, and to Radnorshire and Glamorganshire on the other. Brecknockshire, alone, of the South Welsh counties, enjoyed exemption from these disturbances. The destruction which the rioters effected in some of these districts, was most unsparing and extensive. There were at the time of the outbreak between 100 and 150 gates, including side-bars and chains, in the county of Caermarthen; of these no less than between seventy and eighty were destroyed, the toll-houses, as well as the gates and posts being in many cases razed to the ground: in some trusts not a single gate was left standing. In Pembroke-shire likewise, and in one of the divisions of Cardiganshire, the destruction was carried on in the same wholesale manner. The trustees at first re-erected some of the gates that had been broken down, but they were again as speedily demolished by the Rebeccaïtes: again they were rebuilt, and again they were levelled with the ground. The trustees were at length compelled to desist, and the roads were left free of toll. None of these counties except Glamorgan, possessed a paid constabulary, or any other force which could be of avail in checking the proceedings of the rioters; and the magistrates finding all local efforts unavailing, were obliged to appeal to Government for protection and support. On the other hand, the unchecked success of the insurgents was working its natural effect in beguiling them into further violations of the laws, and suggesting to their minds ulterior

objects, to which the same machinery that had triumphed over the turnpikes might be made applicable. They soon discovered that the impost of the tolls, though one of the most galling, was not the only one of their burthens for which relief was wanted: other topics of complaint were put forth, and Rebecca was appealed to for redress against divers inconvenient liabilities and unpopular enactments, which the people wished to get rid of. The operation of the Poor-law Amendment Act, the working of the new Tithe Law, the fees paid to magistrates' clerks in the administration of justice, and the quality of that administration itself, the increase of county rates—and last, not least, the alleged extortionate rents taken by the landowners for their farms, formed, together with some other items, a catalogue of grievances, for which the now excited Welshmen, in the confidence of their newly-acquired power, deemed themselves authorised to provide summary redress. Meetings were held in remote and secluded spots, attended chiefly by the small farmers, a race little above that of the common labourer in condition, but forming the bulk of the occupiers of land in South Wales—a thrifty, hard-working class of men, but almost entirely without education, and skilled only to obtain a scanty subsistence for their families, by a very indifferent and unimproved system of cultivation. At these rustic synods, where the proceedings were generally carried on in Welsh, the various matters which formed the subject of complaint, and which have been already stated, were discussed; and the plans to be adopted for carrying on the

warfare by which their ills were to be redressed, were also, doubtless, considered and matured.

One of the boldest steps ventured on by the insurgents, whose confidence was, of course, much increased by their uninterrupted success, was an entry which was made at mid-day into the town of Caermarthen, by a large body of persons, on the 10th of June. About noon, the rioters began to march into the town, through Water Street gate, which they had destroyed some time before. They were headed by a band. The leading body consisted of some thousands on foot; many of whom were Chartists and rabble of the town: a large number of women was among the crowd, and men bearing inflammatory placards. These were followed by a man in disguise to represent Miss Rebecca; some bearing brooms with which to sweep the foundations of the toll-houses and the workhouse, and the rear brought up by about 300 farmers on horseback. They paraded the town; passing the hall, and hooting the magistrates, and proceeded to the workhouse, which they attacked. They climbed over the high wall with which the building is surrounded, and then burst open the lodge-gates and porter's door; the horsemen rode into the yard, and surrounded the premises; and the rioters on foot soon forced an entrance into the building, and commenced their work of destruction. While the rioters were in the act of pulling down the inner doors and partitions of the Board-room and other parts of the premises, and pitching out the beds through the windows, the governor was ringing the alarm bell; and in the midst of the tumult arrived the military.

Representations of the excited state of the neighbourhood had been sent to the Home Office; and a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons had been ordered from Cardiff. An express from Caermarthen had met the Dragoons at four o'clock in the morning, just after they had passed through Neath, and were still thirty-one miles from their destination. They pushed on, riding the last fifteen miles in an hour and a half; two horses dying from fatigue as they entered the town. They were met by one of the magistrates, who led them to the workhouse, and read the Riot Act. The rioters were summoned to surrender; but they made an attempt to rush on the military. The Dragoons charged, using the flat of their swords, and soon put the rioters outside the wall to flight. Those within offered some resistance; and, for a few moments the edge of the sword was turned upon them, when they succumbed. Many escaped over the wall; but about a hundred were taken prisoners, and several horses were abandoned by their riders. The disturbance which menaced so seriously the safety of the town was thus happily put an end to, without any bloodshed or calamitous result.

As time advanced, however, the insurrection, which had at first been lightly thought of, and for which much allowance had been made, under the belief that the people had real grievances to complain of, assumed a more malignant and dangerous aspect. The farmers and peasantry, who in their impatience under the vexation of the tolls had commenced it, soon fell into the hands of ill-disposed and designing men, who

aggravated the excitement that prevailed, and availed themselves of the name and disguise of "Rebecca," for the purpose of carrying on their own evil and lawless purposes. Threatening letters were one of the means most freely resorted to; and great numbers, under the signature of "Rebecca," were sent about the country, conveying the most sanguinary menaces to those whose conduct had in any way given offence to the dastardly writers. Certain rules were laid down by conclaves of the disaffected, respecting the occupation of farms; and all who presumed to contravene the edicts of this invisible authority, were marked out and denounced as victims for the just vengeance of Rebecca. The more active magistrates also, as well as the tithe-owners and clergy, were made the especial objects of this cowardly system of intimidation. In some instances, the rioters proved that their threats were not without meaning. Guns were fired into the houses of persons who had fallen under the popular displeasure. Some had their property fired or otherwise injured; and a growing feeling of alarm and insecurity began to pervade the peaceable and well-disposed portion of the community. This feeling was further increased by a cold-blooded and shocking act of murder committed against a poor old woman, who kept a turnpike gate called the Hendy gate, on the confines of Glamorganshire and Caermarthenshire. A party of rioters came to attack the gate at which she lived, and one of the number, actuated by some motive which has not been distinctly accounted for, fired at her, and shot her dead. A coroner's inquest sat

on the body, and all the facts attending the revolting transaction were fully and clearly stated in evidence, but such was the excitement of feeling then prevailing in the neighbourhood, or such the influence of fear exercised over the minds of the jurymen who investigated the case, that they actually brought in a verdict "That the deceased died from suffusion of blood which produced suffocation, but from what cause is to the jurors unknown." This verdict, involving such glaring untruth and perversion of justice, excited strong feelings of disgust and reprobation in every honest mind.

By the continuance of these outrages, which threatened ere long to disorganise society, and render the tenure of life and property in Wales insecure, the Government were at length aroused to the necessity of adopting very vigorous measures for the enforcement and vindication of the law. A large body of troops was sent down to Wales, and a general officer of skill and experience appointed to the command of the disturbed districts. A strong body of the London police was at the same time sent down, to exercise their skill in ferreting out the actors in these lawless exploits, who had so long succeeded in eluding detection. The districts most infested by the Rebeccaïtes were closely occupied by parties of soldiers, some of whom were quartered at short intervals in the villages and hamlets wherein mischief was suspected to lurk, and in the neighbourhood of turnpike gates, which had previously been the objects of attack. It was not, however, the policy of the insurgents to place themselves in open collision with

the soldiers; but the clandestine and shifting mode of warfare which they had adopted with so much success, was but imperfectly counteracted by the presence of a military force. Under cover of the night, and with the advantages afforded by a knowledge of the country and the sympathy of the population, they could sweep down a gate, which was but the work of a few minutes, with very little risk of interruption or discovery. The presence of the soldiers and police, however, if it could not entirely put an end to the attacks on the turnpikes, prevented the disaffected from proceeding to further stages of violence, and checked the growth of a conspiracy which might otherwise have gone to the full length of open rebellion. From this and various other causes, the spirit of disturbance in Wales began, about the latter end of the summer, to decline. The most obnoxious of the turnpike gates had been swept away, and on some of the trusts, the trustees had announced their determination not to re-erect those which were most complained of as oppressive. Some of the more active leaders of the riots, also, had been captured, in an affray with the county police, on the borders of Glamorganshire, and the terrors of a Special Commission impended over the principality. On the other hand, a prospect of the redress of those hardships which had formed the theme of so much complaint, was held out to the people, by the appointment of a Government Commission of Inquiry, which was sent down in October to South Wales, to examine into the operation of the Turnpike Laws, and other alleged grievances of the

country. Under the conjoint influence of the hopes and fears thus produced, the disturbed districts gradually became more tranquil, and the exploits of the Rebeccaïtes became less and less frequent. The gentlemen to whom the duty of investigating the causes of disturbance was entrusted, were Mr. Frankland Lewis, late one of the Poor Law Commissioners, Mr. Clive, M.P. for the division of Shropshire, and Mr. Cripps, M.P. for Cirencester. For many weeks the inquiry proceeded in different parts of the country, and the middle and lower classes seem to have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded of making known the alleged evils of their condition. If we may judge from the published Report of the Commissioners, poverty and the hardness of the times had much more to do with the outbreak than any other specific cause, although there seems every reason to believe that the operation of the Turnpike Laws—a bad system in itself, and subject to great uncertainty and mismanagement in its operation—was the proximate and provoking cause, that stirred up the malcontents to take the law into their

own hands. During the period of depression which we have so often had occasion to refer to, as affecting every part of the empire with its influence, and throwing every branch of trade into comparative stagnation, the inhabitants of the Principality had not escaped—added to which, the effect of two or three bad harvests in succession, had thrown the farmers, whose capital is usually very small, into arrear, and rendered them unable to bear up under burthens which, in prosperous times, had been borne without murmur. As, however, it appears to have been clearly proved that the Turnpike Laws as administered in Wales, did afford a real and substantial ground of complaint, it may be hoped, that some good at least may be found to have arisen from the inquiry to which this singular commotion gave rise; and that a legislative cure having been applied to the admitted evils of the system, the lawless feats of Rebecca and her daughters may become matter of tradition, and never again be revived to disturb the peace, or stain the character of South Wales.

CHAPTER X.

FRANCE.—*State of Public Opinion in France—Addresses of Congratulation to Louis Philippe—Opening of the French Chambers—Royal Speech—Appointment of Committees to draw up Addresses in Answer to Speech from the Throne—Address from the Chamber of Peers—Debate upon the Address in that Chamber—Speeches of M. de Boissy, M. D'Alton Shee, Baron C. Dupin, Marquis de Dreux Brezè, M. Guizot, and M. Villemain—Debate on the separate paragraphs of the Address—Speeches of the Marquis de Turgot, the Prince of Moskowa, M. Guizot, Duc de Broglie, Count Beugnot, and Baron Dupin—Address carried by a large Majority—Reply of the King—Debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies—Paragraph relating to Right of Search—Speeches of M. de Beaumont, M. de Carné, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. de Tocqueville—Debate on the separate Paragraphs—Speeches of M. David and M. Guizot—Discussion respecting Syria—Defeat of Ministers—Discussion respecting Right of Search—Speeches of M. Guizot and Marshal Soult—The Address is carried—Spirited conduct of M. Guizot and his Colleagues on the Question of Right of Search—Debate on Secret Service Fund Bill—Speeches of M. de Lamartine and M. Guizot—Majority for Ministers—Rejection of a projet de loi to Repeal the Laws of September—Report of Commissioners appointed to Inquire into mode of Emancipating Slaves in French West Indian Colonies—Important Debate in Chamber of Deputies respecting Beet-root Sugar—Speeches of M. Mermilliod, M. Jollivet, M. Cunin Gridaine, and others—Successful Amendment of M. Passy—Amended Measure carried—Speech in Chamber of Peers by M. Guizot respecting Foreign Relations of France—Close of Session of French Chambers—Marriage of Prince de Joinville—Visit of Queen Victoria to Louis Philippe at Tréport in France—Opening of next Session of the French Chambers—Speech from the Throne.*

THE history of France this year does not present features of such general interest as those which have occupied the pages of our late volumes. But this is a satisfactory state of things, So long as the attitude of France was such as to threaten the peace

of Europe, and her population was burning with desire to be involved in a war with England, the events that happened in that country were matters of deep interest to the British nation, for none could tell how soon or on what protest the angry feelings of our versatile

neighbours would impel them headlong into a conflict with ourselves. Happily this danger seems to have passed away—and although we wish that we could see less suspicion and jealousy of our intentions entertained by France, and a more cordial expression of good will manifested by her orators and writers, who profess to guide public opinion, yet we gladly recognize an improved tone of feeling, and for this we think that the nation is indebted to the admirable government of which M. Guizot is the virtual head. He is the statesman who boldly stood forward to oppose the torrent of declamation and abuse poured forth against Great Britain on the occasion of the final settlement of the Eastern question, and he was not afraid to avow himself the advocate of an alliance with England at a time when M. Thiers and his party exerted themselves to the utmost to make the name of our country hateful to France, as a byeword for treachery and ambitious aggrandizement. M. Guizot dared to brave the odium of having his administration called *le Ministère de l'Étranger*, and had to endure all the unpopularity, which in France especially, attends a minister who is suspected of being little sensitive on the subject of national honour. The happy results of his pacific policy are seen in the general aspect of the country. France no longer arms her population for a doubtful struggle, but devotes her energies to the development of her great natural resources, and the history of the year is for the most part a narrative of measures for the improvement of her national condition, which do not possess such exciting interest for the general reader, as

the events which we have had lately to record.

On New-year's day, Louis Philippe received the usual addresses of congratulation from the various public bodies. The addresses and his replies were almost exclusively occupied by allusions to the death of the Duke of Orleans, The Count d'Appony, Ambassador from the Emperor of Austria, presented the Address of the Corps Diplomatique, and assured the King of the pacific disposition of Europe towards his government. He added—"Peace, which so fortunately subsists, and the maintenance of which is the object of the endeavours of all the Cabinets, is consolidating itself by its very duration, for every day its blessings are better appreciated. May it continue to be the lot of Europe and France to enjoy it many years under the reign of your Majesty." The King replied—"I feel every confidence that Providence will continue to bless our common efforts to prevent the repose of the world from being disturbed, and to insure the maintenance of general peace by the continuation of the good harmony which so fortunately prevails among all the Powers."

On the 9th of January the King opened the French Chambers in person. He took his seat on the throne, and on each side of him sat the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier. The Queen was also present, and the reception of their Majesties was most cordial. The King read the following Speech :

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies—The affection and the sympathy of the French nation have sustained my courage. With the heart ever suffering from grief,

but full of confidence in your devotedness, in calling you myself together to resume the course of your labours, I wished to conclude to-day what my grief had compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your Session. You have already achieved much for the security and future prosperity of France; I thank you in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life the Almighty shall grant us.

"Thanks to the maintenance of public order and peace, the national prosperity, attested by the rapid increase in the public revenue, manifests itself beyond our most sanguine hopes. The solid empire of the laws is the best security for the well-being of all, as it is for the power of the state; and the conviction everywhere established that the laws will be religiously executed, renders less frequent the enforcement of their penalties. I congratulate myself on our having obtained these happy results.

"I feel confident that our prosperity will pursue its course without either interruption or obstacle. My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be pacific and amicable.

"The good harmony prevailing among the Powers has strengthened the repose of the East, and procured in Syria for the Christian population the establishment of an Administration conformable to their religious faith and their wishes.

"I deplore the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish Monarchy, my sole object has been to protect our legitimate in-

terests, to preserve for Queen Isabella the Second a faithful amity, and to testify for the rights of humanity that respect and protection which honour the name of France.

"By the occupation of the Marquesas Islands, I have secured to our navigators in those distant seas a protection and refuge of which the necessity had been long felt.

"Thanks to the perserving efforts of our brave army, our dominion in Algeria becomes everywhere stable and respected. The vigilance and regularity of the Administration will complete the work so gloriously prosecuted by the courage of our soldiers.

"I have opened with several States negotiations which will have the effect of imparting to our agriculture, our commerce, and manufactures, more active development, and to procure for our national interests additional facilities.

"Laws of finance and various bills intended to produce into our legislation and administration important improvements shall be immediately presented to you.

"Gentlemen, the world is at peace. France is free, active, and happy. My object has been, and ever shall be until my last breath, to secure those blessings for my country. It is with your constant and loyal co-operation that I have succeeded. You will aid me in maintaining and in consummating the work which we have commenced in common. This will be for all the most worthy recompense, and for me the only consolation that I can hereafter hope for."

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Sauzet was re-elected President,

and M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay, was chosen one of the four Vice-Presidents, in the place of General Jacqueminot. The other three remained as before. M. L. d'Aulnay was not a Ministerialist, and the candidate originally selected by the government was M. Dumont, but his name was subsequently withdrawn, as he did not seem likely to be successful, and M. Guizot and his party supported the election of M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay.

On the 11th of January a Committee was appointed in the Chamber of Deputies to draw up an Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. It consisted of nine members, all of whom, with one exception (M. Odillon Barrot) were Conservatives and supporters of the Cabinet.

In the Chamber of Peers a similar Committee was appointed, and the office of drawing up an Address was confided to the Duke de Broglie as its reporter.

On the 20th January Baron Pasquier, the President, having taken the chair, the Duke de Broglie ascended the tribune and read the following as the proposed Address:

"Sire,—It is in the day of adversity that the feelings of the heart reveal themselves. The whole of France participated in the mourning of your august family; your grief was her own—her affection is your property—may you find in it some consolation, if there be any in this world for the heart of a father. In resuming, at the call of your Majesty, the course of our labours, we receive with gratitude and respect the thanks which you deign to address to us. The King may rely upon us—God will watch over him, and will give him the

strength and time necessary to accomplish his task.

"Yes, Sire, we have already achieved much for the security of our country. The monarchy has been consolidated by the very blow which lately struck it. The tutelar hereditary principle regulates and commands all the chances of the future; confidence is in every heart. The rise in the public revenue keeps pace with the progress of the national wealth. Thanks to the vigilance of the Administration, the ascendancy which is henceforth insured to the authority of the laws will render it unnecessary to have often recourse to their severity. This is your work, Sire; it was our good fortune to co-operate in it. We congratulate ourselves with you on that result.

"Your Majesty is satisfied with the relations existing between this government and your foreign Powers. In concert with your allies, your Majesty watches over the repose of the East. The Christians of Syria were entitled to our solicitude: they never claimed in vain the protection of France. We are happy to hear what has been done for their just and holy cause; they will long recollect that new blessing.

We have not witnessed without pain the disorders of which Spain was lately the theatre. Foreign to the struggles of parties in that kingdom, the French government has always respected the independence of the Spanish people; in offering an asylum to misfortune, it has obeyed the dictates of humanity. To preserve to Queen Isabel II. a faithful amity, to reconcile the case of our dignity and legitimate interests with the regards due to a friendly nation,

such is the policy of your Majesty—it is worthy of your wisdom.

“Sire, you anxiously desire the progress of our agriculture, our industry, and trade. You have sought for them everywhere new markets. It is to insure to the French flag a *point d'appui*, a port of refuge in those remote seas too seldom visited by our navy, that you ordered the Marquesas Islands to be taken possession of. That establishment offers advantages—time will prove their importance.

“If the negotiations which your Majesty is prosecuting with similar views should obtain the desired success; if they produce treaties and commercial conventions, we shall attentively examine the influence which those conventions are likely to exercise over the employment and direction of the national industry. In the measures calculated to modify the legislation, under which our manufacturers have hitherto prospered, we recommend to the prudence of your Government the respect due to existing interests.

“We applaud the success of our arms in Algeria, the courage of our soldiers. When the dominion of France shall be firmly established in that country, civilization will soon develope itself there; order and justice will strengthen our empire.

“The Chamber of Peers will examine with attention the laws of finance and the different bills which will be submitted to its deliberation. It regrets to perceive that it has not been possible to re-establish the balance between the receipt and expenditure. This state of things should be the object of serious pre-occupation.

“Sire, the world is at peace. France is free; our country is

prosperous. It now only requires wisdom and perseverance to insure to us the welfare which we enjoy. We will prosecute that work with you, and afford you the means of completing it. It is an additional happiness which the future reserves to us.”

The debate then commenced and continued several days. The first speaker was M. de Boissy, who began by lamenting the loss of the influence of France in her foreign relations, which was particularly evinced in the Syrian question, when she could not extend to the Christian population of that country her secular protection without consulting her other allies. As respected Spain, the influence, he said, which she had enjoyed in the Spanish councils since Louis XIV. was completely paralyzed by the ascendancy gained by England, and when the treaty of commerce should have been signed between the two kingdoms, that influence would be altogether at an end. He saw no other means of retrieving the lost influence of France in the Peninsula than in the marriage of the Prince of the Asturias, the son of Don Carlos, with Queen Isabel II., which he strongly recommended. He next blamed the Cabinet for not mentioning a word in the Speech from the Throne respecting the Right of Search, or the refusal of France to ratify the treaty of the 20th of December, 1841, and called on the Chamber to repair that omission, and set the example to the other House by inserting a paragraph reprobatory of the conventions of 1831 and 1833 in their address. Last year the Chamber had nobly responded to the susceptibility of the country in rejecting the principle con-

ceded in those treaties, and it would, he was certain, now urge the Ministry to propose to England to open fresh negotiations on that subject.

In the course of the discussion that followed, M. D'Alton Shee said, he regretted to differ in opinion from his hon. colleagues respecting the right of search, which was regarded at the time as a liberal conception. All the leaders of the Liberal party under the restoration, Lafayette, Benjamin Constant, M. Odillon Barrot, and himself, strongly advocated that concession, as the most efficacious means of repressing an infamous traffic. When the treaties were concluded, all parties saluted them with exultation, and he could not help remarking how strange it was, that after their existing during ten years without giving rise to the slightest complaint, those treaties should suddenly be made the pretext of such violent vituperation. M. D'Alton Shee then contended, that until 1837 no complaint had been made, and that it was only in that year, when the relations between France and England became somewhat impaired, that in compliance with some illegal instructions forwarded to the English cruisers by Lord Palmerston, who was doing everything in his power to excite a feeling of irritation between the two countries, that the first vexatious act was committed by the English against a French vessel. Since then, and whilst the Whigs remained in power, those acts had become frequent, but ever since the accession of the Tories, when those illegal instructions were repealed, no other vexatious acts had been committed. Those acts had been produced by the instructions and

not by the treaties, which he maintained had been attended with the most beneficial consequences, and did not, as asserted, imply on the part of France an abandonment of the principle of the liberty of the seas. M. D'Alton Shee moreover did not believe that a negotiation for the modification of the treaties would be productive of any result. The question was extremely complicated. The British Cabinet could not, even if disposed to do so, grant the concessions demanded by France. The action of the Parliament was as strong in England as it was in France. The latter, besides, would be wrong to require any modification in these treaties. It was her interest to remain at the head of the second-rate naval Powers of Europe; by withdrawing from the treaty France would leave at the mercy of England Powers which were accustomed to look up to France for protection.

Baron C. Dupin said, that with respect to the various treaties made for the suppression of the slave trade, he conceived them to have been agreed to when they were already without an object. Before the first treaty had been signed the slave trade was no longer practised either by France or England. In 1831 more than three years had elapsed without any vessel having been arrested for being concerned in that culpable traffic. How, then, did it happen that England was always so anxious about the maintenance of the treaties? Humanity could not be considered the cause, for it was no longer a question of saving unfortunate negroes from slavery. Something, therefore, more sacred in the eyes of England than the rights of humanity must have held

it uneasy and on the watch, and that was the desire to increase her maritime interests, and the ambitious desire to protect and extend her empire over the sea. This view of the question would much simplify the whole discussion. Let it be supposed that the English Ministry should say to the Government of France—"This treaty is useless, nay, burdensome to us: it is of use neither to you, nor to us, nor to the slave trade; let it be revoked." Suppose, also, that the French Ministry should in reply declare that "it should not be changed; the treaty existed, and should continue to be observed as it was." Did the Chamber imagine that this answer would satisfy England, and that she would not endeavour to discover the object of a refusal which was without apparent reason, and would she not in the end succeed in finding what the other party endeavoured to conceal? Let the parties be changed, and the two nations be considered as they at present were. England it was, that would not alter the treaties, although France proved to her their inutility either for them or the slave-trade. It was in vain for France to declare that the Treaty was a lifeless tree. England replied by a refusal which she could not justify; but behind that refusal might be seen her grand moving power—her self-interest—for it was under covert of this treaty that England filled the waters with her vessels, and assumed the empire of the sea. He had heard it asserted, that the treaty had emanated from men of liberal ideas, and that Benjamin Constant had been concerned in drawing it up. This was a mistake, for that great man had al-

ways considered the Right of Search as threatening the liberty of the French navy. Besides, it was to be remembered that Benjamin Constant could not have taken part in the treaty of 1831, when he had ceased to live in 1830, and it was certain that he had never even given his opinion on the matter. To establish a right of search in order to repress a traffic in slaves which did not exist, which their morals reprov'd, and their laws were at all times ready to punish, was a mere derision. For the last twelve years not a French vessel had been engaged in the slave-trade. A slaver was known at the first glance; everything about it declared its business. Yet, notwithstanding this external appearance, vessels were visited which could in no respect be mistaken for slavers, and which were carrying on a lawful trade. All their cargoes were overhauled and disturbed, to see if a few planks might not be found on board, to enable them to be arrested as suspected craft. Baron Dupin concluded by repeating that the right of visit was superfluous, since the slave-trade no longer existed. He would not, he said, propose to withdraw from executing the treaties, but he should desire to see the Ministry demand their annulment, being well persuaded that the application could not be refused. He should, therefore, propose to insert a paragraph to that effect in the address—not an offensive one, but of such a nature as to show the Government what course it ought to pursue on this important question.

Next day, the Marquess de Dreux Brezè opened the debate, and made a violent opposition speech. He said, that the treaty

lately concluded between England and the United States had considerably, if not radically, modified the question of the Right of Search, and he trusted that France would seize that opportunity of removing the last vestige of a convention that had so deeply wounded the national feeling. He doubted, however, that the men who now composed the Administration, and had been mixed up with all the deplorable events that occurred since the last twelve years, and who had abandoned the noble traditions transmitted to them by the Duke de Richelieu and M. de Chateaubriand, were competent for the task. For instance, he asked, notwithstanding the repeated protests of both Houses in favour of the Polish nationality, what had they achieved in behalf of that heroic nation? Nothing. The wish expressed by Parliament, that the treaties of 1831 and 1833 be abolished, would, he feared, experience the same fate, if prosecuted by men who appeared to have invariably laboured to effect the degradation of their country, and promote the aggrandizement of rival Powers. He then proceeded to develop that opinion, and concluded that the policy pursued since the revolution of 1830 had alienated from France the affection of all the nations of Europe. As respected Spain, the system followed by them would necessarily produce fresh embarrassments, not only on the part of England, but also on that of the Cabinet of Madrid, who had dared to charge France with having been the chief instigator of the last revolt against the existing order of things. That policy had laid France open to all the attacks and menaces of the two principal Powers, parties to the

treaty of the quadruple alliance, whilst England was advancing with a steady pace to the enslaving of the entire Peninsula. He said, in conclusion, that France, in her present state of isolation, could achieve nothing, and recommended that she should hasten to form a more natural alliance than that of England.

M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, begged to be allowed to postpone the consideration of the principal question, the right of search, until the discussion was opened on the paragraphs. He repelled with indignation, in his name and that of his colleagues, the charge of having sought to promote the aggrandizement of foreigners at the expense of his own country. To prove that this was not the case, he would examine the relations of France with each nation separately. In Egypt the position of France was far more favourable than before 1840. The Pasha had had the wisdom to confine himself to the internal administration of his dominions, at the friendly suggestion of France, and the hereditary possession of Egypt was now secured to his family. The commercial intercourse between France and Egypt had likewise considerably improved. In 1838 her trade with that country, which did not amount to more than 14,000,000*f.*, in 1839, to 11,000,000*f.*, in 1840 to 10,000,000*f.*, exceeded in 1841, 24,000,000*f.* In Syria, France had resumed her former ascendancy. Alarmed, at first, at the establishment of a Protestant bishop at Jerusalem, he had consulted the Catholic prelates and other chiefs of that religion in Syria, and they, one and all, declared that the presence of that bishop in-

spired them with no alarm; that all they required was full liberty of conscience for Protestants as well as Catholics. France, in conjunction with her allies, had forced the Porte to recall the governor, Omar Pasha, who had been sent to oppress Syria. In Constantinople France again occupied the former high station. Her sole policy was to protect and strengthen the independence and security of the Ottoman empire against all foreign attempts, and to promote at the same time the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and France and her allies had nearly succeeded in achieving those objects. With regard to Spain, her relations were not hostile, as stated by the Marquess de Dreux Breze, and he did not hesitate to declare, that no act of the Regent had hitherto justified the charge of usurpation directed against the present ruler of Spain by M. Boissy. France kept a watchful eye over that country; her interests, her honour pledged her to uphold the throne of the young Queen; the French Cabinet had carefully avoided to meddle in the internal affairs of Spain; they knew that Spain stood in need of the amity of France, and when the friendly advice of the latter was disregarded by the men who successively held possession of power in Madrid, they abstained from all hostility, and remained foreign to the quarrels of parties, well knowing that Spain, so jealous of the interference of foreigners in her affairs, would appreciate her forbearance, and that a reaction in her favour would ultimately take place. That reaction was already manifest, even at Barcelona, where the cries of sympathy now replaced those of

“death to the French,” which was the rallying cry of the revolution effected in that city in September, 1840. France, he declared, wished that Spain should be happy and well governed, and the great majority of Spaniards were well aware that she had no other ambition. As respected the other Powers of Europe, the situation of France was what it ought to be—perfectly regular. She courted the intimacy of none, but maintained a good understanding with all. M. Guizot, in conclusion, contended that the policy pursued by the Government of July was perfectly honourable, advantageous and national, having obtained the approbation and support of all the men who, since 1789, had been foremost in defending the interests and independence of the country.

In the course of the debate, M. Villemain (Minister of Public Instruction) said, that he should confine himself to examining and confuting the doctrines maintained by the opponents to the address, to the effect that occasional treaties may be violated at the pleasure of either party who may find it convenient to do so. “I assert, and I need not insist upon this point in the presence of such an assembly as I now address,” continued the orator, “that the common law of nations never admitted such a theory. There are, no doubt, treaties which contain in themselves ulterior causes for modification, but such a condition must exist in the terms of the convention, or be the consequence of the object for which it was concluded. But it cannot be created at the will of either party. With respect to another point, raised on the fact of Great Britain having

recently concluded a treaty with the United States, that Power never admitted the Right of Search, and consequently France, which admitted this right by treaty, and ratified and applied it during ten years, is precisely in the same position as America, and ought to impose what America obtained. Certainly, Gentlemen, this pretension is an abuse of comparison and of argument. I admit, that Great Britain in her anxiety to extinguish the slave-trade, after having endeavoured to obtain the same terms to which the European Powers acceded, yielded on one point and admitted another arrangement. But have we therefore a right to refuse what we admitted and practised? Let me add that the United States had another objection, much more serious than the Right of Search, founded upon the similarity of language of the two Powers, and the pretension assumed by Great Britain to press her sailors wherever she can find them. This difference between the United States and every other nation has been overlooked in the heat of political debate."

Afterwards, the general discussion on the Address being closed, the debate commenced on the separate paragraphs, according to the custom in the French Chambers. On the 23rd of January, when the third paragraph was proposed, the Marquess de Turgot moved the following amendment—

"Those good relations (with Great Britain) would be better insured if, on a new examination of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, the inconveniences which their execution has revealed were removed by fresh negotiations," and after describing the circumstances under

which those treaties were concluded, stated his opinion that the surveillance exercised by French cruisers would suffice for the repression of the slave-trade by French vessels; that the Right of mutual Search was no longer necessary to attain that desirable object, since it had been abandoned by England in the Ashburton treaty; that England could not refuse to negotiate on a new basis, and that she would not compromise the peace of Europe by refusing to acquiesce in a demand to that effect. If the Right of mutual Search had been conceded in 1831 and 1833, it was, he said, because both parties then considered it to be the only means of abolishing an abominable traffic.

The Prince of Moskowa succeeded M. de Turgot, and proposed the following amendment:—"We hope that your Majesty will see the necessity of taking into consideration the opinion that has manifested itself relative to the Right of mutual Search stipulated in the treaties of 1831 and 1833."

The Prince of Moskowa quoted Vatel and other political writers, to prove that under certain circumstances one of the parties to a treaty had a right to demand its abrogation. He thought that the abuses to which the execution of the convention of 1831 and 1833 had given rise could be justly invoked as a well-grounded motive for their repeal. The search made by an English officer on board a French vessel was, he said, humiliating for the French flag; it was viewed in that light by the whole nation, and the Chamber of Peers, could not help partaking in that general feeling, and was bound to express its reprobation in the Address.

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The Duke de Noailles followed, and supported M. de Turgot's amendment, when

M. Guizot rose, and said that he would not reply to all the legal and constitutional objections to which the question before the House had given rise. He would at once examine the reality of the facts. The treaties existed, and bound France towards England. They bound her not only towards England, but also towards other Powers, which she had solicited to concur in them. Thus, France had advised and obtained the adhesion of Denmark in 1834, of Sweden and Sardinia in 1836, of the Hanse Towns and Tuscany in 1837, and Naples in 1838. Negotiations to the same effect had been likewise opened by her with the Cabinets of Madrid, Lisbon, and Rio Janeiro. In making these overtures, France invariably assured those Powers that the concessions required of them were conformable to the real principles of the maritime laws, which France had always defended. It was, he repeated, at the suggestion of France that those Powers had adhered to the treaty, and the motive of the latter for being so pressing was, that England should not arrogate to herself alone the right of visiting the vessels of other nations. These treaties had existed during ten years without any serious objection being raised against them. In that interval only twelve complaints were made. Several were found groundless, two had obtained satisfaction, and three remained unadjusted. Had it not been for the treaty of the 15th of July, 1841, the conventions of 1831 and 1833 would never have been thought of. M. Guizot was not of opinion that the public

feeling excited by that treaty imposed upon the Government an obligation to prosecute its abrogation. The object for which they were concluded still existed; it was notorious that French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels were still engaged in the slave-trade. The moment, on the other hand, was not favourable to propose the opening of a fresh negotiation, owing to the state of irritation which that question had created between the two nations. While the question remained between the two Cabinets an amicable solution might be expected; but now that it had fallen into the public domain and was agitated by both Chambers, it would be dangerous to make new overtures. The abolition party, who compelled the British Government, after a long resistance, to adopt its doctrines, was stronger than ever, and would array the Parliament of England against that of France. M. Guizot, to show that there was nothing to be expected from England, mentioned a conversation that took place on the 9th of February, 1842, between Lord Aberdeen and M. de St. Aulaire, with regard to the modifications of the treaty of 1841, proposed in compliance with the vote of the Chamber of Deputies. Lord Aberdeen declared that, notwithstanding his anxious desire and that of his Cabinet, to throw no difficulties in the way of the French Ministry, he could not consent to these modifications, because their spirit was too evident from the offensive language used towards England in the course of the debate in the Chamber, and that the motives that might have otherwise induced the acceptance of those modifications would be badly appreciated; that England

could not submit to the humiliation of accepting propositions made after the adoption of the unjust amendment introduced by the Chamber in its Address. M. Guizot said that similar propositions would now experience the same fate; that it was neither prudent nor opportune to propose new negotiations; that such a proposition would not succeed; that it would be folly to adopt such a course; that, for his part, he would not accept such a mission. He told Lord Palmerston in 1840—"My Lord, you sacrifice *la grande politique à la petite*—the existence of good relations between France and England are worth more than Syria;" he would say to the Chamber, "You sacrifice the *grande politique à la petite*,—the existence of good relations between France and England, politically and morally speaking, are far preferable to the abrogation of the conventions of 1831 and 1833." "We have," said M. Guizot, in conclusion, "rights to respect; to propose new negotiations would be an act of levity and blameable imprudence and temerity. The Government of the King is convinced that the *status quo* is not in the least derogatory to the national independence, and it is consequently determined not to depart from the complete and loyal execution of those treaties; and I repeat, it would neither be wise nor opportune to propose any modification thereof at this moment to the English Cabinet."

Next day the Duke de Broglie ascended the tribune, and delivered a very able speech. He began by explaining the motive of the silence observed by the committee respecting the question of the Right of Search. He felt the

danger of bringing forward a question of such moment, carrying it, as it were, to the foot of the Throne, and placing the King in the alternative of either expressing an opinion, or withholding it. It was the right of the Chamber, he admitted, but it was a right that should be reserved for extreme circumstances. The committee, however had carefully examined the question. They had consulted the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter had informed them of the inutility, in the present state of things, of demanding any modifications in the treaties. One of the commissioners having observed that the Ministry had always in its power to paralyse the ill-will of England by refusing to renew the warrants, the Minister replied that such a course would be an act of bad faith, and the entire committee had concurred in that opinion. M. Guizot recommended that the affair should be left between the two Cabinets. If difficulties of an unforeseen nature should arise, France, he said, having to treat with an intelligent and reasonable Government, an adjustment could be easily obtained; but the result of the negotiations would be compromised if the case were taken up by the Chambers; and the committee had consequently been unanimous in directing him (M. de Broglie) to reject every amendment proposed on that subject. The Duke de Broglie next proceeded to vindicate himself for having signed the conventions of 1831 and 1833, and did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of those acts. He admitted that the Restoration had refused to concede the principle of the Right of Search, but that right

nevertheless existed *de facto*, and many French merchant vessels had been actually searched, seized, and condemned by British cruisers during the reign of the elder Bourbons, but particularly from 1822 to 1830, when that Government was strongest. M. de Broglie then produced a volume of English State Papers, from which he read the report of a British captain, stating that nineteen French vessels were visited by him from the 5th of June to the 5th of July, 1823. He adduced similar proofs for 1824, 1825, and down to the 30th of November, 1830. Among the documents to which he referred was a return of the vessels searched by British cruisers in 1829, which was officially communicated by the Ambassador of Great Britain to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Duke likewise cited a number of judgments pronounced by the Court of Sierra Leone against French vessels thus seized. This course was considered so natural in order to arrive at the suppression of the slave-trade, that so far back as 1826, Marshal Sebastiani gave it his approbation from the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies. This M. de Broglie merely mentioned, to show that the Right of Search did not originate with him, and that the principle was not contested under the Restoration. The English cruisers were in the habit of proceeding in the same manner towards the Americans, and he read a list of twenty American vessels visited by them, and treated in every respect as the vessels of France. He said, that at the time those conventions were signed, all Europe was arrayed in arms against France, and the latter could not deny the only Power

that evinced any sympathy for her revolution a right which she had freely exercised during the Restoration. France wished that right to be regulated by a treaty, to which England readily assented. The Right of Search, which was originally enforced by one nation was shared by France in virtue of the convention. The search made by all English vessels of war, and all over the Atlantic, was confined to cruisers provided with special warrants, and within certain zones, and the citizens of both countries were handed over for trial to their respective tribunals. In a word, the principle of the most complete equality for both was preserved in the treaties, and no stipulation in favour of one nation was introduced in them to the prejudice of the other. M. de Broglie then discussed the question of constitutionality, and contended that the Government was not bound to submit those treaties to the approbation of the Chambers, and that had it done so it would have violated the constitution. The treaty resembled the treaties of extradition, of which ten existed between France, Spain, Belgium, &c., and which had never been sanctioned by the Legislature. The argument derived from the fiction, that a vessel at sea was a portion of the territory of the country to which it belonged, he positively contested, and he defied the noble Peer who had used it to cite a single article of French legislation in justification of his assertion; by some writers it was called a floating colony, a floating island, but its character had never been properly defined. The law of March, 1831, however, had, in M. de Broglie's opinion, settled that point; it assimilated the ves-

sel engaged in the slave trade to an instrument of crime, and pronounced its confiscation, and confiscation, it was well known, only existed in the French code as respected instruments of crime. He then vindicated those treaties against the charge of their violating the criminal law of France, or having obstructed the progress of French trades, which he treated as a mere speculative opinion, unjustified by any document. He declared that, in the course of the ten years, only twelve complaints had been made, seven of which rested on such flimsy reasons that they were abandoned by their authors. During the last year pressing appeals had been addressed to all the captains engaged in the African trade to denounce all the abuses which had arisen out of the execution of the treaties, and only two had come forward, whose principal grievance had been that the English officers who visited them were not dressed in their uniforms. The idea that England was so anxious to maintain these treaties, because they afforded her a means of exercising a sort of inquisition over the trade of France, he regarded as absurd. England, he said, had consuls in every port of France, and nothing was so easy for her as to obtain from those functionaries an exact return of the vessels, and the nature of their cargoes, without incurring the enormous expense of equipping cruisers for that purpose. M. de Broglie, in conclusion, said, that the Chamber of Peers by agreeing to the amendment, would adopt a perilous course, in opposition to that which it had invariably pursued with so much success. The mission of the Chamber was to ex-

press and enlighten public opinion and not yield to it. He afterwards reminded the assembly of what had occurred in England in 1738, precisely under similar circumstances. In virtue of treaties Spain had obtained from England the privilege of visiting English vessels suspected of carrying on a contraband trade with her colonies. This occasioned innumerable and loud complaints. The most extravagant stories were every day put forward to rouse the public feeling, and compel the Government to demand the revocation of those treaties. Addresses were forwarded from all parts of the country, and Sir Robert Walpole, though well aware of the falsity of those stories, was at last obliged to yield, against his conviction, and placed by public clamour under the necessity of declaring war against Spain. The whole of Europe subsequently took part in that war, which was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, after ten years' duration; "and, strange to say," added M. de Broglie, "not one word respecting the Right of Search was inserted in that treaty." He then concluded by an extract of Burke's opinion on that war, which appeared to make a deep impression on the assembly.

After the Duke de Broglie had returned to his seat, the amendment was put to the vote, and rejected by a large majority, 118 having voted against it, and 67 in its favour.

On the following day (Jan. 25), a discussion arose on the sixth paragraph, which related to commercial negotiations, when Count Beugnot brought forward arguments to prove that a commercial union between France and Bel-

gium could not be otherwise than advantageous to the two countries, because it would produce no sudden and alarming changes in the present state of manufactures and commerce of the two countries. By degrees, both countries would gain by the interchange of commodities. The great objection to this plan would be a political one—namely, the neutrality of Belgium guaranteed by treaties. Europe might suppose that a more intimate union was eventually intended, and would therefore probably oppose the plan agitated since last session. As to any necessity weighing on Belgium to engage in a commercial union with France, it was ridiculous to make so unfounded an assertion. The quantity of business transacted in that country was greater than that of Sweden, Spain, or Russia. It was an error therefore, to say that Belgium could not live alone. For his own part, he should prefer a lower rate of tariffs to any commercial union, no matter however advantageous it might appear. He should, in concluding, quote the words of Sir R. Peel on the point. “England,” said the hon. Baronet, “desires to purchase everything at a cheap rate. If there are other nations who are willing to pay dear, they are at liberty to do so.”

Baron Dupin considered the Belgian people happier than the French nation. Their taxes were lighter, and the necessities of life were cheaper than in France. Their commerce was enormous, and out of proportion with the number of the inhabitants. The Belgians were, therefore, less interested in the question of a commercial union than the French, and if that question was brought forward year after year, it was because

Belgium had a large commercial company possessing a capital of 60,000,000, which was overstocked with goods, and was anxious for a market for their productions. The voice of these men should not be taken for that of the Belgian people. For his part he was opposed to the idea of a commercial union.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs said, that the Government did not see, in the expressions of the Address, any thing but perfectly allowable recommendations. He thought it right to declare that the paragraph under discussion in no way constrained the Government, for there was nothing in it to hinder them from negotiation or modifying tariffs. The liberty of the Crown remained intact, and existing interests should be, it might be depended on, the object of its solicitude.

The other paragraphs having been adopted almost without discussion, the Chamber proceeded to the ballot on the *ensemble* of the Address, when there appeared in its favour 117 votes, and against it 33, giving a majority of 84. The Address was consequently adopted.

When this Address was presented to the King by a deputation from the Chamber of Peers, His Majesty made the following reply:—“I am deeply affected by the wishes you express. After the blow which befel me, I could only derive consolation from that general mourning, and that accord of all sentiments and all opinions to concur in my grief and insure the future prospects of France. It is by the union of all the powers of the State, by the confidence with which you invested me, by the sincere and enlightened co-operation you afforded me, that our institutions were brought to their

present perfection, and that we obtained the object of our common endeavours—the maintenance of order at home and of peace abroad. It is a pleasure to me to repeat to you, that you have acquired many additional titles to my gratitude and that of the country.”

In the Chamber of Deputies, the draft of the Address was read by M. Dumont, who had been appointed to draw it up, and on the 27th, the general debate commenced. The proposed Address was for the most part an echo of the Speech, but relative to the question of the right of search—on which so much irritation of feeling prevailed amongst French politicians who made it a pretext for attacking the Soult-Guizot Ministry—the following paragraph was introduced:—“United by feelings of humanity, the Powers apply themselves to the suppression of the infamous traffic in black slaves. We have seen with satisfaction, that, in continuing to lend to this just aim the support of France, the Government of your Majesty has refused its assent to an extension of existing treaties. For the strict and faithful execution of these treaties, as long as they exist, we repose on the vigilance and firmness of your Government. But struck with the inconveniences, revealed by experience, and even in the interest of that good understanding so necessary to the accomplishment of the common task, we look forward with the strongest hopes to the moment when our commerce shall be replaced under the exclusive surveillance of our own flag.”

The usual protest concerning Poland was also inserted in the words “France recalls to Europe the rights of Polish nationality.”

The debate on the Address was commenced by M. de Beaumont, who vehemently attacked the Ministry, and said that it had not an existence conformable to the institutions, and that it would be fatally led by the exigencies of its origin to violate the charter. Their internal policy being bad, it was impossible that their foreign policy could be dignified and profitable for the country. The radical vice of their situation rested in the existence, or rather the non-existence, of the Cabinet, for it had no system, no will of its own, no policy of which it could be said to be the expression.

M. de Carné followed, and supported the policy of the Cabinet.

M. de Lamartine then rose and said that he could not agree with the hon. Deputy who had opened the discussion, that the fault was in the Ministry. In his (M. de Lamartine's) opinion, the fault was neither in the present Ministry, nor in that which had preceded it, nor in that which should be destined to succeed it; the fault lay still higher,—it was in the difficulty of the situation. He did not intend as he had been accustomed to do, to combat some particular paragraphs of the Address; he should attack the whole in its spirit and its terms, with the exception of that paragraph in which the country associates itself with the monarchy, which had been in existence for twelve years, and with the misfortune which had so deeply affected them all. It was painful for him to come there to oppose men to whom he had for a long time given his support: but he had perceived at rather a late period that there was danger in discussing question by question, what concerned their foreign and

domestic situation; and it was proved to him, that since the faults of the Ministry were the result of a system, it was necessary that the Opposition should be systematic. He wished it not to be thought that on this new ground he entertained sentiments different from those he had always professed; he had a profound devotion for the dynasty and for their institutions, and the Chamber would not be astonished to see him take the part he should now do, when it called to mind that on all questions he had made a reserve of opinions which were common to him with the Opposition. (*Murmurs.*) He was surprised at those murmurs, for in passing over to the camp of the Opposition he obeyed a sentiment of profound conviction and attachment to his country. He had for a long time felt that the struggle was established between the principle of absolute government and that of constitutional government, and that it was necessary, sooner or later, to decide in favour of one or the other. After 1830, he said to himself, "This is a Government which will be either a national or popular Government or nothing at all. (*Approbation on the Left.*) This is a Government which, in case a foreign power should become too exacting, had behind it millions of bayonets, and a standard which had shown itself with honour in all parts of the world. It ought to begin by allowing the first fever-flush which follows the downfall of a dynasty to gently subside, and then to exhibit to Europe the spectacle of a new order of things, firmly and peaceably established." For the first four years of its existence the Government courageously accom-

plished its mission; but, from 1834, when it had overcome the most difficult and arduous part of its task, it began to manifest tendencies which afterwards became confirmed symptoms, eventually to end in lamentable acts. The first of those acts was the support given to the hereditary Peerage, and from the moment he saw the intention in a democratic society of reproducing such a remembrance of the aristocracy, he felt convinced that the Government was failing in its mission, and was belying its origin. The second act which alarmed him was the laws of September. He would not go back on that subject; he would simply state that he had voted against them, in company with M. Odillon Barrot, M. Royer Collard, and M. Dupin. The third act of a similar character was the bill for encircling Paris with a continuous girdle of bastiles. (*Noise and rumours of disapprobation.*) He thought he heard an expression of doubt as to the appellation he had given the fortifications. He would remind the Chamber, that shortly after the Fortification Bill had passed the first application of the laws of September was inflicted, and that a few months after the Government refused, in an absolute manner, all reform in the electoral law. Another symptom of the tendency of the present system had also struck him. After the mournful events of July last, he was astonished and grieved to see the Government ask the country to give up the right of electing a Regent, according to the necessities generated by events and persons—that right which, according to Montesquieu, reposed uncontested in the hands of all nations. He would ask Ministers "What strength

have you to lay claim to the confidence of the country, when your strength can only be drawn from consciences of which the tariff is already well enough known? (*Cries of "Order, order," and approbation from the Left.*) What could the Ministry do against all the manifestations they had themselves excited? He maintained that far from governing, they could only at present obey the impulsion of others. "As to the foreign policy of the ministry," continued the hon. Deputy, "I shall speak of it with still greater frankness. (*Laughter, and some interruption.*) But this frankness, be assured, shall not be attended with any danger to the grand interests of the country. I have always been, and shall continue to be, a partisan of peace. I have never been of that free-thinking party in politics who see no greatness for the country except in war. The Government of July decided for peace, and it acted wisely, for the reign of a negociator may be more glorious than that of a conqueror. I do not, however, adhere in any respect to that system of national egotism that desires to effect our isolation from all other nations, and which deems France able to weigh against the whole world besides. In some cases to be two is to double one's force. I will ask you seriously and sincerely, are we at present nearer peace than we were in 1834? Have we, in case of rupture, the support of an alliance? No, we are now further from any alliance than ever. The Ministry follows a system which can only finish in our complete isolation or in an explosion. What is their conduct with respect to Spain? That country has rapidly descended into the abyss of anar-

chy, and still they allow anarchy to pursue its headlong course. If they had exercised their legitimate influence, as they ought to have done, the cannon would not have been heard to roar at Barcelona, nor should we behold our ambassador recalled and sitting in this chamber. You had there (turning towards the benches on which the Ministers were seated) a splendid vantage ground, and you neglected to profit by it. I say, also, that in the east, had you acted with common prudence, you would not have remained alone, you would not have been dragged on from fault to fault, from weakness to weakness, to that treaty of the 15th of July, which still weighs so afflictively on France. You would not now be forced, for the interests of England, to repress public opinion, and be reduced to petty shifts, in order to excite a dread of war. Messieurs, in this wretched condition of our internal affairs, and in what I call our wretched compression abroad, the question is what ought to be done? To you (pointing to the Left), who differ from this system which compromises the interests and greatness of the country, I would say, unite more closely together, and place yourselves on the constitutional footing of a constant and national opposition, in order that on the day, which I cannot anticipate without grief—a day perhaps not far distant, when the life-current of the nation will be arrested by the annihilation of the electoral feeling—the country may seek its safety and its real principles in the midst of a loyal and constitutional Opposition, and not in any paltry faction. I know that probably this Opposition will not at first enjoy the favour of the

public (*Laughter in the Centre*), but that idea carries no terror with it to me. I know also that it is not the vicious system which I oppose, that system which endeavours, under a legal colouring, to usurp all the national and popular consequences of the constitution to which we have sworn, that can oppose our progress. The rapid torrent that has swallowed up thrones, and powers, and aristocracies, cannot be arrested in its impetuous course for the profit of any exclusive interest. (*Interruption*). Behind that France which now appears entranced, behind that public feeling which seems silent and oppressed, I can catch a glimpse of another France, another feeling, another generation of ideas, which are on the alert, and which will not change, like the men of the present time. But how is this change to be brought about by the Opposition, to whom I address myself? By the single act of being really devoted to the cause which you embrace. Such would be the action of a real Opposition, and that there can be no danger in such a course of action, I may cite you the example of our neighbours. Do the funds fall suddenly in England? Is the general prosperity troubled from political differences? And yet there is an Opposition in England. But the Whigs do not constitute revolution, and at bottom they are actuated by the same principles as the Government. In this way the Government may change hands without, in the slightest degree, compromising the safety of the State. Then we will become the Whigs of 1830! I believe it to be my duty to separate myself from a Government which will endanger

its own existence, and to range myself for ever in the ranks of the Opposition (*Laughter in the Centre*), where I again find the principles which I have always professed, reserving to myself the independence of my vote and liberty of my conscience. I repeat it, that I place myself for ever—(*Laughter from the Centre*); that laughter proves to me that in doing one's duty one is often exposed to cruel trials. I came amongst new friends, who may doubt my fidelity, my sincerity. ("No, no," from the left.) I deliver my life up to calumny, and place myself above it. What matter to me are accusations and calumnies, when I defend the cause which I have always loved? There is a grand and noble cry, which one day proceeded from one of the national assemblies of the country—"Let our memories perish, provided our ideas advance." Such shall be my motto for the future. I may suffer, but, sustained by the sight of the object I hope to attain, I will not give way. Convinced that the Government is gone astray, convinced that it departs every day more and more from its principle, convinced that its only steps were retrograde, whilst those of the Opposition were advancing, convinced that the days for complaisance are gone by (*Loud acclamations from the Left*). I will give my conscientious vote against the Address, against the spirit in which it is drawn up, against the spirit of the whole Government in the past, the present, and perhaps in the future." Great agitation took place in the Chamber at the close of this speech, and the business was suspended for a short time.

M. Villemain, the Minister of

Public Instruction, combated the arguments of the last speaker in a short address, and told him that he had misunderstood the character of the revolution of July in representing it as an isolated struggle; it was, on the contrary, a great work, which it was their daily study to consolidate, and to which they yielded all their leisure and all their devotion. Did M. de Lamartine, he would ask, consult the true feeling of the country when he represented France as compressed at home in the developement of her liberties, as if any power could so compress her?

M. de Gasparin, in an eloquent speech, supported the Government, but

M. de Tocqueville made a general attack on the policy of M. Guizot; which he declared might be reduced to this—peace as an end, the return to the English alliance as the means. M. Guizot called this a quiet and modest policy: if modesty is a virtue in private life, it sits ill upon a great people. He did not blame the Cabinet for endeavouring to calm the irritation between Great Britain and France, but the means employed. It is not the caprices of those who govern people, but the sympathy of nations themselves, that is the sure foundation of their alliance; and if that sympathy does not exist, the endeavour to create common interests will only breed dissension. Thus the convention of the Straits, instead of allaying the irritation caused by the treaty of 15th July, 1840, only increased it. M. de Tocqueville avowed that he disapproved of the threatening language that had been held towards England in the Chamber, because he feared that a Govern-

ment might not be found, in case of need, ready to support it. He also blamed the Government for repeatedly declaring through M. Guizot, that 'the honour of a nation depended upon keeping its word, and that France was morally engaged to the Quintuple Treaty of 1841; after having uttered those solemn words, being obliged to refuse the ratification, and thus betraying the Chamber into the appearance of insult towards England. He was not led away by the mad desire to upset Government; for ministers in France were merely the organs of Government, not its dominating or directing mind. Towards the close of his speech, M. de Tocqueville remarked that 300,000 slaves annually cross the ocean; the Right of Search had not stopped that, and therefore other means should be tried.

On the 30th of January the general debate on the Address having ended, the discussion on the separate paragraphs commenced. The four first paragraphs were adopted without opposition, but when the fifth was proposed, which stated that "the accord between the Powers has consolidated the repose of the East, and introduced into Syria the establishment of an administration conformable to the faith and wishes of the Christian people that inhabit it," and continued, "We congratulate ourselves upon the intervention of your Government having maintained in those distant countries the old renown of the beneficent power of France,"

M. David moved an amendment, having for its object to invite the Cabinet to vindicate the rights and privileges which were granted to France by the Porte

so far back as Francis I., and to resume the protection of the Christian population of Syria, which she had possessed from time immemorial.

M. Guizot assured M. David that France had abandoned none of her former treaties with Turkey, nor any of the rights or privileges which she had hitherto enjoyed; that the French flag continued to be hoisted on the churches and convents of Syria, and that, even in 1840, during the civil war, it never ceased to afford protection to the Christian population of Lebanon. France could not, in virtue of those treaties, interfere alone to procure a better administration for Syria; she could only use her influence; she had laboured, in conjunction with England and Austria, to effect that purpose, and she had succeeded in compelling the Porte to acknowledge the liberties of the Christian population of Turkey. France could not have succeeded alone, and it was only when it found the great Powers unanimous in this demand that the Divan had yielded. France could not obtain the re-establishment of the former administration of Lebanon in the person of the old Emir Beschir, because the latter had deserted the French cause and surrendered himself to the English. The Emir, besides, had rendered himself, as well as the Egyptian Government, unpopular in the mountain, and been the principal cause of the reaction against the Pacha. The Power which was most anxious for the restoration of the family of Beschir was England. France did not pretend to impose upon the Sultan any particular family; she respected the sovereignty of the Porte, but

strongly insisted on the appointment of a Christian and native administration, and on the government of the Lebanon not being confided to a Mussulman and a Turk. This had been achieved, and, if the Druses and Maronites were now governed by separate chiefs, it was Austria, and not England, which had suggested the plan. M. Guizot admitted that the concession was not as complete as he should have desired, but said that France would labour, in conjunction with her allies, to obtain full justice for the Syrian population. Next day, however, M. Dumont, the reporter on the Address, introduced a modification which made it express confidence that the ancient privileges and influence of France would be maintained. In the debate which followed, on what should or should not have been done in Syria, M. Berryer introduced an amendment congratulating the King, not, in echo of the Speech, that an administration had been formed in Syria "conformable to the wishes of the Syrians," but "that the intervention of his Government had brought about in Syria the establishment of a regular administration. This amendment was carried, by 206 to 203. The Ministry were thus left in a minority of 3.

The debate next turned upon the *vexata questio* of the Right of Search; and in the course of the discussion, M. Guizot, on the 1st of February, made a manly and eloquent speech, in which he avowed himself a friend of the English alliance; and declared that he would not ask Great Britain to open any negotiations for the revision of the treaties of 1831

and 1833. This speech made a great sensation, and was in substance as follows :—

M. Guizot said, that he was in a condition to reply to all the questions which might be addressed to him for the sake of embarrassing the Cabinet. He had been condemned for remaining at the head of the Foreign Department after the vote of the Chambers last Session. He esteemed power, but did not hold to it. He had advised the Crown to conclude the treaty of 1841, and he had likewise advised its non-ratification. He had himself refused to sign the treaty which had been prepared by the framer of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1840, because he considered it beneath the dignity of France and his own. After the fall of Lord Palmerston, the next Cabinet had proposed to him to sign two treaties, which it found ready prepared, one for the repression of the slave-trade, and the other for extending the commercial relations already existing between the two countries. The latter he objected to; but he thought that by accepting the other, he should give a pledge to England of the willingness of France to live on good terms with the new Cabinet. If he had remained in power and refused to ratify the treaty of 1841, it was because he would not, for a trifling consideration, abandon the defence of the Government and the Conservative policy. He had another reason of a personal nature—he regarded himself better placed than another to prevail on the Powers to accept the non-ratification, without any perilous consequences for the country, from his having sincerely advocated in the Chambers the principles of the treaty. He had had

the good fortune to make England and the other European Governments consent to the non-ratification of the treaty, without uttering a word of reproach, and claimed great honour for having thus been instrumental in extricating his country from the critical situation in which it was placed. M. Guizot then proceeded to examine the conventions of 1831 and 1833, which he maintained had been for the first time strictly executed since his entering into the Ministry. It was he who had insisted on the execution of the article stipulating the annual fixation of the number of cruisers, and demanded that the cruisers should remain attached to the station for which the warrants had been specially issued, and that their number should be equal for both countries. M. Guizot then contended that there existed no chance that a new negotiation for the revision of those treaties would be attended with success, and that such a negotiation would, as he had already stated in the House of Peers, end in an act of weakness or folly. For his part, he should not take the initiative of such a proposition, until he believed with sincerity and with a deep conviction, that a negotiation of the kind might obtain a favourable result. M. Guizot afterwards vindicated himself against the charge of having made too many concessions to England, and mentioned several instances in which he had resisted her pretensions. He admitted, however, having done a great deal to maintain his country on good terms with England, because he was intimately convinced that the Government of Great Britain, the Parliament, and the whole nation,

bore no ill-will to France; that, on the contrary, they professed the highest esteem for her, and were animated with a sincere desire of continuing at peace with her; and that it would require real events, and not mere newspaper articles, to impair that good feeling of England towards France. France, besides, was particularly interested in maintaining those good relations, if she wished to avert the formation of a new coalition against her. Such a friend and ally was indispensable for France. England required no sacrifice as the price of her amity. (M. Garnier Pages, a deputy of the Left, here stood up, and exclaimed, "This is an English speech!") A great tumult ensued. The Members of the Centre loudly demanded that M. Garnier Pages be called to order; but the President took no notice of this clamorous invitation.) M. Guizot continued:—I think that I have said nothing that cannot be avowed by the best Frenchman. ("Yes, yes!" from the Centre; "No, no!" from the Left.) M. Guizot then proceeded to show that his endeavours to re-establish the good relations between the two countries had been crowned with success. Thus he had concluded conventions which had ever presented insuperable difficulties on matters. He had adjusted the long pending affair of Portendic, and signed with England a Post-office convention, another convention relative to extradition, and a fourth concerning the fisheries on the French coast. The British Ministry, he would say, had evinced throughout a spirit of moderation, goodwill, and equity, which had greatly facilitated the issue of the negotiations. M. Guizot then con-

cluded by declaring, that the Government would not consent to open any immediate negotiation for the revision of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, nor accept a mission which he considered contrary to the honour and well-understood interests of the country.

The chief feature in the debate that followed on this subject, was the emphatic declaration of Marshal Soult, that Ministers "accepted" the situation, in which the paragraph introduced by the Committee placed them, and that he cordially adopted the sentiments of M. Guizot. The gallant Marshal said—"Much has been said of the English alliance. I declare, as I did some years back, that I am a warm partisan of that alliance. I had occasion to say it in this place on my return from London, when I called to mind that I had learned to estimate the English nation on the fields of battle. I fought the English down to Toulouse—" (You mean at Waterloo.)—yes, at Waterloo. I was there; I was by the side of Cambronne when he said, 'The Guard dies, but never surrenders.' (*Great interruption.*) I repeat that I fought them down to Toulouse, when I defended the national independence, and fired the last cannon for it. In the meantime, I have been to London, and France knows the reception which I had. ('Yes, yes!' A voice—'The English themselves said, 'Vive Soult!'—they cried 'Soult for ever!') I repeat then, that I am a warm partisan of the English alliance: but in saying so, do I say that I ever forgot—President of the Council, Marshal Soult, private soldier—that I ever forgot the independence and honour of France? No; in spite of the

avowal which I now make, and which I shall always make, if the chances of war were again to arrive, either with England or with any power, I would sacrifice for my country my last breath of life! I would, like Marshal Saxe at Fontenoy, have myself borne to the field of battle on a bier, if necessary." (*Continued cheers.*)

This declaration of Ministers, that they would not oppose the insertion of the paragraph in the Address, but yet would not act upon it if carried, according to the determination expressed by M. Guizot, not to demand of England a revision of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, greatly disappointed the hopes of the Opposition, who found that they were outgeneralled; for by this stroke of policy, the Ministry escaped the appearance of a defeat, and yet in no degree compromised their principles.

Ultimately, on the 3rd of February, the Address was carried by a majority of 177; the numbers being—for the Address, 278; against it, 101.

A perusal of this debate in both Chambers, will show how strongly at the commencement of the present year an anti-English feeling prevailed in France. The most vehement advocates of freedom seemed disposed to allow the slave-trade to be carried on with impunity, rather than subject the French flag to an imaginary degradation, by conceding the Right of Search; and in truth, the very idea that such a right as that contended for by Great Britain could be derogatory to any nation, was never entertained in France, until the question had been raised by America, which was no party to the treaties of 1831 or 1833, nor

to the proposed treaty of 1841, which France, although she at first assented to it, subsequently refused to ratify. Nor would the conduct of America on this occasion have roused the dormant sensibilities of the French, had not their pride been wounded by the leading part which Great Britain took in settling the difficult dispute between Mehemet Ali and the Sublime Porte, when France thought fit to isolate herself, in a spirit of sullen and offended dignity from the other great Powers of Europe. But the existence of such a feeling in the nation, makes the conduct of M. Guizot and his colleagues more honourable and praiseworthy—for they had the moral courage to oppose the unjust and unworthy prejudices of their countrymen on this subject; and endeavoured to induce a more healthy tone of friendship and goodwill towards Great Britain.

In the beginning of March, an animated debate arose in the Chamber of Deputies on the Secret Service Fund Bill, which was understood to involve the question of confidence in the Ministry. In the Committee that was appointed to prepare the Bill, Ministers were enabled to place six out of the nine Members chosen for that purpose, and the general discussion commenced on the 1st of March. In the course of it, M. de Lamartine made another vigorous attack on the Cabinet, in a speech which embraced a very wide range of topics—he said that England exercised undue influence in Europe, and Russia in Turkey; and asked whether Spain ought not to be in the same manner dependent on France? He reproached the Ministry for not having exerted itself to the utmost to establish

a stable and moderate government in Spain, and for having no principle to guide it:—Let not the honourable Minister, historian as he was, forget that each dynasty was founded on a principle. Louis the Fourteenth prevailed by his influence in Europe; Napoleon by his military glory; the Restoration by its traditions. “As to you—(Turning to the Ministers)—you have not adopted any principle whatever; and on that account, you will advance towards that melancholy choice which you have yourselves anticipated—to a peace endured with shame, or some heroic but useless folly. I conclude with declaring, that such a line of proceeding must fall to the ground, not only with you, but with whatever men may be tempted to continue it. Nay more, I tell you, and I speak with the accent of a deep discouragement, with that excess of audacity that a mighty grief often affords—France must either cease to be France, or you must cease to be Ministers.”

M. Guizot accused M. de Lamartine of “excess of audacity,” in arraying him against the policy not only of the Government, but of the whole reign, and indeed of the country; in which representative Government had been developing itself for the last thirteen years; while the policy of successive Ministers had been uniform:—Know then (said M. Guizot,) whom you are struggling against, and what policy you are decrying. It is that of France, free and convinced. It was that which he came to support. That was the boldness which astonished him. Of what was this policy accused? Of two great errors—of thinking and repeating inces-

santly that all Europe was in a coalition against France, and could not endure her greatness; that France, on her part, was ready to rise against Europe. These were the two principal errors with which this policy was reproached; when for five years, from 1831 to 1835, these were the two ideas which he and his friends had constantly combated. It was the Opposition who then supported them; and he and his friends combated them against speeches similar to the one just pronounced. It was indeed strange, that the two results which had been obtained by the struggle of five years—one, that France could live at peace with Europe—that the France of the July Revolution, and the Government of July did not menace the security of Europe—the other, that Europe, which had so long opposed the Revolution of July, no longer threatened the security of France, and was willing to be at peace with her—he could not help saying, that there was ingratitude and derision, in charging those results against the Government which had obtained them.

He insisted on the policy and right that France and England should reciprocally treat as equals; and he alluded, first to the time when Lord Grey’s Government were reproached with sacrificing the supremacy of the British flag to the French navy, and then to the amicable sentiments towards France, which had recently been uttered in the British Parliament; he would not suffer a sentence to escape him, which would not correspond with those uttered on the other side of the Channel. Yes, the feelings of the two countries ought to be goodwill towards each other,

but, at the same time, preserving the freedom of their policy. He had said several times, that there should be no intimacy which would shackle our policy; goodwill, reciprocal good understanding, yet a complete and real independence. But a good understanding was impossible, as M. de Vatry had just said, if words and actions did not agree; the relations could not be friendly, so long as bitter words, sharp speeches, and violent sentiments, were incessantly manifested in one of the two tribunals: expression should be equally equitable and amicable on both sides; it should be so on their part, and he congratulated himself that there was no dissenting voice in that Chamber to such a proposition.

He now came to Spain, and insisted that there the policy of France had been decided. The two countries are connected by natural ties of geography and history. Of the two great sovereigns whom M. de Lamartine had mentioned, Louis the Fourteenth succeeded in his policy; Napoleon failed. Napoleon failed, because he attacked the independence and honour of Spain, and raised up hostile parties and obstacles to the Governments which succeeded him; and the growth of the constitutional system in Spain now forbids that half-possession, which constituted Louis the fourteenth's success. The present Government had gone upon the principle that political intimacy might subsist without domination, and that in internal changes Spain could right herself.

M. Guizot maintained that the power and influence of France had increased abroad; and he concluded with saying, they might run through the whole world, from

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Washington to Calcutta, and they would find that the policy of France since 1830, was a matter judged and approved of. Inquire of any nation, and the wisdom of the French King would be found proverbial. A word more, and he had done. It was asserted that nothing truly great and good could be done without self-devotedness. Life was full of trials, no matter in what condition one was placed; and the higher was the position, the more difficult were they frequently felt. The honourable Deputy had said, that he loved to carry his respect to a high personage above him: let him bear in mind, that for twelve years that personage had served as a mark for the assassin's ball and poniard, and yet was still watching on patiently and unceasingly over the welfare and glory of France, and then let him say, if that was not real, practical self-devotedness. (*Loud applause.*)

A Voice—"That is unparliamentary language." (*Disapprobation.*)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs—Such, he would repeat, was real self-devotedness. Let them not forget it, or be guilty of ingratitude towards a whole reign. (*Applause.*)

The delivery of this speech made a great sensation on the Chamber, and when the division ultimately took place on the 4th of March, the *ensemble* of the grant was carried by a considerable majority; the numbers being—for the Bill, 244; against it, 155; majority for ministers 89.

The same Bill was afterwards on the 20th of March carried through the Chamber of Peers by a majority of 135 to 37. During the debate M. Guizot expressed

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himself in the following language, which ought to gratify every sincere well wisher to his country, whether in France or England. "It is evident to everybody that the passions which had been so vehemently excited among us are now fast subsiding; that a better and more equitable feeling towards England is beginning to prevail; and that, thanks to the perseverance and moderation of the policy of the Government, as also to the persevering moderation of the British Cabinet, there is every reason to hope that the good relations between the two countries will soon be solidly restored."

In the month of April a *projet de loi* was brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Odilon Barrot for repealing what were called the laws of September; whereby offences of a political nature, whether against the State or the person of the King were withdrawn from the cognizance of juries, and directed to be tried by a Court of Peers. This proposal, however, was rejected by the Chamber.

An interesting event occurred in the same month in the publication of the report of the Commission which had been appointed in May 1840, to enquire into the best means of emancipating the slaves in the French West Indian colonies. The report was drawn up by the Duke de Broglie, who acted as President of the Commission. The following are the principal proposals of this document, which marks another great epoch in the history of West Indian slavery. The Commission proposes, first, a project of law fixing the 1st of January 1853 as the epoch of slavery ceasing in the French colonies. All their slaves

to remain in their present condition, with the exception of the following modifications, to be introduced by Royal ordonnance. Civil rights are granted to slaves during these ten years; but they cannot plead those rights in a court of justice without being represented by a *curator ad hoc*. Boats and vessels, arms and powder, are excepted from the kind of property which slaves may possess. The *peculium* and the right of a slave to purchase his liberty is established. Emancipated slaves are not to enjoy political rights. Children born free are not included in this. The emancipated are to be forced, for five years, to engage themselves to planters, and, of course, forced to reside in the colony. The Governor in Council shall fix each year the maximum and minimum of salaries. Disciplinary work-houses shall be established for the refractory. The indemnity to the planters will be 150 millions of francs, in Four per Cents. This sum will be distributed in 1857, with the accumulated interest, to the owners of slaves, those who have old and infirm slaves agreeing to keep and feed them. Another law will provide for the emancipation of all children born of slaves since 1838.* The Go-

* In connection with this subject we subjoin the following statement published this year by the Minister of Marine respecting the statistics of the French West Indian Colonies for the year 1840. "The whole of the population, free and slaves, amounted to 568,515, showing an augmentation of 3,732 over the preceding year. With respect to the slaves, since 1834, the number of births has gradually increased, whilst the same is not the case with respect to deaths. The number of marriages was about the same as the year

vernment proposed a measure, the object of which was to carry into effect the foregoing propositions, but as there was unhappily an idea prevalent that it had been framed at the suggestion of England and in compliance with English wishes, it created so much opposition, that it was postponed with the intention of bringing it forward next year.

In the month of May an important discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies on a Bill brought forward by the Government, the object of which was to put an end to the manufacture of sugar from beet-root in France, giving an indemnity of 40,000,000 of francs to the beet-sugar producers. The Bill was as usual referred to a Committee to prepare it for the reception of the Chambers, and they proposed a measure rejecting the indemnity and continuing the manufacture of beet-sugar, but subjected to an excise duty increasing (within certain

limits) as the quantity produced, increased, and diminishing as it diminished.

The debate upon these two measures commenced on the 10th of May, and lasted ten days. The following are the principal arguments and topics urged by the speakers. M. Mermilhiod said that the means adopted in 1837 and 1840 to reconcile the interests of the home and colonial sugar growers had proved inefficient. It was necessary to legislate anew. The influence of the home sugar interest had excluded the representatives of the maritime interests from the Bureaux. But their tactics had turned against themselves: the measure proposed by the Committee was a heavier blow to home-grown sugar than that which Ministers had proposed. The protection afforded to the beet-sugar robbed the treasury annually of 164,000,000 (francs.) The plan proposed by the Committee perpetuated the privilege of the beet-sugar, but prescribed limits to it. The Committee undertook to fix the proportions in which the beet and colonial sugars should contribute to supply the consumption; the former was to be allowed to produce every year 30,000,000 of kilogrammes, the latter 35. If the home-producers of sugar, by improving their processes, increased their production, they were to be punished by increased taxation. The Government plan, on the contrary, seeing the impossibility of beet-sugar keeping its ground in the market against colonial sugar on equal terms, and anxious to support a productive object of taxation, offered the producers of beet sugar indemnification if they withdrew from the unequal contest. The

before. The number of slaves set free in 1840 amounted to 1987, whereas in 1839 it was only 1240. The number of hectares under sugar cultivation at Martinique, in 1839, was 19,814, and in 1840, 18,765; at Guadaloupe, 20,934 in 1839, and 23,505 in 1840; at Guyana, 1305 in 1839, and 1363 in 1840; at Bourbon, 22,405 in 1839, and 22,977 in 1840. The number of slaves at Martinique, in 1839, was 33,426, and in 1840, 35,308; at Guadaloupe, in 1839, 30,200, and in 1840, 35,520; at Guyana, in 1839, 3,454, and in 1840, 3,489; at Bourbon, in 1839, 27,157, and in 1840, 25,715. The total production has increased, in 1840, by 500,000 kilogr. The general imports have diminished in the proportion of 3,000,000 on the average of years from 1833 to 1839, which reduces them to 64,000,000. The exports, on the contrary, have increased four and a half millions in the same time, giving an amount of 58,000,000."

increased revenue from colonial sugar would enable Government to defray this indemnification, and find 10 or 12,000,000 of surplus in the treasury.

M. Jollivet supported the Government measure, in opposition to that of the Committee. He looked at the question with reference to the reciprocal rights and duties of mother country and colony. The colonies consume the wines, corn, fish, and manufactures of France to the amount of 50,000,000 (francs) per annum. Most of these articles they could procure cheaper from other countries, but the mother country will not allow them. The monopoly of the mother country costs the colonies 12,000,000 yearly, and taxes their industry 12 to 15 per cent. The only export produce of the colonies is sugar, and they are not allowed to refine their sugars for exportation. It was alleged that the slave-labour of the colonies cost nothing. On the contrary, official documents proved that the planters expended more on their slaves than European capitalists on their labourers.

M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, passed in review the history of beet-root sugar. In 1828 the manufacturers of beet-sugar were warned that they were to be subjected to a tax; but they were left untaxed till 1837, when a duty of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes for the current, and 15 for the ensuing year, was imposed. Still the protection afforded to home-made sugar was injurious to the colonies. In 1839 the Ministry of the 1st of May proposed to lower the duties on colonial sugars from 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes to 30; but their recommendation was not

attended to by the Chamber. The Colonists were at this time suffering intensely from the impossibility of disposing of their sugars. The distress was so alarming that on the 16th and 27th of May the governors were compelled to authorize, without consulting the home Government, the exportation of sugar to any market. In August a Royal Ordinance reduced the duty, *ad interim*, from 45 francs to 33. Great part of the accumulated stocks of colonial sugar were re-exported raw, for the use of foreign refiners. A momentary relief was experienced in the Antilles; but, notwithstanding the duty of 16 francs imposed on beet-sugar and the lowering of the duty on colonial sugar, matters were as bad as ever in the beginning of 1840. The then Ministers proposed to equalize the duties on the two classes of sugar, and, failing in this, imposed an additional duty of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes upon it. Thus has the law relative to the sugar-duties been four times altered since 1837, and still no good has been effected. The speaker proceeded to argue that the Government measure would benefit the national finances, the commercial and shipping interests, and the great body of consumers. He maintained that the agricultural interest had derived no advantage from the manufacture of beet-sugar. The cultivation of the beet was confined to four or five of the northern departments, and occupied only 19,470 hectares. It had usurped the place of the more remunerative cultivation of cereals and oleaginous seeds; it threw out of cultivation colonial soils, "which were also French ground;" and it could only maintain itself under

a bounty. That the suppression of beet-root sugar would occasion an increase of revenue was not called in question. The increased consumption of tropical sugars would create an extended market for French manufactures. It was such a commerce that had created the mercantile navies of England and Holland. The sugar of the island of Bourbon paid a lower duty than that of the Antilles, because it had to pay higher freights; on the same principle the sugar of the Antilles ought to pay a lower duty than home-made sugar; but the reverse was the case. The reverse was the case, because home-grown sugar could not compete with it on equal terms. Equalizing the duties would destroy the beet-root sugar, and therefore it was better to suppress it at once. To remain where they were, was impossible; and the Government measure was the fairest to all parties.

M. Stourm admitted that the Government measure would increase the revenue. He maintained that the colonies could not be saved. The only labour that could be obtained in them was negro slave labour. Slaves could neither increase nor re-produce themselves by natural means. The abolition of the slave-trade was gradually, but certainly, depriving the colonies of their labourers. Emancipation, it was clear from the experience of Hayti and the English colonies, would accelerate the ruin of the planters. The colonies could not be saved. The manufacture of home-sugar would be sacrificed, not to the colonial but to the foreign sugar-growers. Most exaggerated notions were entertained of the benefits the shipping interest would derive from the increas-

ed use of tropical sugars. The increase in the national tonnage from 1830 to 1840 was 85 per cent.; of this only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was attributable to the carriage of foreign and colonial sugars. The only way to benefit the shipping interest was to increase domestic prosperity — to protect domestic industry. He should vote against the Government measure, because it was intended to create not a great nation but a great revenue.

M. de Lamartine maintained that the only remedy—the only palliative for the sufferings of the colonists—lay in dealing equal-handed justice to two great branches of industry. The colonies had been estranged from them by the Revolution, but, at the Restoration, had been re-incorporated into the national body. During their estrangement the hallucination of rendering the soil of France alone sufficient to supply all the wants of its inhabitants had given birth to chicory, and beet-sugar, as substitutes for colonial produce. But, although the colonies returned and the dream of commercial isolation vanished, the bounty upon the production of beet-root sugar, to the disadvantage of the colonies, was continued. Experimental legislation had shown that colonial and beet root sugar could not co-exist. The question to be solved was—Which ought to give way? M. Stourm's remarks about shipping proved nothing: although the proportion of the mercantile navy employed in the shipment of sugar might not be large, where was the use of throwing away that porportional part? Objections were made to the extirpation of a branch of domestic industry. That did not deserve the name of do-

mestic industry, which was the mere artificial creation of an imperial edict. It was said that the time of the colonies was past; they were a precarious possession; they cost 15,000,000 a year. Precarious—so was every possession; but they were also valuable. Admitting that they cost 15,000,000. a year, they consume great part of our corn; two-thirds of the produce of our Newfoundland fisheries; they consume 54,000,000 of our manufactures; they produce sugars paying yearly 40,000,000 to the treasury; they may cost us 15, but they bring us in upwards of 90,000,000 M. de Lamartine concluded by dwelling upon the importance of a commercial navy as a nursery for the state navy in event of war. Beet-sugar could not exist on equal terms of competition with colonial sugar, and therefore he voted for its suppression and the indemnity.

M. Laplagne, Minister of Finance, did not intend to dwell upon the measure proposed by the committee, at length. It was strange that, in legislating on a point which vitally concerned the colonies, shipping interests, and naval power of France, it had servilely copied the policy of countries which possessed no colonies, no direct maritime commerce, and no navies, Government was accused of sacrificing domestic industry to foreigners. He had no predilection for foreigners, but he wished to trade with them on good terms, in an age when the poorest and the most abstemious man could not dine without contributions from the four quarters of the world. He denied that beet-sugar was a profitable branch of the national industry. It had displaced

more profitable investments of labour and capital. In proportion as the cultivation of beet-root had increased in the northern departments, so had the importation of foreign cattle. This was not an increase in the number of lean cattle imported for fattening, but of fat cattle for the shambles. The same was the case with sheep. To grow sugar they were obliged to give up rearing cattle. To lower the duties on colonial sugar, with a view to place them on a level with home-made sugar, would not he thought increase consumption; it would diminish the revenue, leave consumers as they were, and benefit the dealers in sugar alone: colonial sugars could not keep the market under the present rate of duty against home-made sugar under the present rate of duty. The home-made sugar could not bear a higher duty. To equalize the duties would diminish the revenue. In order to support the revenue, and at the same time restore the sugar trade to a healthy condition, it was necessary to suppress the beet-root sugar.

Admiral Roussin, Minister of Marine, took part in the discussion, as special defender of the interests of the marine army. He felt convinced that the Chamber was friendly to the navy. France wished to be a maritime power; she must desire the means as well as the end. The measure proposed by the committee was an anti-marine measure. The Government estimates gave 11,000 men as the number of mariners employed in the fisheries and colonial trade. In this number were not included the navigation between Senegal and the Antilles; between Bourbon and the native

marts of India; nor the French coasting trade set in motion by the transport of sugar. The number of sailors kept in employment by the colonial trade would not be over-estimated at 15,000. To these might be added all required for the export trade in refined sugar. In a document issued by the speaker's bureau, the disposable mariners of France were estimated as at present amounting to 120,511 individuals; whereas, in 1839, they were only 107,095. The increase is only apparent. From the 120,000 individuals must be deducted 23,000 unfit for service from age and infirmities, and 13,000 workmen and apprentices who were not seamen. This reduces the number of effective seamen to 84,000, capable of being employed either on board men-of-war or merchant ships. But from this number must be further deducted about 30,000 cabin-boys and waiters. The total number of available seamen did not in reality exceed 54,000. On the other hand the 15,000, estimated as engaged in the colonial trade were seamen from eighteen to fifty years of age. It might be added that mere coasting seamen were not well qualified for men-of-war's men. There were in truth not more than 40,000 French seamen fit to serve in the navy, and of these the colonial trade supplied 15,000. It was their duty to extend, not to contract, this important branch of the mercantile navy. Battles lost by their navy might easily be repaired; but the effects of a law repressing the colonial navy would be permanent and deadly. A nation, in order to be powerful at sea, must be able to recruit its fleets as promptly as its land armies. They could not

improvise sailors; a mercantile navy was the reserve of the marine army.

M. Gauthier de Rumilly, reporter of the measure proposed by the committee, rose to dispute the calculations of Admiral Roussin. On the 1st of January, 1843, the number of sailors in the state navy was 27,000. This was double the average of the numbers in 1833, 1834, and 1835. Since 1840 the average had been between 25,000 and 32,000. The number of sailors in the mercantile navy had increased in the same proportion. The sailors of the mercantile navy had increased without the aid of such a concession as ministers proposed to make to the colonial trade. M. Gauthier de Rumilly denied that the measure of the committee was calculated to injure the shipping interest.

M. Berryer intimated that, although a member of the committee, he approved neither of the measure proposed by the majority nor of that proposed by the minority. He supported the ministerial measure as the only guarantee for the development of the maritime power of France. The measure of the committee was injurious to the treasury, to the colonies, to navigation, to the beet-sugar producers themselves. It condemned the manufacturers of beet-sugar to a hopeless struggle of five years, in order to save 40,000,000 of indemnity, the payment of which was to be distributed over that period. The home-grown sugar pays 20 francs per quintal less than the colonial, and 44 francs less than foreign sugar. The quantity of beet-sugar avowedly produced is 53,000,000 of kilogrammes per annum. By substituting home-grown for fo-

reign and colonial sugar, nearly 16,000,000 are annually subtracted from the treasury, without gain to the consumer. By paying 40,000,000 of indemnity in five years, they would gain permanently 15,000,000 per annum now thrown away. The much dreaded expense of indemnity would be in truth an immediate saving. There were only two alternatives: to suppress beet-sugar and equalise the duties on all colonial and metropolitan products, or to declare the colonial compact void. M. Berryer remarked that they had lost many colonies, but still possessed valuable ones. Emancipation of the negroes was inevitable: it would increase the price of labour; let them prepare the colonies to meet the difficulty. Let them do justice to French shipping: four-sevenths of their maritime commerce was carried on under foreign flags. If France was to be merely a continental power, they might abandon the colonies, not otherwise. He did not ask them to dream of equalling the maritime power of England, but to wage an honourable rivalry with that nation in intelligent commercial enterprise.

In the course of the discussion an amendment was moved by M. Passy, in the following terms:—

“The excise duty imposed by the law of July 18, 1837, on home grown sugar, shall be raised gradually to the rate imposed on American colonial sugars.

“For this purpose four additional francs shall be imposed on home sugars during each of the next four years.”

This amendment was of course opposed by Ministers, as if carried, it would be fatal to their own measure. It was, however,

successful, and carried with the substitution of the term of three years instead of four in the latter clause. The ministerial measure, in consequence, fell to the ground, and it was doubtful what course they would adopt on the occasion; but at length M. Gauthier de Rumilly (the reporter of the Committee's measure,) announced that the Government had assented to the proposal of the Committee, subject to the amendment recently carried; and had in concert with them reduced to two the numerous classes of sugar. A ballot was then taken, when there appeared for the law as amended, 286 white balls, and 97 black balls—consequently, the amended measure of the Committee was carried.

On the 18th of July, the Order of the Day in the Chamber of Peers being the adjourned discussion of the budget of expenses, M. Guizot replied to some questions which had been asked the day before by the Marquess de Boissy and Viscount Dubouchage, and we give a few extracts from his speech. “As to Ireland (said M. Guizot), I do not see that I am entitled to speak of it. If the question of Ireland was fully discussed in the English Parliament, and that in any way affected us, there might be cause to allude to it; but as it now stands, I certainly shall not touch on the subject. I do not hesitate to declare, that if similar movements were to take place in France, and that if the matter was discussed in the English Parliament, in order to manifest sympathy like that now demanded from us, we should complain of such conduct, and very justly. What we desire is, that peace and tranquillity may be speedily re-established in the

United Kingdom." The only questions then to which he could allude (continued M. Guizot), were the special ones spoken of. As to the Right of Search, until the treaty was otherwise regulated, its enactments were executed honourably, faithfully, and with great moderation, by both nations. There was, therefore, no ground for any complaint on the part of the noble Marquess (de Boissy). With respect to Buenos Ayres, France had three principal objects to attain—not to take part with either side; to protect French subjects; and lastly, to bring about the establishment of peace. What did most injury was the interference of certain Frenchmen, with arms in their hands, in the affairs of the country, and this was what caused the greatest difficulty to the French Government, as it was desirous to struggle against this tendency. The noble Viscount seemed to think that the treaty of October, 1840, had not been executed on the part of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and that the indemnity was not in a course of payment. It was a mistake to think so. The payment had been commenced, and would certainly be paid to the last farthing. There were at present in those latitudes two frigates, two corvettes, and a brig; and, in addition, the station of Rio Janeiro was within reach to afford assistance if necessary. As to the affair of New Zealand, it was more difficult to give the details, for it was still pending at London. There were three questions to be decided—a question of sovereignty over a portion of the territory; a question of civil rights for the French colonists; and lastly, a dispute to settle between the Go-

vernment of England and the Nanto-Bordelaise Company, who took those colonists to their destination. These matters were not easily settled, and were at present under consideration. "Such," concluded the hon. Minister, "are my explanations on the matters addressed to me. I trust I have replied without doing any injury to the interests concerned. It is not an easy task to speak on all subjects that may be deemed by noble peers to require explanations. When affairs are concluded, I can speak of them without any difficulty, but the Chamber will observe, that those on which I have been interrogated are not so. I think I was authorised to go as far as I have gone, and I certainly shall not go further—nay, more, I shall not promise to go for the future as far. The Government is not, like the public journals, obliged to speak every morning. When it has accomplished any affair on its own responsibility, it is ready to explain, but it cannot consent to be shackled in its proceedings, by interrogations made at every instant without sufficient cause. For my part, I shall never be induced by any question to utter a word which may prove injurious to the interests of the Crown and the country."

The Session of the French Chambers closed on the 24th of July, when the Royal decree of prorogation was read.

In the course of the year a marriage had been contracted between the Prince de Joinville, the son of Louis Philippe, and the Princess Francisca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazils and the Queen of Portugal. The Prince went to the Brazils to bring home his bride, and arrived with

her at Brest in the month of July.

An interesting event took place in September, when Her Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince Albert, paid Louis Philippe a visit in his own dominions. They arrived in their steam yacht at Tréport, close to Eu, where the Royal family of France were sojourning, early in September, and after receiving a most cordial reception from their illustrious host and the French people generally, they proceeded on their voyage to Ostend.* We trust that this friendly visit may have the effect of strengthening the amicable relations between Great Britain and France.

The next Session of the French Chambers commenced on the 27th of December, when King Louis Philippe opened them in person, in the Chamber of Deputies. The way from the Tuileries was guarded in double line by 20,000 troops, twenty companies of Municipal Guard, and 1,500 police officers. The Duchess of Orleans and the Count of Paris, who were before absent on account of their recent bereavement, were now with the royal group among the spectators. The Duke of Nemours sat in a chair of state on the King's right, with the Duke of Montpensier; the Prince de Joinville on the left. The King, attired as a Colonel of the National Guards, ascended the throne with a firm step, amid loud cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" and read the following speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and Deputies—The good harmony between the powers of

the State, and the loyal support you have afforded to my Government, have yielded their fruit. Amidst the order maintained without effort and under the sway of the laws, France displays with confidence her fertile activity. The situation of all classes of citizens is improving and advancing. The effects of this prosperity will enable us to restore between the expenses and the revenue of the State, in the law of finance, which will be shortly presented to you, a justly desired equilibrium.

"We can enjoy with security these blessings of peace, for it never was better secured. Our relations with all Powers are pacific and friendly.

"Serious events have occurred in Spain and in Greece. Queen Isabella II., summoned so young to the cares of State, is at this moment the object of all my solicitude and of my most affectionate interest. I hope that the issue of these events will be most favourable to two nations friendly to France; and that in Greece, as well as in Spain, monarchy will strengthen itself by the mutual respect for the rights of the throne and the public liberties. The sincere friendship which unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial understanding existing between my Government and hers, confirm me in that confidence.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia and the Republics of the Equator and Venezuela treaties of commerce; and I am pursuing with other States in several parts of the world negotiations which, whilst maintaining our national industry in the security which it is entitled to, will open new paths to its intelli-

* For a detailed account of this remarkable visit, see CHRONICLE for September.

gence and activity. I have the satisfaction of seeing the circle of my family enlarged by the marriage of my son, the Prince de Joinville, with the Princess Francisca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazils, and of the Queen of Portugal. This union, by insuring the happiness of my son, adds one consolation more to those which God has reserved to me.

"Our domination in Algeria will soon be universal and tranquil. Under the command of experienced leaders, among whom I am proud to reckon one of my sons, our brave soldiers unite with admirable constancy the fatigues of war and the labours of peace.

"The necessary measures for the execution of the general system of railroads, and for various enterprises of national utility, will be submitted to your deliberations. A Bill relative to secondary instruction will satisfy the wish of the Charter for the freedom of instruction, by maintaining the authority and action of the State over public education.

"I behold, Gentlemen, with

deep gratitude to Providence, the state of honourable peace and of increasing prosperity which our country enjoys. Always guided by our devotedness and our fidelity to France, I and mine have never had any other ambition than that of serving her well. It is the assurance of accomplishing that duty which has given me strength through the trials of my life, and which will, to its end, be my consolation and my firmest support."

The speech was read distinctly and deliberately. The allusion to Spain was slightly applauded; the allusion to England more loudly. When speaking of the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, the King turned round towards his son, and inclined slightly. At the conclusion, loud cheers and cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" arose from all parts of the Chamber.

The oaths were administered to the Prince de Joinville, as a Peer of France; to M. Teste and M. Passy, as Peers; and to some Deputies. The session was then declared to be opened.

CHAPTER XI.

SPAIN.—*Entry of the Regent into Madrid—Decree issued by him dissolving the Cortes—Fresh Disturbances at Barcelona—Opening of the New Cortes—Speech of the Regent—Defeat and Resignation of the Ministry—Difficulty of forming a New Cabinet—Short-lived Ministry of Senor Lopez—It is succeeded by that of Senor Gomez Becerra—Tumultuous scene in the Chamber of Deputies—Dissolution of the Cortes—Insurrectionary movements in the Provinces—Vigorous measures taken by Espartero—Proclamations issued by the Revolutionary Junta at Barcelona—Contests between the Government and Insurgent Forces—Strange inaction of the Regent—He advances to Albacete, and then retires to Balazota—General Narvaez appears before Madrid—Decisive conflict between Generals Narvaez and Aspirez at the head of the Insurgent Forces and Generals Seoane and Zurbano, who commanded the Government Troops—Defeat of the latter—Surrender of Madrid—Measures of the Revolutionary Government and Convocation of the Cortes—Espartero bombards Seville—He raises the siege, and takes refuge on board an English Ship of war at Cadiz—He proceeds to Lisbon, whence he issues a Manifesto to the Spanish Nation, and then sails to England—Determination of the Government to declare the majority of the Queen—Disturbed State of Spain—Manifesto of the Supreme Junta of Barcelona—Opening of the Cortes—Attempt to Assassinate General Narvaez—Senor Olozaga appointed President of the Council—His conduct towards the Queen—Dismissal of S. Olazaga—Senor Gonzalez Bravo is appointed to construct a Cabinet—Subsequent Proceedings.*

GREECE.—*Revolution at Athens—Address presented to the King from the Council of State—Success of the popular Party—Convocation of the National Assembly—Speech of King Otho—Recal of the Russian Ambassador.*

PRUSSIA.—*Remonstrance addressed to the King by the States of Posen—Answer of the King.*

SPAIN.—The Regent made his entry into Madrid on his return from Barcelona on the first of January. He proceeded immediately to the Palace, followed by the National Militia, who filed in review before the Palace Gate, while the Queen and her sister, attended by the Regent and the

principal officers of his suite, made their appearance on the balcony, and were loudly cheered by the soldiers. On the 4th of January, Espartero issued the following decree:—

“As Regent of the kingdom during the minority of Queen Isabella the Second, and in her royal

name, and with the advice of the Ministers, and in virtue of the prerogative granted to me by the 26th article of the Constitution, I have decreed the following—

“Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

“Art. 2. Agreeably to the 19th article of the Constitution, one-third of the members of the Senate shall be renewed.

“Art. 3. The new ordinary Cortes are convoked at Madrid, for the 3rd of April of the present year.

“DUKE OF VICTORY.

“Madrid, 3d January, 1843.

“To the Marquess de Rodil, President of the Council of Ministers.”

At Barcelona—the focus of discontent and rebellion—the greatest opposition was made to the collection of the contribution which had been levied in the city, in consequence of the outbreak that took place there at the end of last year. The particulars of this will be found detailed in our preceding volume. On the 26th of January in the present year, the Captain-General, Seoane, apprehending a popular explosion, issued a bando, denouncing death against every individual, who by speeches, writings, or even songs, should excite the people to revolt. Notwithstanding the menacing attitude of the military authorities, the agitation continued to increase. The soldiers quartered on the 200 wealthiest inhabitants were hooted wherever they appeared; and the people in several instances removed the numbers from the fronts of the houses in order to annoy the military. M. Borel, a rich proprietor, refused to admit them into his house; and they were afraid to break in the door. On the 27th, the twenty-five *alcaldes* who had

been summoned by the Governor to accompany the soldiers to the houses, having declined to perform that duty, were arrested and confined in the citadel. But, after detaining them for two hours, General Seoane, dreading the consequences of that act of violence, ordered them to be set at liberty. The provisional deputation of the inhabitants, on the other hand, positively refused to assess the ordinary taxes; grounding their objection on their not having been voted by the Cortes. M. Kock, a rich and influential citizen, who had soldiers billeted on him for eight days, was arrested on the 27th, and conveyed to Montjuich for refusing to pay his quota of the contribution.

In conformity with the decree of the 3rd of January, the Regent opened the Spanish Cortes in the presence of Queen Isabella II., on the 3rd of April. In his speech the Regent stated, that no change of importance had occurred in the relations with foreign Governments. He promised laws to reform the legislature and the administration of justice; and several economical measures of civil and military improvement. The army was complimented for its discipline, loyalty, and valour during the late insurrection; and the National Guard for its cordial co-operation in checking revolution. The concluding paragraph exhorted the Cortes to prepare, by good legislation, for the near approach of that time when Isabella the Second would assume the reins of Government.

With the view of endeavouring to revive the credit of Spain, Senor Calatrava issued a decree, the object of which was to provide for the punctual payment of the in-

terest on the New Three per Cent. Stock. For this purpose it was proposed to devote, first, the whole proceeds of the quicksilver of the mines of Almaden and Almaduegos: secondly, twenty millions of reals on the Treasury of the island of Cuba: and thirdly, four millions of reals on the department of the Cruzada.

On the 12th of April a discussion arose in the Chamber of Deputies which had an important result, for it terminated in the defeat and resignation of the Ministry. The subject was the returns for Badajoz; which the Opposition contended were invalid, because officers in the army and some of the Preventive Service had voted for the successful candidates. In the course of the debate, S. Sanchez Silva laid on the table an original letter, written by S. Cardero, the political chief of Badajoz, to S. Infante, one of the candidates, informing him of what he had done to promote his return, and that of his friends, Messrs. José Maria Calatrava, (an ex-Minister,) Gonzales, and Lujan. The Opposition were aware that S. José Calatrava would be proposed as President; and, fearing that if he were, many of their own friends would support him, they were anxious to disqualify him. After a fierce discussion, the elections were declared illegal, by 80 to 55. The Infante Don Francisco de Paula voted with the Opposition.

In consequence of this defeat the Ministers tendered their resignations to the Regent, which were accepted, but the greatest difficulty was experienced in constructing a Cabinet. As Senor Cortina had been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, he was invited by Espartero to form

a Government, but the attempt failed, and subsequently a like ill success attended the endeavours of Senor Olozaga, and at first those of Senor Lopez. The latter, however, did at length succeed in forming an administration, which was officially announced on the 10th of May. The new Cabinet was composed of the following members:—

S. Lopez, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; S. Aguila, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Serrano, Minister of War; S. Frias, Minister of Marine; S. Ayllon, Minister of Finance; S. Caballero, Minister of the Interior.

This Ministry, however, did not long continue in office. They demanded of the Regent the dismissal of General Linage and General Zurbanó from the army, and the immediate removal of the garrison of Madrid, to be replaced by such troops as S. Lopez should select. General Serrano, however, said that he would resign rather than dictate such terms to the Regent. The Regent refused, and the whole Cabinet resigned. No sooner was it known in the Cortes on the 19th of May, than a message was sent to the Regent by the Chamber, praying him to continue Regent till October, 1844, but on condition of his acting constitutionally. The Regent replied, that his acceptance of Lopez's resignation was constitutional. The Congress also declared unanimously, with the exception of three voices, that the Ministers who had resigned had up to the last moment merited its confidence.

It was now necessary to construct another Cabinet, which was effected with little delay by Senor Gomez Becerra, President of the

Chamber of Deputies. This Ministry contained the following members :— S. Gomez Becerra, Minister of Justice and President of the Council ; S. Mendizabel, Minister of Finance ; S. de la Serna, Minister of the Interior ; General Hoyos, Minister of War ; S. Cueto, Minister of Marine.

By a decree of the Regent, published shortly afterwards, all Spaniards sentenced for political crimes committed since September 1, 1840, were set free, whether in prison, *presidarios*, &c., whether exiled or transported : but this did not include those Spanish emigrants who had not undergone a trial.

On the 20th of May the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was marked by unusual excitement. S. Gomez Becerra, the new President of the Council, and General Hoyos, entered it, the President in his official dress, the General in uniform ; they were both members of the Senate, and entered the Chamber in their official right. A Deputy rose, and demanded the expulsion of "that man," General Hoyos ; whose appointment had not been officially notified to the Chamber. The General retired, and the Chamber became more tranquil ; but the tumult renewed when S. Becerra read the decree of the Regent proroguing it to the 27th. S. Olozaga, after a speech violently attacking the Regent's measures, exclaimed, in a threatening tone, "May the Almighty save the country and the Queen !" When S. Gomez Becerra and General Hoyos left the palace, they were assailed with cries of "Down with the Ministers and the Ayacuchos ! Liberty for ever !" The windows of S. Mendizabel's carriage were broken with stones

during the day, and he deemed it prudent not to repair to the legislative palace. It was evident that the friends of the late Ministry had attempted to get up an outbreak ; but the firmness of the National Guard and the Municipal authorities maintained tranquility.

On the 26th, the Cortes were dissolved, and the new Cortes summoned to meet on the 27th August

But the unsettled state of the public mind in Spain was soon evinced by an alarming insurrection, which rapidly spread throughout the provinces, and ended in the overthrow and exile of the hitherto successful Duke of Victoria. As on former occasions Barcelona took the lead in disaffection ; and this city and Malaga soon made themselves conspicuous for their determined opposition to the Gomez-Becerra Cabinet. On the 5th of June, General Zurbano who commanded a brigade of troops in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, having entered the town, was surrounded by the populace, who cried out "Death to Espartero and Zurbano." He was rescued by a body of dragoons sent by the Captain-General Cortinez, who ordered martial law to be proclaimed. The troops were ordered to clear the Rambla, but as the Commandant of the place was about to do so, the Alcaldes entreated him to pause ; and the crowd crying "Long live the Queen and the Army—no martial law ;" a deputation was sent to the Captain-General, to demand the revocation of the *état de siège*. After the lapse of half an hour, during which the population and soldiers never ceased crying "Long live the Army !" the deputation brought

the revocation. The populace received it with cries of joy, and the troops returned immediately to their quarters.

This first success emboldened the people, and a crowd assembled on the evening of the 5th, on the square of the Municipality, demanding the nomination of a Junta, and the adhesion to the Pronunciamento of Reuss. A proclamation circulated in the streets was headed by the words "Peace, Union, Liberty, Independence, Constitution of 1837, Isabella II.," with a list of a committee of thirteen members and five others charged with making an arrangement with the authorities. The Captain-General answered, that as long as the populace made no hostile demonstrations, the troops would remain quiet. This answer exasperated the people. The new Junta, with the consent of the Captain-General, in order to avoid a conflict, left the town and went to Sabadell, situated three leagues from Barcelona, where it declared itself Supreme Temporary Junta.

Afterwards, on the 14th, as Cortinez had signified his adhesion to the movement, the Junta returned to Barcelona. The fortress, however, of Montjuich held out for the Regent. On the 29th, Malaga proclaimed its independence of Espartero's government, and Grenada almost immediately did the same. On different days in the same month, Figueiras, Tarragona, Gerona, Cardona, and other towns in Catalonia, joined the insurrectionary movement. After leaving Barcelona, General Zurbano marched upon Reuss, which was in a state of revolt, and on the 11th of June he gained possession of the place, and disarmed the inhabitants. Colonel Prim, who had

headed the revolt, retired with his adherents from Reuss to Barcelona.

Espartero, seeing the emergency, now resolved to head the forces against the insurgents; and steps were taken to concentrate troops at Saragossa. On the 14th he issued an address to the nation. He called to mind his solemn oaths on accepting the Regency, his public pledges, and disclaimed every intention of violating them, particularly the imputed intention of prolonging the term of his office. He reviewed the history of his regency; vindicating some of its stronger measures by referring to the state of the country. He disclaimed alike the genius and the ambition of Napoleon, who expiated his usurpations on a rock in the ocean; and avowed his determination to return to the private life whence he came. He held his office only by virtue of the constitution; without the constitution, there was nothing but ruin for him and his country; and he would deliver up his sacred trust, not to anarchy but only to the Queen and Cortes, meanwhile defending it as a soldier. On the 15th, he reviewed the garrison, and was enthusiastically cheered. On the 16th, the Gazette contained a proclamation of the Regent, signed by all the Ministers, declaring illegal and rebellious all Juntas found in opposition to the Government, and ordering their members to be tried and punished with all the severity of the law of the 17th April, 1821.

Afterwards, in an express proclamation, the Spanish Government contradicted a report that there was an intention to remove the Queen from the palace of Ma-

drid towards Portugal, to marry her to a Prince of the family of Saxe Coburg Cohary, who was then in that country on a visit to the King consort.

The insurrection was assuming a most formidable aspect and extending rapidly on every side. Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, Vigo, Cadiz, and many other places published *pronunciamentos* against the Regent, who directed his march towards Valencia, accompanied by Generals Linage and Ferraz, and a body of 8000 troops. At Barcelona, on the 19th of June, the Revolutionary Junta issued a proclamation in which they summoned the Catalonians to arms, and thus designated Espartero's government :—

“The nation is rising against a handful of traitors and felons, who, after selling themselves to a foreign nation inimical to our industry and the prosperity of the country, have the audacity to despise the wish of the people, and declare against its sovereignty. Seoane and Zurbano, vile instruments of passion and vengeance threaten us with a sudden invasion.”

The Junta then decreed a levy *en masse* of all unmarried men and widowers, without children, between the ages of eighteen and forty; with the penalty of death against those who neglected the call.

At Madrid, the populace remained tranquil for some time, and the National Guard there issued an address to the National Guards throughout the kingdom, calling upon them to rally round the Queen and the Regent.

General Van Halen was besieging Grenada, but when he heard of the outbreak of the in-

surrection at Seville he retired upon Jaen. At Lerida, in Catalonia, Zurbano effected a junction with General Seoane, and having retired behind Cervera, that place was taken possession of by General Castro, an insurgent leader. At Barcelona, General Ramon Narvaez was appointed by the revolutionary Junta Captain-General of Valencia and Murcia, with General Concha as second in command. On the 29th of June, the Junta published the following manifesto :—

“A Central Government being deemed indispensable to regulate the action of all the provinces, the Supreme Junta has decreed the following — Article 1. The Lopez Ministry is constituted. Until the Members of that Cabinet can meet, General Don F. Serrano shall be intrusted with all the Ministerial departments. 2. This Ministry shall be considered as the Provisional Government, until all the Provincial Juntas of the Peninsula, represented by two Commissioners, formed into a Central Junta, shall have given their adhesion to it.”

One of the first acts of this so-called Provisional Government was to appoint General Concha Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Grenada and Seville. On the 3rd of July, General Narvaez attacked Brigadier Enna before Teruel, and forced him to raise the siege of that place. Of four battalions of foot and four squadrons of horse with Enna, three battalions and one squadron joined the insurgent chief. Subsequently Daroca declared for the movement, and Narvaez took possession of the place. It gave him a position threatening both Saragossa and Madrid, and interrupting the

Regent's communication with Seoane and Zurbano.

In the meanwhile Espartero remained inactive at Albacete, the capital of La Mancha, where he had arrived on the 25th of June, and his conduct excited the utmost alarm amongst his adherents. It was obvious that not a moment was to be lost, and when the most energetic measures could alone save him from destruction, he seemed to be paralysed, and incapable of making any effort. The emergency was most critical, for the capital was already threatened. On the 11th of July the insurgent General Aspiroz, after crossing the Guadarama without difficulty, arrived at El Pardo, within two leagues of the city, with a force estimated at 6,000 men. The garrison of Madrid consisted of only two or three companies of sappers and miners, dépôts of the regiments which accompanied Espartero, and 100 horse of the regiment of Lusitania. Captain-General San Miguel assembled the commanders of the National Guard; to whom he submitted his plan for the defence of Madrid; and they all approved his resolution of declaring it in a state of siege. An advanced guard belonging to Aspiroz approached the gates of the city on the 14th, but it was repulsed by musketry and artillery.

General Van Halen reached Mantilla in the night of the 3rd of July, when he surprised and captured the members of the Junta of Cordova, together with their escort, consisting of 500 men, and a sum of 40,000 duros. On the 5th he proceeded towards Seville. Some of the disaffected of that city, having marched to make a movement at Xeres, were repulsed by the inhabitants.

During the night of the 7th of July, the Regent quitted Albacete, and having abandoned the intention of marching upon Valencia, directed his course to Balazote. This retrograde movement was very ill advised, as thereby his communications with Generals Seoane and Zurbano were interrupted, and his followers became disheartened by the appearance of retreat. The two latter generals arrived at Saragossa on the 11th, with a considerable force. Here they were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and the inhabitants distributed food and wine to the soldiers with the greatest alacrity.

Soon afterwards, the insurgent General Narvaez appeared before Madrid, and summoned it to surrender; but the city remained firm, and the Ministry exerted themselves to the utmost to preserve the fidelity of the inhabitants, and resist the threatened attack. On the 17th, General Narvaez retired from Madrid and having been joined by General Aspiroz, who had fallen back on Aranjuez, the two insurrectionary leaders marched to attack Seoane and Zurbano, who were advancing on Madrid. The hostile forces encountered each other at Torreon, on the 22nd of July, and after an engagement of a quarter of an hour, Seoane's army went over to the enemy in a body, and that officer and a son of Zurbano were taken prisoners. Zurbano himself escaped. Another account of this action represents the loyal army as defeated by treachery on the part of the insurgents in the following manner:—When Generals Seoane and Zurbano brought their men to the charge, against the forces of Narvaez, only a few shots were

fired; for while the former shouted 'Viva Isabel Segunda!' 'Viva la Constitucion!' 'Viva el Regente!' their opponents, instructed by Narvaez and Aspiroz, responded with similar *vivas*. The loyal troops, taken by surprise, threw down their muskets and embraced their deceitful foes, imagining at the instant that they were sincere, but the trick was soon discovered, for a movement was made to seize the loyal Generals. Seoane shocked at the result, was seized with an epileptic fit, and fell from his horse. The result, however, of this engagement determined the Municipality of Madrid to surrender the capital, and after some negotiations with the victorious generals, the gates were thrown open, and Narvaez and Aspiroz entered the city on the 24th. The Lopez Ministry was re-constituted and the following revolutionary leaders had places bestowed upon them:—Narvaez was appointed Lieutenant-General, Captain-General of Madrid, and General-in-Chief of all the troops in the capital; Prim, Count de Reuss and Governor of Madrid; Quinto, Political Chief; the Duke de Baylen, Commandant of the Halberdiers; Aspiroz, Lieutenant-General and General-in-Chief of the First Corps of Operation; and Cortinez Inspector-General of the National Guards. Senor Frias, the new Foreign Minister, addressed a circular to the Corps Diplomatique, earnestly averring that the new Government was anxious to maintain friendly relations with the foreign powers; hoping for a continuance of friendly relations on their part; and requesting the Corps Diplomatique to address their communications to him. S. Lopez also published a manifesto,

in which he endeavoured to justify the legality of the revolt, and the necessity in which he found himself of taking the reins of government; he also announced the immediate convocation of the Cortes.

The Duke de Baylen, who had been President of the Council of Regency for the Queen-Mother, was appointed guardian of the young Queen; and the Cortes were convoked for the 15th of October, by the following decree.

"The Government of the nation, desirous with the least possible delay to unite the Cortes of the kingdom, the true expression of the sense of the people, and the best interpreter of their beliefs and of their interest; penetrated with the difficulty of surmounting by other means the obstacles which are opposed to the agreement of the provinces, energetically pronounced to save the country and the Queen, and convinced that the situation created cannot produce the fruits desired by Spain with the elements prepared by the former order of things, decrees as follows, in the name of her Majesty Queen Isabella II.:—

"Art. 1. The general Cortes of the kingdom shall assemble in the capital of the monarchy on the 15th of Oct. next.

"Art. 2. The senate shall be wholly renewed, each province proposing the number of senators, which determines the list annexed to the electoral law.

(Signed) "LOPEZ CABALLERO.
"Madrid, July 30."

In the meantime the movements of Espartero were involved in obscurity, and it is impossible to say with certainty what were his plans and objects. On the 16th of July he arrived at Cordova, with a body of 1,200 infantry

and 600 cavalry and little more was heard of him until he appeared before Seville and began to bombard that city on the 21st. After continuing the cannonade for two days, his troops ceased firing, but not until a part of the suburbs had been destroyed; and in the afternoon of the 25th, when the news of the surrender of Madrid reached him, he immediately raised the siege of Seville, and marched rapidly for Cadiz, with 400 cavalry. He was pursued by General Concha, at the head of 500 horse, to Port St. Mary's, and the latter is said to have arrived at the shore only five minutes after the unfortunate Regent had embarked in a boat to seek refuge on board the English frigate Malabar of 72 guns. This happened on the 30th of July, and thus within a period of two short months was the Duke of Victory hurled from the pinnacle of power, and compelled to fly for safety as an exile to a foreign land. He proceeded in the Malabar to Lisbon, where, however, the Spanish Ambassador having declared for the victorious party, he was not permitted to land; but he there published a manifesto to the Spanish nation, vindicating his conduct and character, and declaring that he had kept inviolate his oath to observe the constitution. It was drawn up by the Minister of the Interior as a Report of what Espartero had declared in the presence of his suite. It stated—"That the state of insurrection in which various places (*poblaciones*) of the monarchy were, and the defection of the army and navy, obliged him, without permission of the Cortes, to quit the Spanish territory before the arrival of the period at which, according to the constitu-

tion, he would cease to be Regent of the kingdom (*debía cesar en el cargo de Regente del Reyno*): That considering that he cannot resign the deposit of the royal authority which was confided to him, excepting in the form which the constitution permits, nor upon any account (*de ningun modo*) deliver it up to those who unconstitutionally arrogate to themselves the title of government, he protested, in the most solemn manner, against whatever may have been or may be done contrary to the constitution of the monarchy."

By a decree of the 16th of August, the newly-formed Spanish Government declared Don Baldomero Espartero, and all those who had signed his manifesto, deprived of their titles, ranks, employments, and decorations.

At Lisbon the ex-Regent embarked on board the *Prometheus* for England, and at Havre was joined by his wife, the Duchess of Victory, and his daughter. Soon afterwards the *Prometheus* arrived at Woolwich, and Espartero landed and took up his residence in London, where he was well received. Shortly after his arrival, a public dinner was given to him at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor and corporation of the city of London.

At Madrid the Lopez Cabinet determined that the queen should be declared of age by a *coup d'état*; and accordingly, in an Address presented to Her Majesty on the 8th of August, by the entire Cabinet, in presence of the corps diplomatique, the corporations of the State, and the authorities of Madrid, the Ministry declared, that it being the national will that

the Queen should be declared of age, she should be so the moment she took the oath before the Cortes, and that until the meeting of that assembly it would govern in her name. The Queen immediately assented to this proposal.

The triumph of the opponents of Espartero did not ensure the tranquillity of Spain. It is melancholy to record the events of the present year, and see what jarring factions continued to rage in that distracted country. And it is one of the worst proofs of her weakness, that hitherto no master mind has appeared capable of controlling her destinies, and commanding the confidence of the nation. Espartero would seem to be an exception to the rest of his countrymen who have been thrown to the surface, and placed in prominent situations by the chances of the struggle since the death of Ferdinand. But his conduct during the crisis which we have just detailed, was certainly not that of a vigorous and resolute mind. We cannot but think that he yielded too readily to the storm of disaffection, and that had he encountered it with promptitude and courage, he might still have been Regent of Spain; and the unconstitutional proceedings which we have to narrate, would never have occurred.

Soon after the flight of Espartero, disturbances broke out in Madrid, and on the 29th of August, a battalion of troops of the line mutinied. They were, however, overpowered, and eight of the ringleaders were shot.

In the provinces, Barcelona as usual gave the signal for revolt. Early in September, that city declared against the new Government, and on the 5th of that

month, the (self-called) Supreme Junta, there issued a manifesto, containing the following vindication of their opposition:—

“ In June last, we took arms against an ambitious power that mocked constitutional forms; and we overturned it. But what power has assumed its place? What advantage has the people derived from its efforts and sacrifices? Behold the Ministry proclaimed with enthusiasm by the nation, and whose programme seemed like an emanation from Heaven, for the happiness of Spain!—this Junta rehabilitated and created it, gave it a legal existence at the most critical moment, imposing upon it at the same time, an essential condition, namely, that the Provinces, represented in a Central Junta, should confirm its powers, and point out to it the political course most conducive to the national will. Serrano accepted that condition—pledged his word to execute it; and all Spain knows how he has kept his promise. The Junta protested against such a violation of good faith on the part of a private and public man; but that Protest and those of the other Provinces have been rejected with contumely. The Ministry would not listen to the convocation of the Central Junta, and insisted on commanding alone.”

The manifesto goes on to recite the violations of the fundamental compact, committed by the Lopez Ministry; and mentions among others, the convocation of the ordinary Cortes without any right to do so, the dissolution of the Senate, the levying of recruits and contributions, the dismissal of municipalities, the disarming of the National Guard, the appointment to important commands

in the army of the men concerned in the counter-revolution of 1841, &c.; and concludes by an appeal to all Spaniards to unite in another common effort in favour of the Central Junta, and against the vile instruments of "a camarilla of political gipsies, without either faith, shame, or conviction."

Other towns, amongst which were Saragossa, Seville, Gerona and Leon, followed the example set by Barcelona, and pronounced against the Lopez Ministry. Such was the threatening aspect of affairs, that General Narvaez ordered an immediate levy to be made of 25,000 men.

On the 15th of October, the Session of the Cortes was opened at Madrid, but they were not formally constituted till the 26th. The discussions were of little interest. The most important event connected with their proceedings, was the declaration of the majority of Queen Isabella II. On the 8th of November the two Chambers met, to give their votes conjointly, and the measure was carried by a majority of 193 to 16. On the 10th of November, Queen Isabella took the constitutional oath in the Hall of the Senate, in the presence of both Chambers.

On the 6th of November, a desperate attempt was made to assassinate General Narvaez, in the streets of Madrid. It appears that he was proceeding from his residence to the Theatre, when his coach was fired at by two men, whose balls took effect upon two Ayudantes, who accompanied the general. One, Commandante Baseti, who sat nearest the assassins, was mortally wounded in the forehead; the other, Don Salvador de Castro,

was also wounded, though slightly, in the forehead. Baseti fell on the breast of Narvaez, exclaiming, "They have killed me!" The General immediately shouted to his frightened coachman "*Correar!*" (Drive on rapidly.) The man lashed his horses, and proceeded in safety through a continuous fire, until he came in front of the guard posted in the convent of the Basilio, where Narvaez and his Ayudante alighted and took refuge, bearing with them the wounded Commandant, who was immediately sent to the nearest hospital. He received speedy medical aid, and during the night an operation was performed with the trephine; but the ball had deeply entered the brain, and he died next morning. At the guard-house Narvaez prudently abandoned the coach (which on examination next morning, was found pierced by twenty bullets, independent of those which entered by the windows), and sent word of what had happened to the Queen and her Ministers, who had attended her to the Circo, and in continuation visited the barrack of the Princessa Regiment, and afterwards others, putting the whole garrison under arms, and marching strong patrols through the streets. However, no further attempt was made against Narvaez, or any individual. The assassins having failed in their grand object, immediately dispersed, and no one presumed to question, stop, or follow them. They all were disguised, wrapped up in cloaks to conceal their blunderbusses, and wore the ordinary velvet sugar-loaf hats.

The disturbances in the provinces, which were at first of a serious aspect, did not produce

any important result. Several of the malcontent leaders discontinued the struggle, amongst whom was Yriarte, who, when Vigo capitulated on the 11th of November, escaped with 1,000 men into Portugal. On the 19th of the same month, Barcelona also capitulated, and a new municipality was formed. In consequence of some seditious symptoms still manifesting themselves, the National Guard in that city was disarmed by the Captain-General, and the members of the Supreme Junta, accompanied by many of the officers of the National Guard, embarked for France, having been provided with passports by the Captain-General.

A reconstruction of the Cabinet took place in November; and Senor Olozaga having been appointed President of the Council, formed on the 24th of that month a Ministry, consisting of the following members:—S. Olozaga, President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs; S. Luzuriaga, Minister of Justice; S. Domenech, Minister of the Interior; S. Cantero, Minister of Finance; S. Serrano, Minister of War; S. Frias, Minister of the Marine.

But this Administration came to an abrupt and speedy end. It is not easy to determine what was the real cause of the catastrophe which so soon overwhelmed it, as different and contradictory accounts have appeared; and perhaps, the true version of what occurred between the Queen and Olozaga, may never be given to the public. Certain it is, that the Cabinet of the latter was unpopular from its commencement; and several of its measures irritated the excited and susceptible

minds of the Spanish people: Amongst other decrees issued by the Ministry, was one suspending the re-organization of the National Guard, which occasioned the assembling of a tumultuous mob, who gave vent to their feelings in revolutionary cries. A collision took place between the populace and the military, and several persons were wounded. Another decree also, reinstating those officers who had been appointed under Espartero's Government, was highly unpopular. In the Cortes also, the Ministry found themselves without adequate support; and Senor Pidal was, in opposition to the wishes of Olozaga and his colleagues elected, on the 27th of November, President of the Chamber of Deputies. This proof of hostility induced Olozaga to call upon the Queen to dissolve the Cortes; and on the next day (the 28th,) he proceeded to the palace. We do not pretend to vouch for the truth of the following statement, but the account is that which has been generally received as correct, however extraordinary its incidents may appear. It is said that Senor Olozaga obtained a secret audience of the Queen, bolted the outer door, and drew from his pocket a decree dissolving the Cortes (which he had prepared without the privy of his colleagues,) complete in all but the signature, which he requested her to add. She objected, and was about to retire: the Minister interrupted her passage, and bolted the inner door, to prevent her retreat. The Queen sat down at a table, and Olozaga, in a voice partly familiar and partly serious, said, "*Vamos! firma, vuestra Majestad.*" The Queen was silent, but signed the docu-

ment. It is even asserted, that Olozaga took her hand, and forced her to do so! On the following morning, by the advice of the *Marqueza de Santa Cruz*, she told this story to *Narvaez*, when he came to receive the pass-word of the day. He called *S. Pidal* and the four Vice-Presidents of the Congress: *Serrano* joined the consultation; and the result was, that the Queen issued a decree dismissing *Olozaga*. The accused Minister denied the truth of this tale, and threatened to prosecute a paper that published it. As soon as *Olozaga's* dismissal was announced, all the other Ministers resigned, except *S. Frias* and General *Serrano*; but eventually they also resigned. *S. Luiz Gonzalez Bravo*, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Cortes, a *Moderado*, was appointed to be Foreign Minister, with power to construct a Cabinet. *Serrano* would not consent to be a member of it. *Gonzalez Bravo's* first act was to propose, in the Chamber of Deputies, a motion for excluding *S. Olozaga* from the sittings of the Congress; and the motion was referred to a Committee.

The new Prime Minister, whom the chances of events had thus elevated to so important a post, was formerly editor of a scurrilous paper at Madrid, distinguished, by the malignity of its attacks upon the ex-Regent the Queen-Mother, *Christina*. He was a man of a very indifferent reputation. When the Committee made their report, a long and stormy discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies, and an ineffectual attempt was made by the friends of *Olozaga* to omit a paragraph, which criminated him with regard to his conduct on the 28th. It

was carried by a majority of 101 to 48, and the Chamber appointed a deputation, headed by *S. Martinez de la Rosa*, to present it to the Queen.

GREECE.—In the month of September, this year, a revolution took place at Athens, which resulted in the triumph of the popular party, and was happily unstained by bloodshed. Much discontent had prevailed throughout Greece for some time, chiefly on account of the exclusive system of Government, which was thrown almost entirely into the hands of Bavarians instead of Greeks. This partiality of course arose from the circumstance that King *Otho* was himself a Bavarian. The finances also of the country had been in a very embarrassed state. On the night of the 14th of September, the inhabitants of Athens began to assemble in large numbers, and some musket shots were fired in the air. At dawn of day the populace, accompanied by the soldiers of the garrison, proceeded to the Palace, crying, "The Constitution for ever!" They stopped under the windows of the King's apartments, who appeared, and in a few words promised that he would take into consideration their demands, after he had consulted with his Ministers, the Council of State, and the representatives of the Foreign Powers. The Commander of the Cavalry, *M. Calergi*, then advanced and stated to the King that they no longer recognized the Ministry as existing, and that the Council of State was at that very time deliberating on the critical state of affairs. Soon afterwards a deputation from the Council of State arrived at the Palace, and presented an address to the King, which comprised the demands

which they called upon him to grant. The address was in the following terms :—

“Your Majesty will consider it expedient to appoint a new Ministry without delay. The Council of State recommend to the approbation of your Majesty, as persons competent to form it, because of their enjoying public esteem and confidence, Messrs. André Metaxa, for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, with the Department of Foreign Affairs ; Andre Londos, for the Ministry of War ; Canaris, for the Navy Department ; Rhigas Palamidis, for the Interior ; Mansolas, for the Finance ; Leon Melas, for Justice ; and Michel Schimas for Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

“Your Majesty will be pleased at the same time to sign an ordinance, which will impose on the new Ministry, as its first duty, the convocation within the delay of a month of the National Assembly ; which will deliberate upon the definite constitution that is to be established in concert with the Royal authority, as the ægis under which the throne and the nation shall hereafter be placed. The extraordinary circumstances of the country rendering the convocation of the National Assembly an urgent necessity, and not admitting of a new law of election being previously framed, your Majesty will permit your Ministry to convoke that Assembly, agreeably to the spirit and provisions of the last law of election in vigour before 1833, with the sole difference that the electoral colleges shall elect their presidents by a majority of votes.

“The New Ministry, invested with the full powers necessary to conduct the Government in accord

with the gravity of the circumstances which led to its formation, shall render an account of its acts to the National Assembly.”

The King with some reluctance acceded to these demands, and the newly nominated Ministers proceeded to the Palace, where they had a long interview with their Sovereign. Afterwards he appeared with them on the balcony, and the air resounded with cries of “Long live the Constitutional King !” In the afternoon the garrison, which had borne so active and formidable a part in bringing about the revolution, returned to its quarters, and the city relapsed to its ordinary state of tranquillity.

Next day the King issued a decree convening a National Assembly within thirty days, and the Council of State publicly thanked the people and the army for their conduct during the late eventful crisis.

The National Assembly was opened on the 20th of November at Athens by King Otho, who delivered the following speech :—

“Plenipotentiaries of the nation—I appear in the midst of you with the joyful persuasion that this Assembly will be productive of good to our beloved Greece.

“From the very foundation of the monarchy several liberal institutions were established, with the view of preparing for the introduction of the definite constitution. Free municipal laws, provincial councils, and trial by jury, were the precursors of representative government in Greece.

“Our task now is to place the crowning-stone on this edifice by the introduction and establishment of a constitution. With the support of the Almighty, let us now

unite our efforts for the establishment of a fundamental law, suitable to the real wants and circumstances of the state, and adapted to advance and secure the true interest of all. Yes, let wisdom and justice reign in all strength, and let the tie of mutual affection unite us all. In forming the constitution of our common country, let us not be sparing in mutual concessions; but let the common desire to advance and consolidate the prosperity of the state alone inspire and guide us.

"You know, gentlemen, my love for the nation, in which I have never failed under any circumstances; and, with this feeling, I desire neither more nor less power than is necessary for the safety and prosperity of Greece. Let us make a compact with each other, which by its suitability may give assurance of stability and duration. The whole civilized world has its eyes fixed on us, and history will judge of our work by its results.

"With full confidence in your enlightened patriotism, I open this Assembly. May God, in his goodness, grant that it prove beneficial and advantageous to Greece. The prosperity of Greece is my prayer—is my glory."

The revolution which had taken place, and to which King Otho wisely yielded, and thus identified himself with the cause of constitutional liberty, displeased the Autocrat of the North to such an extent, that shortly after the opening of the Assembly, a Russian armed steamer appeared at the Piræus, and the Russian Ambassador at Athens was ordered on board. Nor was he allowed to land again, but himself and his suite were conveyed away in the steamer.

PRUSSIA.—On the 8th of March the States of Posen presented an address to the King of Prussia, in which they stated, that the maintenance of their nationality and the use of their language in public acts had been promised to them in 1815, and that their just expectations would never be fulfilled until the country was in possession of the institutions promised to it by the edict of May, 1815. To this address the King replied on the 12th in a document signed by all his Ministers. The Royal answer was in the following terms:—

"We should have returned this address without replying to it, its demands and griefs being irregularly presented; but we wished our subjects of Posen to know how highly we disapproved of the sentiments and proposals contained therein. The wish to deny the point of union between Posen and Prussia comes only from a party blind to the paternal solicitude which prompted us to leave them every thing pertaining to nationality. If the opinion of such a party, which seeks to separate the Grand Duchy from Prussia, should prevail, we shall be under the necessity of withdrawing from the Provincial States of Posen the promise that they should be convoked at stated intervals. We will enter into no explanation relative to the indecorous allusion to the royal ordonnance of May, 1815, (promising a constitution); such ordonnance being not obligatory upon us; his Majesty our late august father having recognized that the dispositions which it contained were incompatible with the good of his people, and therefore replaced by the law of June, 1823."

CHAPTER XII.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA—*Questions in dispute between Great Britain and America—The Oregon Territory—Bill for the Occupation of this Territory introduced into Congress—It is ultimately abandoned—Question of Right of Search—Communication on the Subject by the President to the House of Representatives—Hostility manifested by Congress towards the President—Repudiation of State Debts—Petition to Congress from the Rev. Sydney Smith—Letter from Mr. Everett the American Minister in England—Remarkable Speech of Mr. Webster—Termination of Session of Congress—Piratical Conspiracy on the part of the Son of the Secretary at War and others—He and two of his Associates are hanged—Speech of Mr. Webster at Baltimore—Changes in the Cabinet—Sympathy in America with the Irish Repealers—Ridiculous Speech of Mr. R. Tyler, a Son of the President—General Election—Meeting of Congress—The President's Message.* CANADA.—*Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe appointed Governor of Canada—Biographical Sketch—Opening of the Third Session of Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General—Debate in the Legislative Assembly respecting the Seat of Government—Proceedings in Parliament—Serious difference between the Governor-General and his Council—Resignation of the Ministry—Address from the House of Assembly—Message from the Governor—Prorogation of Parliament.*

THE Boundary Question having been happily adjusted last year by the successful mission of Lord Ashburton, the chief cause of dispute between Great Britain and the United States was removed. There still, however, remained several questions at the commencement of the present year, which threatened to disturb the amicable feelings, which for the sake of the interests of two great nations, or rather we should say the peace of the world, ought to prevail on both sides of the Atlantic. These were the Oregon Ter-

ritory—the Right of Search—and the non-payment of State debts. With regard to the first and last of these, the conduct of the Americans appears to be marked by an utter disregard of those principles of equity and honour which are the acknowledged basis of all intercourse between nations as well as individuals. To attempt to appropriate territory over which they have no just claim—and to contract debts which they have no intention of paying, or what is the same thing, to refuse to discharge obligations contracted upon

the faith of public engagements, are instances of Republican morality, little likely to conciliate the good-will of Europe towards either the people or institutions of America.

In November 1818, a treaty between Great Britain and America was ratified by the Prince Regent, and in the month of January following by the President of the United States. The third article of this treaty stipulated that "whatever territory may be claimed by one or other of the contracting parties on the North-west coast of America, to the West of the Rocky Mountains, as also all bays, harbours, creeks, or rivers thereon, shall be free and open to the ships, citizens, and subjects of both powers, for ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention."

This period of ten years was afterwards indefinitely extended by consent of both Governments, and hitherto the country to the west of the Rocky Mountains lying between 40° and 50° north latitude, known in America by the name of the Oregon Territory, has been occupied in accordance with this stipulation of the treaty. In the early part of this Session of Congress the President announced that he was about to engage in negotiations with the British Government for finally settling the claims of the two countries to this territory. Whilst, however, these negotiations were pending, a Bill for the occupation and military organization of the Oregon territory was brought into Congress by a Mr. Linn. This Bill, which stated that "the title of the United States to the territory of Oregon is certain, and will not be abandoned," was with dif-

ficulty carried through the Senate. The numbers for and against the third reading of the Bill, were at first stated to be equal; and the President of the Chamber declared that the question was lost, the numbers being on each side 23. But it was afterwards discovered that a vote had been erroneously recorded in the negative, and finally the Bill passed the Senate by a majority of 24 to 22. It was then sent down to the House of Representatives, where the Committee on Foreign affairs reported against it, and it was ultimately abandoned for this Session. The Right of Search or of Visit seems to be placed at last on a satisfactory footing. Great Britain never claimed in this matter more than what the law of nations universally allows, nor in fact any greater right than that which America herself has always asserted and exercised in the Gulf of Mexico. In the irritated state of feeling, and under the influence of that suspicious jealousy with which the policy of this country is regarded by a large portion of the American public, this important fact had been overlooked, and it required an official announcement from the President in the early part of the present year to undeceive the minds of his countrymen, as to the real nature of the claim which we have from the first insisted on and never retracted. The announcement alluded to professes to be a communication by the President to the House of Representatives of the correspondence which had passed between his Government and that of Great Britain respecting conflicting interpretations of the Treaty of Washington. It is as follows:—

"To the House of Representa-

tives, — In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, requesting me to communicate to the House 'whatever correspondence or communication may have been received from the British Government respecting the President's construction of the late British Treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns an alleged right to visit American vessels,' I herewith transmit a report made to me by the Secretary of State. I have also thought proper to communicate copies of Lord Aberdeen's letter of the 20th of December, 1841, to Mr. Everett; Mr. Everett's letter of the 23d of December in reply thereto; and extracts from several letters of Mr. Everett to the Secretary of State.

"I cannot forego the expression of my regret at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the 8th article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States was precluded by the plain and well weighed language in which it is expressed. The desire of both Governments is to put an end, as speedily as possible, to the slave trade, and that desire, I need scarcely add, is as strongly and as sincerely felt by the United States as it can be by Great Britain. Yet it must not be forgotten that the trade, though now universally reprobated, was, up to a late period, prosecuted by all who chose to engage in it; and there were, unfortunately, but very few Christian powers whose subjects were not permitted, and even encouraged, to share in

the profits of what was regarded as a perfectly legitimate commerce. It originated at a period long before the United States had become independent, and was carried on within our borders in opposition to the most earnest remonstrances and expostulations of some of the colonies in which it was most actively prosecuted. Its character, thus fixed by common consent and general practice, could only be changed by the positive assent of each and every nation, expressed either in the form of municipal law or conventional arrangement. The United States led the way in efforts to suppress it. They claimed no right to dictate to others, but they resolved, without waiting for the co-operation of other powers, to prohibit it to their own citizens, and to visit its perpetration by them with condign punishment. I may safely affirm that it never occurred to this Government that any new maritime right accrued to it from the position it had thus assumed in regard to the slave trade. If, before our laws for its suppression, the flag of every nation might traverse the ocean unquestioned by our cruisers, this freedom was not, in our opinion, in the least abridged by our municipal legislation.

"Any other doctrine, it is plain, would subject to an arbitrary and ever varying system of maritime police, adopted at will by the great naval power for the time being, the trade of the world in any places, or in any articles which such power might see fit to prohibit to its own subjects or citizens. A principle of this kind could scarcely be acknowledged without subjecting commerce to the risk of constant and harassing

vexations. The attempt to justify such a pretension, from the right to visit and detain ships upon reasonable suspicion of piracy, would deservedly be exposed to universal condemnation, since it would be an attempt to convert an established rule of maritime law, incorporated as a principle into the international code by the consent of all nations, into a rule and principle adopted by a single nation, and enforced only by its assumed authority. To seize and detain a ship, upon suspicion of piracy, with probable cause and in good faith, affords no just ground either for complaint on the part of the nation whose flag she bears or claim of indemnity on the part of the owner. The universal law sanctions and the common good requires the existence of such a rule. The right, under such circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship, is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity. But with this single exception no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas on any pretext whatever, beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction. And such, I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and even in those now communicated to the House. These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apparent difference between the two Governments is not rather one of definition than of principle.

"Not only is the Right of Search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a per-

fect right. In the despatch of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, of the 20th of December, 1841, as also in that just received by the British Minister in this country, made to Mr. Fox, his Lordship declares that if, in spite of all the precaution which shall be used to prevent such occurrences, an American ship, by reason of any visit or detention by a British cruiser, 'should suffer loss and injury, it would be followed by prompt and ample remuneration.' And in order to make more manifest her intentions in this respect, Lord Aberdeen, in the despatch of the 20th of December, makes known to Mr. Everett the nature of the instructions given to the British cruisers. These are such as, if faithfully observed, would enable the British Government to approximate the standard of a fair indemnity. That Government has, in several cases, fulfilled her promises in this particular, by making adequate reparation for damage done to our commerce. It seems obvious to remark, that a right which is only to be exercised under such restrictions and precautions, and risk, in case of any assignable damage to be followed by the consequences of a trespass, can scarcely be considered any thing more than a privilege asked for, and either conceded or withheld on the usual principles of international comity.

"The principles laid down in Lord Aberdeen's despatches, and the assurances of indemnity therein held out, although the utmost reliance was placed on the good faith of the British Government, were not regarded by the Executive as a sufficient security against the abuses which Lord Aberdeen admitted might arise in even the

most cautious and moderate exercise of their new maritime police. And, therefore, in my message at the opening of the last session, I set forth the views entertained by the Executive on this subject, and substantially affirmed both our inclination and ability to enforce our own laws, protect our flag from abuse, and acquit ourselves of all our duties and obligations on the high seas. In view of these assertions the treaty of Washington was negotiated; and, upon consultation with the British negotiator, as to the quantum of force necessary to be employed in order to attain these objects, the result to which the most deliberate estimate led was embodied in the eighth article of the treaty.

"Such were my views at the time of negotiating that treaty, and such, in my opinion, is its plain and fair interpretation. I regarded the eighth article as removing all possible pretext, on the ground of mere necessity, to visit and detain our ships upon the African coast, because of any alleged abuse of our flag by slave-traders of other nations. We had taken upon ourselves the burthen of preventing any such abuse, by stipulating to furnish an armed force—regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object. Denying, as we did and do, all colour of right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretensions—still less had we the least idea of yielding anything ourselves in that respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject.

The honour of the country called for it—the honour of its flag demanded that it should not be used by others to cover an iniquitous traffic. This Government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and the ability to do this; and if need be, it will not content itself with a fleet of eighty guns—but sooner than any foreign government shall exercise the province of executing its laws and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult—it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose its whole naval power. The purpose of this Government is faithfully to fulfil the treaty on its part; and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with it on hers. In this way peace will be best preserved and the most amicable relations maintained between the two countries. "JOHN TYLER.

"Washington, Feb. 27, 1843."

Mr. Webster admitted in a letter to Mr. Everett, the Minister for the United States to the British Court, that the English Government had made no concession whatever on this subject. His statement in that letter is the following, "Lord Aberdeen is entirely correct in saying that a claim of a Right of Search was not discussed during the late negotiations, and that neither was any concession required by this (the American) government, nor made by that of Her Britannic Majesty."

During this Session Congress manifested considerable hostility to the President. Mr. Wise was three times nominated by him as Minister to the Court of France, and each time was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Cushing likewise

was thrice nominated to the office of Secretary of the Treasury which became vacant, and thrice rejected.

With respect to the repudiation of public debts by several States of the Union, we regret that we cannot give a more favourable account of American honesty. Possibly, but only possibly, the defaulting States may be driven by a sense of shame to liquidate their engagements, and a few faint symptoms of a sense on their part of this imperative duty have appeared. The following petition from the Rev. Sydney Smith, the witty canon of St. Paul's, who was one of the sufferers, as a holder of American securities, was presented to Congress in April of the present year.

"THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH, TO THE HOUSE OF CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

"I petition your Honourable House to institute some measures for the restoration of American credit, and for the repayment of debts incurred and repudiated by several of the States. Your petitioner lent to the State of Pennsylvania a sum of money, for the purpose of some public improvement. The amount, though small, is to him important, and is a saving from a life-income, made with difficulty and privation. If their refusal to pay (from which a very large number of English families are suffering) had been the result of war, produced by the unjust aggression of powerful enemies—if it had arisen from civil discord—if it had proceeded from an improvident application of means in the first years of self-government—if it were the act of a poor State struggling against the barrenness of nature—every friend of America would have been contented to wait for better times; but the fraud is committed in the profound peace of Pennsylvania, by the richest State in the Union, after the wise investment of the borrowed money in roads and canals, of which the repudiators are every day reaping the advantage. It is an act of bad faith which (all its circumstances considered) has no parallel and no excuse.

"Nor is it only the loss of property which your petitioner laments: he laments still more that immense power which the bad faith of America has given to aristocratical opinions, and to the enemies of free institutions in the old world. It is in vain any longer to appeal to history, and to point out the wrongs which the many have received from the few. The Americans, who boast to have improved the institutions of the old world, have at least equalled its crimes. A great nation, after trampling under foot all earthly tyranny, has been guilty of a fraud as enormous as ever disgraced the worst King of the most degraded nation of Europe.

"It is most painful to your petitioner to see that American citizens excite, wherever they may go, the recollection that they belong to a dishonest people, who pride themselves on having tricked and having pillaged Europe; and this mark is fixed, by their faithless legislators, on some of the best and most honourable men in the world, whom every Englishman has been eager to see and proud to receive.

"It is a subject of serious concern to your petitioner, that you are losing all that power which the friends of freedom rejoiced that you possessed, looking upon you as the ark of human happiness, and the most splendid picture of justice and of wisdom that the world had yet seen. Little did the friends of America expect it, and sad is the spectacle, to see you rejected by every state in Europe, as a nation with whom no contract can be made, because none will be kept; unstable in the very foundations of social life, deficient in the elements of good faith; men who prefer any load of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.

"Nor is it only this gigantic bankruptcy for so many degrees of longitude and latitude which your petitioner deplores, but he is alarmed also by that total want of shame with which these things have been done—the callous immorality with which Europe has been plundered—that deadness of the moral sense which seems to preclude all return to honesty, to perpetuate this new infamy, and to threaten its extension over every State of the Union.

"To any man of real philanthropy, who receives pleasure from the improvements of the world, the repudiation of the public debts of America, and the

shameless manner in which it has been talked of and done, is the most melancholy event which has happened during the existence of the present generation. Your petitioner sincerely prays that the great and good men still existing among you, may, by teaching to the United States the deep disgrace they have incurred in the whole world, restore them to moral health, to that high position they have lost, and which, for the happiness of mankind, it is so important they should ever maintain; for the United States are now working out the greatest of all political problems, and upon that confederacy the eyes of thinking men are intensely fixed, to see how far the mass of mankind can be trusted with the management of their own affairs and the establishment of their own happiness."

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Everett, (the American Minister in London) at the latter end of March, to the holders of American State Stocks, who had presented a memorial to him on the subject of their indisputable claims. After stating that he would on the first opportunity transmit the memorial to the President of the United States, Mr. Everett proceeds to say—"To avoid misconception, it is proper that I should observe, that, inasmuch as the general Government is not a party to the contracts of the separate States, the subject of the memorial does not fall directly within the President's province, that I am myself acting unofficially in forwarding it to him. I do it, however, with cheerfulness, out of respect to the members of this distinguished deputation. Nor am I less under the influence of the deepest sympathy with that numerous class whom you represent, who have suffered severely, some of them, I fear, ruinously, from the failure (temporary, I trust) of a portion of the American States to pay the interest of their public debt. These feelings, I am

sure, will be shared by the President.

"I concur with you fully in protesting against the doctrine, that a state which has pledged its faith and resources can release itself from the obligation, however burdensome, in any way but that of honourable payment. Fatal delusions, in times of great distress, occasionally come over the minds of communities as well as individuals; but I rejoice in the belief, that the number is exceedingly small of those who have, in any form, advanced the idea of what has been called 'repudiation.' I am convinced that those States which unhappily have failed to make provision for the interest due on their bonds have done so under the heavy pressure of adverse circumstances, and not with the purpose of giving legislative sanction to a doctrine so pernicious, unworthy, and immoral.

"The memorialists are pleased to give me credit for sympathy with their sufferings. There is, perhaps, no person, not himself directly a sufferer, who has had so much reason as myself to feel deeply all the evil effects—the sacrifice not merely of material prosperity, but what is of infinitely greater consequence, of public honour—resulting from this disastrous failure. The reproach which it has brought on the American name has been the only circumstance which has prevented a residence in the land of my fathers from being a source of unmingled satisfaction to me.

"The position, gentlemen, of some at least of the indebted States, is as singular as it is deplorable. They have involved themselves most unadvisedly in engagements, which would be

onerous to much larger and richer communities ; and they yet possess, under an almost hopeless present embarrassment, the undoubted means of eventual recovery. I will take the State of Illinois for instance, and what I say of that State will hold of others, making allowance for difference of local circumstances. The State of Illinois undertook a few years since the construction of a ship canal of about 100 miles in length, to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois river ; and more recently projected and commenced the execution of 1,300 miles of railway. On these works she has borrowed and expended above 2,000,000*l.* : the works are incomplete and unproductive. The population of the State is that of a second sized English county, short of 500,000. It is what in good times would be considered an eminently prosperous population ; but I am inclined to think, that if the English income-tax of last year were, by the Legislature of Illinois, laid on that State, more than half the population possessing in the aggregate that proportion of the taxable property would, in the present period of general distress, fall below the point of exemption, and that of the other half, a small number only would rise much above that point ; and yet the undeveloped resources of Illinois are almost boundless. The State is larger than England and Wales. By the Mississippi it is connected with the Gulf of Mexico, by Lake Michigan with the St. Lawrence ; and it has a most extensive internal navigation, by means of several noble rivers. The climate of the state is mild ; it contains, I suppose, as large a body of land, not

merely cultivable, but highly fertile, as can be found lying together in the United States ; it abounds in various kinds of mineral wealth ; it is situated about in the centre of a horizontal field of bituminous coal, which Mr. Lyell pronounced the other day to be as large as Great Britain ; and it is inhabited by an industrious, frugal, intelligent people, most rapidly increasing in numbers. That such a people will for any length of time submit to lie under the reproach and bear the loss incident to a total prostration of public credit I can never believe.

“ I say, gentlemen, the loss as well as the reproach, for, widespread and severe as has been the suffering in this country, caused by the default of some of the States, our own losses, public and private, I believe to have been greater. The States themselves, as Governments, have experienced the greatest embarrassments from the sudden destruction of credit, (extending alike to those States which have, and those which have not, honourably and promptly met their obligations)—that credit on which alone, in some instances, they depended for the resources necessary to complete and render productive their public works. The general government of the United States, after having paid off a public debt of more than 200,000,000 of dollars, has found itself unable to negotiate a trifling loan in this great metropolis of the financial world, whose superabundant capital, but for the default of some of the States, would have continued to be for those States themselves, and for individuals, a vast gold mine of unexhausted capacity. In addition to these public embarrassments, pri-

vate fortunes almost without number have been destroyed in the general wreck, of which the failure of the States, as cause or effect, is one of the principal elements. I doubt if, in the history of the world, in so short a period, such a transition has been made from a state of high prosperity to one of general distress, as in the United States within the last six years. And yet, gentlemen, the elasticity and power of recovery in the country are great beyond the conception of those who do not know it from personal observation. Even within this disastrous period to which I have alluded, a private commercial debt to this country, estimated at 25,000,000*l.* sterling, has been paid by the American merchants, with as little loss to the creditor as would attend the collection of an equal amount of domestic debt in this or any other country.

"But I will not detain you, gentlemen, by enlarging on these topics. The subject, I need not tell you, is one on which, in all respects, it is proper that I should speak with reserve. I think I shall have done my duty, if I have convinced you that I am keenly sensible of the sufferings of your constituents, and truly solicitous for their effectual relief; and that, amidst all the uncertainties and delay which may attend the measures requisite for that purpose, I still feel confident that the time will come when every State in the Union will fulfil its engagements."

On the 3rd of March the Session of Congress terminated, the period for which it was originally elected having come to an end.

In connection with this subject, we are gratified in being able to record the following indignant

language of an eminent American statesman, who has not feared to upbraid his countrymen with their unexampled breach of faith. In the month of September, at the meeting of an Agricultural Society at Rochester, in the State of New York, Mr. Webster thus expressed himself—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen, what is the credit and character of this glorious country, to which we all belong, abroad? We are rich; we are powerful; we have all the means of accomplishing whatever virtuous human desire can embrace. But what is our credit? And I am not one of those disposed to complain of or to stigmatize in any way the efforts of the States of this great Union, who have sought for funds abroad to carry on their enterprises and improvements which their sense of utility has projected. On the contrary, I think that the circumstances of the times and the necessities of the case may justify, at least to a considerable extent, the engagements into which some of the States, especially the Western States, have entered abroad. Among those which have thus justifiably become involved is the State of Pennsylvania, the richest State in the Union, in my judgment—perhaps I ought to except New York—but taking her mineral, commercial, and agricultural facilities into consideration, I don't know on the face of the earth, excepting England, a richer State than the State of Pennsylvania. [Governor Seward — "*Take off her debt!*"] My friend Governor Seward says '*Take off her debt.*' Her debt—her debt! What can be the debt of a State like Pennsylvania, that she should not be able to pay it—that she cannot pay it,

if she will but take from her pocket the money that she has in it? England's debt is engrafted upon her very soil; she is bound down to the very earth by it; and it will affect England and Englishmen to the fiftieth generation. But the debt of Pennsylvania—the debt of Illinois—the debt of any State in this Union, amounts not to a sixpence in comparison. (*Cheers.*) Let us be Americans: but let us avoid, as we despise, the character of an acknowledged insolvent community. (*Cheers.*) What importance is it what other nations say of us, or what they think of us, if they can nevertheless say, You don't pay your debts? (*Applause.*) Now, gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts; but if I belonged to a deeply indebted State, I'd work these ten fingers to their stumps—I'd hold plough, I'd drive plough, I'd do both, before it should be said of the State to which I belonged, that she did not pay her debts. (*Loud cheers.*) That's the true principle—let us act upon it—let us 'go it' to its full extent. (*Deafening applause.*) If it costs us our comforts, let us sacrifice our comforts; if it costs us our farms, let us mortgage our farms. But don't let it be said by the proud capitalists of England, 'You don't pay your debts.' 'You Republican governments don't pay your debts.' Let us say to them, 'we will pay them—we will pay them to the uttermost farthing.' That's my firm conviction of what we ought to do. That's my opinion; and water can't drown, fire can't burn it out of me. (*Loud applause.*) If America owes a debt, let her pay it—let her pay it. (*Deafening cheers.*) What I have is ready for the sacrifice. What you have

I know would be ready for the sacrifice. At any rate, and at any sacrifice, don't let it be said on the Exchanges of London or Paris—don't let it be said in any one of the proud monarchies of Europe—'America owes, and can't, or won't pay.' God forbid! Let us pay—let us pay.' (*Long-continued and loud applause.*) Let us say to them, 'Produce your bond, and take your money, principal and interest. Add it all up, and take your money.' Let us say to them, 'We are not your slaves; we are not paupers; we will not be your debtors; we will pay. Produce your bond—here is your money—take it.' (*This was followed by repeated and deafening cheers.*) And until this is done, my friends, you and I cannot feel as if we could draw a free breath. I don't want to be indebted to the capitalists of Europe: if we owe them any thing, let them produce their bill. If my professional earnings are of any worth—if they are wanted—if my farm is wanted—if the conveniences of life for myself, for my wife and children, are wanted—so far as I am concerned, so far as America is concerned, come and take them. (*Cheers.*) That's the right ground to take, and let us take it. In the North and South, in the East and West, if there live any who are descended from the fathers of the Revolution, any in whose veins runs a drop of their blood, and in whose hearts lives a particle of their proud spirit, let them rise up and say that if we owe Europe, Europe shall be paid. (*Loud cheers.*) I wish to breathe the breath of an independent man. A citizen of a proud and honoured country, I abhor the idea that my daily happiness is to be marred by the consciousness

that any thing disgraceful hangs on the country or any part of it. Let us, Gentlemen, be proud of our country; but let us preserve for that country the character of a just and debt-paying nation. Let it never be said among the nations of Europe that the United States of America—the nation that had its birth in the glorious scenes of '76—the country of Washington—the example and great type of all modern republics—cannot or will not pay its debts!”

A melancholy event occurred in the American navy at the end of last year. The son of the Secretary at War was in the month of December hanged on board the vessel of which he was a midshipman, for the crime of a mutinous and piratical conspiracy. The name of the vessel was the *Somers*, a 10-gun brig, with a complement of about seventy-five persons, including officers. The following narrative is taken from a New York journal:—

Shortly before the brig arrived at St. Thomas, where she put into water, it came to the knowledge of Lieutenant Commandant Mackenzie that a mutiny was in preparation on board, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the honourable Secretary of War. Spencer was thereupon arrested; and papers were found upon him, signed by such a number of the crew as would have been able to carry out their plan by a surprise. The obligations they had entered into were of the most desperate kind. They had sworn that they were not afraid of blood; that after the brig had been watered and was prepared for a cruise, they would rise, take possession of her, and kill every officer except the surgeon, who might be neces-

sary for them; they would then proceed off the Hook of New York harbour, and capture the homeward-bound packets, which they expected would contain large sums of specie. Of the people on board the captured vessels they swore that no one should be left to tell tales. After these horrible disclosures, a court-martial was held upon Spencer and those most prominently connected with him. It was impossible to know how far the contamination had spread, though it had evidently spread to a most dangerous extent. To crush it at all hazards was indispensable. The court-martial determined that nothing short of the prompt execution of the ringleaders would insure the safety of the ship. Spencer and two petty officers were thereupon ordered to be hung on the yard-arm; which was done forthwith, and such other measures taken as entirely frustrated the diabolical plan. The brig was taken to the Navy-yard, with all hands on board, all intercourse with the shore being forbidden. Captain Mackenzie was afterwards tried in consequence of this act of speedy retribution, and acquitted.

A speech delivered by Mr. Webster at a public dinner at Baltimore, in the month of May, excited much attention, as indicating a desire to enter into a commercial treaty with Great Britain on the basis of mutual reductions of import duties. He said in the course of his harangue, “All of us know, that the principal interests of the United States are all under a considerable degree of depression. The commercial interest is depressed, the manufacturing interest is depressed, and, so far as I am able to perceive, the agricul-

tural interest of both North and South is equally depressed. The opinion has become somewhat current, that with England an arrangement might be made favourable to our great agricultural interest. The agreement must, of course, be founded on an adequate consideration. But as to the objects of the agreement, which it is supposed may be favourable to the United States, I may mention the admission into England for consumption, at lower rates of duty, of several of our large agricultural products. It has been supposed, for example, that England may be induced to make important reductions in her duties on tobacco; I confess I have never been able to see why not. The tobacco-duty in England is a mere matter of revenue; there is no collateral or ulterior object in it. The question, therefore, in the minds of English statesmen, as it seems to me, can only be, whether a reduction of the duty will diminish the aggregate of revenue? We all know that it often increases this aggregate; and in regard to this article, a reduction of duty of one-half should augment importation one-half: and it is clearly of equal benefit to the English revenue. It is supposed, too, that the duty on rice may undergo a material and beneficial change; and this is an article now as much depressed as any other. There again is this great product of our own in the United States—maize, or, as it is called, Indian corn. I have not heard a suggestion from any quarter that England would be inclined to a modification of her Corn-laws, properly so called, I mean her duties on wheat and flour; but it has been suggested—I know not with how much plausi-

bility, and I beg it may be received as merely a suggestion of my own—I have heard it suggested, that in regard to this article of wholesome and cheap food, England might be induced to place upon its importation a low and fixed rate of duty. For what inducement may we hope that this concession may be obtained? Undoubtedly, the only inducement we could hold out to England would be a modification of the tariff of the United States. This proposition may seem unwise, because the tariff is not for revenue only but for protection also; and how far both or either of these objects could be firmly maintained under any modification of the tariff, is a question of great delicacy and great difficulty. My experience has not given me clear knowledge of it; but this I do know, that by making the tariff stable and firm, we shall render it healthful and judicious. If by any great operation that should unite the interests and opinions of all parts of the country we can place the productions of American industry and American labour on a permanent foundation, that is a much more important consideration than the degree to which protection may be extended."

In July several changes occurred in the Cabinet of the President, which was thus remodelled: The honourable A. P. Upshar, Secretary of State; J. C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury; J. M. Porter, Secretary of War; D. Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy; C. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster-General; and J. Nelson, Attorney-General. Subsequently, however, Mr. Gilmer was appointed Secretary of the Navy in the place of Mr. Henshaw.

Very little occurred during the rest of the year of general interest. That which most nearly concerned ourselves was the sympathy manifested in different parts of the United States with the efforts of the Irish Repealers, and some very violent language in the usual exaggerated style of American eloquence was held by different speakers. Perhaps the most ridiculous exhibition of ignorance and bombast that has occurred on either side of the Atlantic was that made by Mr. Robert Tyler, a son of the President, at an Irish Repeal meeting in New York, on the 29th of August. After stating that he appeared "to denounce a Government which I hate," and that he "abhorred the history of the British Government," and that he (Mr. Robert Tyler) demanded "legislative emancipation for Ireland in the name of the enlightened age in which we live," he proceeded to conjure up a picture of Ireland as a country where his audience would find the "churches desecrated, daughters ravished in sight of mothers, sons slain, and Ireland's halls of justice turned into worse than Saturnalian orgies, and where the British judge has stained his very ermine with the blood of victims;" and stated that "Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington have declared that Ireland must be put down, and that she can be put down in twenty four hours; and that, if need be, they can cover that ill-fated land with the bones of her murdered children."

We forbear to offend our readers with any more specimens of such trash.

During the autumn, the most absorbing subject of interest to the American public was the elec-

tion of Members to Congress, and the struggle assumed a more than ordinary degree of importance, from the fact of its being a trial of strength between the supporters of the rival candidates for the high office of President. The election of President was to take place in November, 1844, and the result of the elections would afford the means of judging as to who was likely to be the successful candidates. The chief contest lay between the friends of Mr. Clay, one of the principal leaders of the Whig or (in America) Conservative party, and Mr. Van Buren, the head of the Loco-foco, or Democratic party. Mr. Calhoun was another formidable candidate. The result of the elections was in favour of the party of Mr. Van Buren. Congress met early in December, and Mr. Jones, of Virginia, a decided partisan of Mr. Van Buren, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. But the acts and proceedings of the newly-elected Congress will be recorded in our next volume.

We give the most important passages from the Message delivered by President Tyler on the opening of the new Congress.

"If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness—through a long period of colonial dependence—through the war of the Revolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing Republican form of

government—in the hazard incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences—and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people, and sustained by their will—the superintendence of an over-ruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of his parental watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow-citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, during the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labours of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population, and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Executive has re-

laxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandise themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honour, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, for setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid, and, as far as practicable, unbiassed examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of the country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the 42nd and 54th degrees 40 min. of north latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government propositions for settlement

and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of the Government; and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights or honour of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in progress of resumption to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow; and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts at such places, on the line of travel as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of Government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty. I am happy to be able to say, that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria, and Russia, as well as with the other powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress, Spain has

been agitated with internal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover, when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old, and so far as our continental possessions are concerned, its almost forsaken, channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

"I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to infer from newspaper publications as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question, as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has no doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberation. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail, for any such cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico

and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognised as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilised states. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognise her independence. The predatory incursions to which I have alluded have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and the officers of the court, and dragging them, along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leaving crime to go unpunished, and immorality to pass unproved. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated; and over such a war as has long existed between these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the universe has given man the earth for its resting place, and his fruits for his subsistence. Whoever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and it may be regarded

as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close.

"The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbours, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practise all the rights of a neighbourhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the Powers. Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both Powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of the stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining states, makes contributions to the

commerce of the world in the same articles with them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest, as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries.

In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American republics, to hold a language to Mexico of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent state, after an eight years' struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognised as such by other powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States threw off their colonial dependence, and established independent governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognising the obliga-

tion which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest, as well as the most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to control its policy, whatever it maybe, towards Texas, but will treat her, as by the recognition of her independence the United States have long since declared they would do, as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy, which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will with confidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the people, to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by the decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business by retail of any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them at peace among

themselves, and to inspire them with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret, that they suffer themselves in some instances to be imposed upon by artful and designing men, and this notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar year 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than 18,000,000 dols.; and the expenditure, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about 23,000,000 dols. By the Act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year will show that the loans and Treasury-notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate. Although on the 1st of October last there was a balance in the Treasury, in consequence of the provision thus made, of 3,914,082 dols. 77 c., yet the appropriations already made by Congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of 2,000,000 dols., at the close of the present fiscal year. There are outstanding Treasury notes to about the amount of 4,600,000 dols.; and should they be returned upon the Treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I do not, however, regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system

now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to 5,672,976 dols. 88 c., falls due on the 1st of January, 1845, and must be provided for or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, of upwards of 4,000,000 dols.

The delusion incident to an enormous paper circulation, which gave a fictitious value to every thing, and stimulated adventure and speculation to an extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie, and thus false values have disappeared, and a sounder condition of things has been introduced. The transition although intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has nevertheless been attended with much embarrassment to the Government in its financial concerns. So long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, their profits being immeasurably augmented by the operation, the shipments were large and the revenues of the Government became superabundant. But the change in the character of the circulation, from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in the second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of exchange or barter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has

been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This has induced Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury-notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies. I cannot, however, withhold the remark, that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government, that a public debt should be created in time of peace, to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the support of Government; and happily for the good of the country, and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only recommend such measure as may, in its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." This duty has, upon several occasions heretofore, been performed. The present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and, fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant.

While we can anticipate no considerable increase in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for several years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With

so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world, under the control and at the disposal of the Government, no one can reasonably doubt the entire ability of the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency. In seasons of trial and difficulty, similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks, with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may be said in a period of great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1833, I should regard it as suicidal, in a season of financial embarrassment, either to alienate the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising from their sales. The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be intrusted the administration of public affairs, is to guard the public credit. In re-establishing the credit of this Central Government, the readiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States. The extremities can only be made sound by producing a healthy action in the Central Government, and the history of the present day fully establishes the fact, that an increase in the value of the stocks of this Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of general congratulation, that amidst all the embarrassments arising from surrounding circumstances, the credit of the Government should have been so fully restored, that it has been enabled to effect a loan of 7,000,000 dols., to redeem that amount of Treasury notes, on terms more favourable than any that have been

offered for many years; and the 6 per cent. stock, which was created in 1842, has advanced in the hands of the holders to nearly 20 per cent. above its par value. The confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government has thus been signally manifested. These opinions relative to the public lands do not in any manner conflict with the observance of the most liberal policy towards those of our fellow-citizens who press forward into the wilderness, and are the pioneers in the work of its reclamation. In securing to all such their rights of pre-emption, the Government performs but an act of retributive justice for sufferings encountered and hardships endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy insures, and the happiness which it imparts.

You will be informed by the report from the Treasury Department of the measure taken under the Act of the last session, authorising the re-issue of Treasury notes in lieu of those then outstanding. The system adopted in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords conveniences, and obviates dangers and expense in the transmission of the funds to disbursing agents. I refer you also to that report for the means proposed by the secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the subject of the warehousing system, which I earnestly urged upon Congress at its last session, and as to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change.

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange be-

tween different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me to present to the consideration of your predecessors a proposition conflicting in no degree with the constitution, or with the rights of the States, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some eminent men who had preceded me in the executive office. That proposition contemplated the issuing of Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five nor more than 100 dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, to an amount not exceeding 15,000,000 dols. It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and to establish at various places depositories of gold and silver, to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to insure their convertibility into specie. No doubt was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value with gold and silver, and thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people, and fulfilling the duties of a parental Government. Whether the depositories should be permitted to sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance. I thought then, and think now, that such an arrangement would have been attended with the happiest results. The whole matter of the currency would have been placed where by the constitution it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of Congress.

The action of the Government would have been independent of all corporations, and the same eye which rests unceasingly on the specie currency, and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested on the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues, and protect it against depreciation. The same reasons which would forbid Congress from parting with the power over the coinage, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard value, by which the operations of society are regulated, and whatsoever causes its depreciation affects society to an extent nearly, if not quite equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages, contrasted with a Bank of the United States, apart from the fact that a bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality, appeared to me to be striking and obvious. The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of 15,000,000 dols. of its notes, judging from the experience of the late United States' Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas, under the proposed arrangements, the relief arising from the issue of 15,000,000 dols. of Treasury notes would have been accomplished in one year; thus furnishing in one-fifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange equal in amount to the real wants of the country at par value with gold and silver. The saving to the Government would have been

equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on Treasury notes of previous, as well as subsequent issues, thereby relieving the Government, and at the same time affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favour at its hands. While I am free to admit, that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which every where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthful condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The operations of the Treasury now rest upon the Act of 1789, and the resolutions of 1816, and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been any distinct expression of opinion going to show the public sentiment is adverse to the plan either as heretofore recommended to Congress, or in a modified form, while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration. The Government has originated with the States and the people, for their own benefit and advantage, and it would be sub-

versive of the foundation principles of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure which in their mature judgments they have either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as a light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchical or aristocratical government and a republic being, that in the first the will of the few prevails over the will of the many, while in the last, the will of the many should be alone consulted.

In regard to all the departments, I am quite happy in the belief that nothing has been left undone which was called for by the true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability rigidly enforced. This is in some degree apparent from the fact, that the Government has sustained no loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but at the same time beautiful machinery of our Government, it is not a matter of surprise, that some remote agency may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself; and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigour, the rights neither of States nor individuals have been trampled on or disregarded.

In the meantime the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new States and territories, where a refuge is found, not only for our native born fellow citizens,

but for emigrants from all parts of the civilised world, who come among us to partake of the blessings of our free institutions, and to aid by their labour to swell the current of their wealth and power.

When, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long standing controversy, with one of the most powerful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary, which, under the most favourable circumstances, are always embarrassing, but at the same time important, and high principles of maritime law—border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct, which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things, were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who acting, as it was alleged, as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act of violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the state of New York. A large amount of claims against the Government of Mexico remained unadjusted, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassments of the Government, individual and State credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the gene-

ral Government was so much impaired, that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency, in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honour; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated and are in course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored; and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labour honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things, I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favourable consideration matters of great interest in their present and ultimate results; and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country pros-

perous, and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December, 1843.

CANADA.—At the latter end of January in the present year the Right Honourable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, was appointed Governor of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. This distinguished officer was for a long period in the military service of the East-India Company, and in 1839 he was appointed by the Melbourne Administration Governor of Jamaica, where he resided until last year, and during that period exhibited a rare union of skill, firmness, and discretion, in the conduct of affairs. The difficulties with which he had to contend were great, but he overcame them all, and while his measures commanded the approval of the Government at home, he conciliated in a remarkable degree the goodwill and affections of the inhabitants of Jamaica. Shortly after his departure, the Legislature there voted a sum of 3,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a statue to his honour. Sir Charles Metcalfe left England for Canada at the end of February.

On the 28th of September the new Governor-General opened the third Session of the first Parliament of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and delivered the following Speech:—

“Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“I am happy to meet you assembled for the discharge of the high functions intrusted to you. Various considerations of import-

ance have prevented my calling you together at an earlier period.

“Since our last Session, the birth of a Princess has diffused joy throughout the British Empire; and we have reason to be deeply grateful for the continued protection vouchsafed by Almighty Providence to our gracious Queen, whose life and health are blessings to her subjects.

“In the same interval, an afflicting event has occurred in Canada, by the demise of our late Governor, my immediate predecessor, whose heart was devoted to the public welfare. Universal regret has done honour to his memory throughout the province; and I cannot refrain from noticing that his desolate widow and family, and his mortal remains, in passing through the neighbouring territories of the United States to their place of embarkation at New York, were received with marked affecting tokens of friendly respect, which indicated both the esteem in which he was held in a country in which he had been personally well known, and also a generous sympathy worthy of the great nation by which it was evinced.

“The act of the Imperial Legislature which facilitates the introduction of Canadian wheat into the ports of the United Kingdom will, I trust, prove a valuable boon to this province, and is a further proof of Her Majesty’s unremitting care for the prosperity of this portion of her dominions. A copy of a despatch from Her Majesty’s Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before you.

“Measures will be submitted to you for the improvement of the system of judicature in Lower Canada, of the municipal institu-

tions, the laws relating to education, and the jury systems of both divisions of the united province, and of the assessment laws in Upper Canada, as well as on other important subjects, all of which will, I am sure, engage your earnest attention.

“I have recently made a tour through the province, such as the exigency of public business would permit, in order that I might become in some degree acquainted with local circumstances requiring attention. I have had great gratification in seeing a fine country, evidently advancing in improvement; and have everywhere being received with manifestations of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and with personal kindness to myself.

“It has been highly satisfactory to me to witness the great works in progress, which, owing to the loan raised in England, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, the province has been enabled to undertake or prosecute. They are calculated, I hope, to extend the commerce and develop the resources of this vast country, and increase the public revenue and general and individual wealth.

“In those parts where works of this description are in progress, I found contentment prevailing at the prospect which they present. In other parts there is a cry for improved roads for the conveyance of produce to appropriate markets, a claim which is worthy of consideration; for on such communication the prosperity of the country must in a great measure depend. Nowhere was this anxiety more strongly expressed than in the eastern townships of Lower Canada, where the community,

almost entirely agricultural, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on their produce in the United States, have lost the market to which they formerly had recourse, while the exemption from duty in our country of the similar produce of our neighbours enables them, by greater facilities of conveyance, to undersell the producers of the eastern townships in our own markets.

“Similar complaints of the effects of the duties on our produce in the United States, and of the facility given to the admission of their produce into our territory, are also made in other parts. Whatever improvement can be afforded to our internal communications is so obviously desirable for the advantage of the community, that any outlay devoted to that object, and consistent with the means at command, must be highly beneficial. It is, therefore, much to be regretted, that the state of the finances does not afford any immediate prospect of our being able to meet the wishes of many districts in this respect.

“I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice as a subject worthy of consideration the state of the prisons in some portions of the province. The penitentiary at Kingston is an institution very creditable to the country. Great cost has been incurred in the erection of prisons in other places, and some of the local authorities are now laudably exerting themselves to provide suitable accommodations for prisoners, but in some places there is a great deficiency. The justice due even to criminals requires that they should not be subjected to greater punishment than what is designed by their sentence, and that disease or death

from foul air or a want of exercise should not be superadded to imprisonment. It is likewise due to untried prisoners, who may be innocent, that they should not be confined in the same cell with convicted criminals. A classification and separation of the latter is also requisite. Decency and morality demand the same with regard to the sexes; and debtors and criminals ought not to be confined together. It is desirable that inquiry should be made, in order to ascertain in what respects the prisons of the country may be defective in requisite accommodation, and to remedy any material deficiency that may exist.

“The establishment of a lunatic asylum in Lower Canada is much required, those who are visited with the affliction of mental aberration being now confined in the common prison, or in some of the religious and charitable institutions which do honour to that portion of the province. Measures are now in progress for the permanent location of the asylum now existing under a temporary arrangement in Upper Canada, and for the completion of the arrangements of that institution.

“Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“The accounts for the past and estimates for the present year will be laid before you. I am concerned to announce to you that there is a considerable decrease in the revenue, but I hope that it proceeds from temporary causes, and that it will be followed by a greater increase. The loan obtained in England under the guarantee of the Imperial Government has been raised on advantageous terms.

“The act of the Imperial Legislature
[Z 2]

gislature prescribing a new tariff renders necessary a corresponding alteration in our Customs laws, and this subject will be brought under your consideration. And I have no doubt of your readiness to provide for the exigencies of the public service, and, as far as that object can be promoted by practicable and judicious economy, you may rely on my co-operation.

“Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“I will not detain you longer from the commencement of your arduous duties. The welfare of Canada depends on the result of your deliberations on the numerous and important questions which will come before you, and that great end will, I trust, be the sole object of your labour. It is the anxious desire of Her Majesty’s Government, and will be the constant aim of my endeavours. I humbly hope that the blessing of Almighty God will crown our united efforts with success.”

Shortly afterwards an Address was moved and carried conformably to the Governor-General’s Speech. The debates that took place were not of an interesting character. The most exciting topic of discussion was the question of what place should for the future be the seat of Government of the United Canadas. On the 3rd of November Mr. Baldwin in the Legislative Assembly moved that Montreal should be selected as the seat of Government. To this several amendments were moved and put; but the Motion was carried by a majority of 51 to 27. Mr. Baldwin then moved two additional resolutions—the one of

which pledged the House to provide the necessary funds for the erection of suitable buildings for the Government House, and the other provided that an Address embodying the above resolutions should be sent up to his Excellency the Governor-General. Those resolutions were carried by a majority of 55 to 22. Next day the Address was carried up to the Legislative Council, and it was moved that the Address should be taken into consideration on the 6th. At first the Speaker refused to put the Motion, and left the Chair. However, the Motion was ultimately put, when there being 31 Members present, 14 voted against taking the Address into consideration at all, and 17 that it should be considered on the 6th. Before that day arrived, the Speaker resigned, and Mr. Caron was appointed his successor who took the Chair on the 9th, when the opposition Members having entirely absented themselves, the Motion of concurrence in the Address sent up by the Legislative Assembly, was carried without a dissentient voice.

On the 31st of October a Select Committee of the House of Assembly was appointed to inquire “whether any plan can be advantageously adopted by the Legislature of this country to assist in establishing a more efficient system of colonisation; and, also, to inquire into the possibility of enabling the province to obtain pecuniary aid from the Imperial Parliament, with a view of promoting the settlement of wild lands by every class of Her Majesty’s subjects, and of developing the resources of the country, by means of roads and other internal improvements.” The Committee consisted of:—

Messrs. Morin, Hincks, M'Nab, Boutillier, Papineau, Wakefield, Cartwright, and Roblin.

Not long afterwards a serious difference arose between Sir Charles Metcalfe and the members of his council. The Ministry insisted upon a stipulation on the part of the Governor, that he would make no appointment without first consulting them. This concession the Governor very properly refused to grant, as limiting the prerogative of the Crown, and implying jealousy and want of confidence in himself. The Ministry threatened a resignation if their demand was not complied with, but Sir Charles Metcalfe stood firm, and the whole Council with the exception of Mr. Daly resigned office.

In the House of Assembly after a spirited debate and an unsuccessful opposition, the following Address to the Governor on the emergency which had occurred, was agreed upon :—

“TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT
HON. SIR C. T. METCALFE, BART.,
KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE
MOST HON. ORDER OF THE
BATH, &c.

“May it please your Excellency,—We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the Commons of Canada, in provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency the deep regret we feel at the retirement of certain Members of the provincial Administration on the question of their right to be consulted on what we unhesitatingly avow to be the prerogative of the Crown—appointments to office; and further to assure your Excellency, that their advocacy of this principle entitles them to our confidence, being in strict accordance

with the principles embraced in the resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd day of September, 1841.

“That this House, in dutiful submission to their Gracious Sovereign, and with the utmost respect for the exalted station and high character of your Excellency, is most anxious to guard against any misconstruction which possibly might be placed upon the affirmative declaration of their opinion, upon this delicate and most vitally important constitutional question, and therefore most humbly beg leave to disclaim in a negative form any desire that the head of the Government should be called upon to enter into any stipulation as to the terms upon which a provincial administration may deem it prudent either to except to or continue in office; that mutual confidence, which is essential to the well-being of any Government, necessarily presumes that they are understood, while a due respect for the prerogative of the Crown and proper constitutional delicacy towards Her Majesty's representative, forbid their being expressed.”

To this the Governor-General issued the following message :—

“MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL UPON
THE SUBJECT OF THE RESIGNATION
OF THE LATE EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL — RECEIVED TUESDAY,
DECEMBER 5, 1843.

“The Governor-General observes with concern from the first portion of the Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 2nd instant, that an impression has been made in the House which has led to a misapprehension of his sentiments and views.

"While it is his bounden duty to maintain unimpaired the prerogative of the Crown, he recognises the resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd of September, 1841, as constituting the guide according to which the Administration of the Government of this province has since been, and is to be, conducted.

"In expressing his entire concurrence in the second and concluding portion of the Address, he is happy to perceive that the House of Assembly disapprove and discountenance any attempt to require the head of the Government to enter into any stipulation as to his exercise of the prerogative of the Crown.

"Government-house, Kingston,
"Dec. 4th, 1843."

The conduct of the Governor-General received subsequently the warm approbation of the Government at home.

In consequence of this untoward event the Session was brought to an abrupt conclusion, and on the 9th of December Sir Charles Metcalfe prorogued the Parliament to the 15th of January, 1844, and delivered the following speech.

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

"In consequence of the interruption which our joint labours have undergone, entirely against my inclination, and from causes over which I have had no control, I now meet you for the purpose of relieving you from further attendance in Parliament. I am sensible of your unremitting application to

your arduous duties during the Session which has been so unexpectedly shortened, and I trust that the measures which you have passed, and to which I have given the royal assent in Her Majesty's name, will prove beneficial to the country. Some Bills I have been under the necessity of reserving for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, either from the impracticability of their being carried into execution, owing to their depending on other measures which have not passed into law, or from their affecting the prerogative of the Crown, or being of a character, that under the royal instructions, renders that proceeding imperative.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the necessary supplies. It will be my duty to take care that they be disbursed with the utmost economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

"Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

"I trust that on your return to your homes you will, by precept and example, endeavour to secure the blessings of harmony and brotherly love among all classes of the community. Peace and happiness will render our country a desirable place of refuge for the superfluous population of the parent state, whose settling here is fraught with benefit to themselves and the colony; while discord and strife must have the opposite effect of deterring them from connecting their destinies with those of a country unceasingly troubled. I humbly hope that the blessings of

the Almighty will render this a prosperous and happy land, reaping the fruits of its own industry, and enjoying the powerful protection of our Gracious Sovereign as an integral portion of the British

empire. I will now, Gentlemen, say farewell ; and I trust that we shall meet again, to renew our efforts for the public good with greater success."

CHAPTER XIII.

INDIA.—*Pacific state of British India*—AFFGHANISTAN.—*Changes in the Government and final success of Dost Mahomed*—SINDE.—*Geography of the country—History of Sind—Ameers of Sind—First Treaty between the Indian Government and the Ameers—History of Intercourse between the British and the Ameers of Sind—Sir Charles Napier is made Commander-in-Chief of Forces in Sind—Lord Ellenborough proposes a new Treaty to the Ameers—Major Outram is appointed to conduct the Negotiations—The Treaty is signed by the Ameers—Treacherous attack upon Major Outram and his Escort at Hyderabad—Sir Charles Napier puts his Troops in motion—Battle of Meeanee—Second Victory over the Ameers—Eulogy of the Duke of Wellington on Sir Charles Napier's conduct—Proclamation of the Governor General—Sir Charles Napier takes Meerpore and Oomercote—Successful conflicts with Shere Mahomed—The Ameers who had been taken Prisoners are sent to Bombay—Notification by Lord Ellenborough that Sind was annexed to the British Dominions—Sir Charles Napier appointed Governor of Sind—Unhealthiness of the Climate.*

IN our last volume we brought the narrative of our operations in Affghanistan down to the period of our final evacuation of that country—we showed how British energy and valour repaired the disaster which had there overtaken our arms, and we may be sure that the example made by our victorious advance through the Affghan territories and capture of Cabul was not lost upon the natives of India. It is most satisfactory to be able to record that during a period of almost unexampled difficulty—when the most gloomy predictions of the downfall of our Anglo-Indian Empire had been made by foreign nations—and found some credence even at

home—no portion of British India made any effort or evinced the disposition to throw off the yoke of our Government. The temporary eclipse which took place served only to prove more clearly the overwhelming power of our resources, and established on a firmer basis than before the high reputation of the British and Anglo-Indian army.

The events of the present year although not so exciting as the last will be found to possess deep interest—for a new increase of territory has been made to our already enormous extent of dominion in the East, and there are not wanting indications, that even this our latest acquisition will not

be the limit of the sovereignty which we seem destined to exercise over the few remaining independent states of India.

AFFGHANISTAN.—Before dismissing the subject of Affghanistan from our notice as a country from which we have withdrawn our interference, and beyond the scope of our policy, we may mention that after the British troops had retired beyond the Sutlej, Shahpoor the youthful prince, who had been elevated to the *musnud* (or throne) at Cabul, succeeded for a short time in retaining the nominal sovereignty, and was supported by the powerful chief Ameenollah Khan, whose daughter he espoused. This enterprising Khan was, as will be remembered, one of our most active enemies, and is supposed to have been the principal agent in fomenting the insurrection which burst out in November, 1841. Shahpoor, however, did not long remain the ruler of this distracted kingdom, for Akbar Khan soon succeeded in making himself master of Cabul—and after Shahpoor had fled to Pesháwur,—Nawab Zeman Khan gained possession of the *musnud* early in the present year. But Dost Mahomed who, as well as all the other Affghans in the power of the British Government had been permitted to leave our territories when we finally evacuated Affghanistan, reached Pesháwur in the month of March in the present year—having remained, or perhaps we should rather say having been detained, for some time at Lahore at the Court of the Maharajah Shere Singh. Dost Mahomed soon afterwards joined Akbar Khan at Jellalabad and advanced to Cabul, where he was enabled ere long to concentrate the chief

power in his own hands, and became in effect the ruler, although Zeman Khan endeavoured to induce the other chiefs to oppose him by force.

SINDE.—Before we enter upon the narrative of our annexation of this territory to our dominions in the East, it may be useful to give a short account of its geographical position and previous history.

Sinde or Sindh, lies between the 23° and 29° of N. latitude and the 67° and 70° of E. longitude. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by the Indian Ocean and Cutch, on the W. by Beloochistan, on the N. by the southern portion of Affghanistan and the Punjab, and on the E. by a sandy desert that separates it from the extensive district called Ajmeer. The river Indus flows nearly in the centre of the country through its whole extent from North to South, and a little below the city of Tatta is divided into two great branches, between which lies a Delta through which smaller channels force their way—and thus the river Indus possesses in reality eleven mouths, some of which however by the formation of sand banks have become inaccessible to navigation.

Sinde has always been divided into two portions Upper and Lower, distinguished by the natives as *Lar* and *Sirra*—each division having its particular climate and various productions.

The original Ameers of Sinde were four chiefs of the Beloochee tribe, called Talpoor, who established themselves toward the end of the last century as rulers of the country by the expulsion of the dynasty of the Caloras, which had held the government for nearly a century, paying annual tribute

first to the Mogul emperors, then to Nadir Shah, and afterwards to Ahmed Shah the founder of the Affghan monarchy and his successors. The name of the eldest of these Talpoor chiefs was Futteh Ali Khan, and as he had by his bravery and energetic conduct been chiefly instrumental in effecting the revolution, he was allowed to have the principal direction of affairs, and his supremacy as ruler of Sinde was soon afterwards confirmed by Timour Shah the king of Cabul.

This prince admitted his three younger brothers Gholam Ali, Kurm Ali, and Moorad Ali to a share in his government, and the four Ameers enjoyed a joint sovereignty over Sinde. Their mutual attachment was so strong, that they were known by the name of the *Char Yar* or the "Four Friends."

Futteh Ali died in 1801,—Gholam Ali in 1811, Kurm Ali in 1828, and Moorad Ali in 1833. They all left male issue except Kurm Ali. After the death of Moorad Ali a civil war arose between the sons of the three deceased Ameers; but at its close the territory was distributed amongst them—and they were distinguished respectively as Ameers of Hyderabad, Khayrpore, and Meerpore—at the beginning of the present year the "Ameers of Sinde" consisted of the following persons:—At Hyderabad, Nusseer Khan, Shahdad Khan, Hussein Ali Khan, Mahomed Khan, and Sobhdar Khan:—at Khayrpore, Rustum Khan and Nusseer Khan, Ali Moorad Khan and Chakur Khan:—at Meerpore, Shere Mahomed Khan—all of the Talpoor tribe of Beloochees. Several of these had sons who seem to have

been associated also in the government.*

When the revolution took place at Cabul in 1809, whereby Shah Shoojah was dispossessed of the throne—the Ameers of Sinde freed themselves from the yearly tribute which they had hitherto paid to the Affghan monarchs, and were able to extend their dominions until they comprised an area of about 100,000 square miles. All accounts of this country represent it as deplorably ill-governed. The soil is described as fertile, and the facilities for commerce and agriculture are great. The noble river the Indus, which flows through the whole length of the territory, would afford to enterprising rulers the means of benefiting the inhabitants to an incalculable extent. But the Ameers who were passionately devoted to the chase, valued it chiefly on account of their *Shikargahs* or hunting grounds, which are thick jungles overhanging the water's edge, enclosed to preserve the game for their amusement. The following account is given by Sir Alexander Burnes of the way in which these rulers oppressed the people.†

"The chiefs of the country live entirely for themselves; they wallow in wealth while their people are wretched: professing an enthusiastic attachment to the religion of Mahomet, they have not even a substantial mosque in their territories, and at Hyderabad, and indeed everywhere they pray in temples of mud, and scorn elegance or comfort in all that concerns domestic arrangement."

* See Postans's Personal observations on Sindh, page 227.

† See his "Rough Notes on Sindh &c."

And again, "It would be difficult to conceive a more unpopular rule with all classes of their subjects than that of the Ameers of Sinde; nor is this feeling disguised; many a fervant hope did we hear expressed in every part of the country, that we were the fore-runners of conquest,—the advance guard of a conquering army." The population of the country has been estimated at a million—and was coerced under the rule of the Ameers by an army of fierce and rapacious Beloochees.

In 1832, when Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General of India, a mission was despatched to Sinde under the general direction of Colonel (now Sir Henry) Pottinger, with the view of entering, if possible, into a treaty with Meer Moorad Ali, who at that time was the principal Ameer of Sinde, and, in fact, the ostensible ruler of the country. This mission was successful, and a Treaty bearing date the 20th of April, 1832, was executed, containing the following articles —

Art. I. That the friendship provided for in former Treaties between the British Government and that of Sinde, remain unimpaired and binding; and that this stipulation has received additional efficacy through the medium of Lieut.-Colonel Pottinger, Envoy, &c., so that the firm connexion and close alliance now formed between the said States shall descend to the children and successors of the house of the above-named Meer Moorad Ali Khan, principal after principal, from generation to generation.

II. That the two contracting Powers bind themselves never to look with the eye of covetous-

ness on the possessions of each other.

III. That the British Government has requested a passage for the merchants and traders of Hindoostan by the river and roads of Sinde, by which they may transport their goods and merchandize from one country to another; and the said government of Hyderabad hereby acquiesces in the same request, on the three following conditions:—

1. That no person shall bring any description of military stores by the above river or roads.

2. That no armed vessels or boats shall come by the said river.

3. That no English merchants shall be allowed to settle in Sinde, but shall come as occasion requires, and, having stopped to transact their business, shall return to India.

Art. IV. When merchants shall determine on visiting Sinde, they shall obtain a passport to do so from the British Government; and due intimation of the granting of such passport shall be made to the said Government of Hyderabad by the Resident in Cutch, or other officer of the said British Government.

V. That the Government of Hyderabad, having fixed certain proper and moderate duties to be levied on merchandize and goods proceeding by the aforesaid routes, shall adhere to that scale, and not arbitrarily and despotically either increase or lessen the same, so that the affairs of merchants and traders may be carried on without stop or interruption; and the Custom-house officers and farmers of revenue of the Sinde government are to be specially directed to see that they do not delay the said merchants on pretence of awaiting

for fresh orders from the Government, or in the collection of the duties; and the said government is to promulgate a tariff, or table of duties leviable on each kind of goods, as the case may be.

VI. That whatever portions of former treaties entered into between the two States have not been altered and modified by the present one, remain firm and unaltered, as well as those stipulations now concluded; and, by the blessing of God, no deviation from them shall ever take place.

VII. That the friendly intercourse between the two States shall be kept up by the dispatch of vakeels, whenever the transaction of business or the increase of the relations of friendship may render it desirable.

In 1834 a new treaty was concluded, by which we obtained a reduction of the tolls upon vessels navigating the Indus, and it was agreed that a native British agent should be allowed to reside at the mouth of the river. In 1836 Runjeet Singh, the ruler of the Punjab, demanded of the Ameers payment of a tribute of twelve lacs of rupees, and on their refusal, sent a body of troops into the country which captured the chief town in the Mazaree territory, and carried by storm a fort not far from Shikarpore. He was meditating more extensive conquests, when the Indian government at the solicitation of the Ameers interfered as a mediator between the contending parties.

The Ameers were willing to concede the point that a British officer should reside at Shikarpore, and be accompanied by a sufficient escort, but absolutely refused at first to allow a British minister to take up his residence at Hydera-

bad. The Indian government, however, refused to exert its influence with Runjeet Singh for the restoration of the conquered territory on any other terms, and at length, in April 1838, it was, conceded that an accredited British Minister should reside at Hyderabad, attended by such an escort as might be deemed suitable by his Government. The officer appointed for this service was Colonel Pottinger. He seems from the first to have been anxious that we should obtain a cession of territory from the Ameers, in order to have complete command of the river and the sea port at its mouth, but this proposal did not at the time receive encouragement from the Indian Government.

In the year 1838, when the great military expedition into Affghanistan was undertaken, and a large body of Bengal troops in the autumn of that year commenced its march through a portion of Upper Sind towards the Bolan Pass, it was determined to despatch a force from Bombay, which was to land at the mouths of the Indus, and after ascending the western bank, effect a junction with the main body, and then march upon Cabul. Accordingly, the whole of the Bombay troops with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John (now Lord) Keane, landed at the Hujamri mouth of the Delta in the month of December 1838, but experienced great difficulty in prosecuting its march owing to the ill-disguised jealousy and disaffection of the Ameers. Their conduct at last became so evidently hostile, that when the body of British troops was enabled to effect their march through the country, a force was sent from Bombay to be stationed

as a reserve in Sindé in order to keep the Ameers in check. This force landed at Kurrachee, and after some opposition established itself there. Before, however, the Bombay detachment on its way to join the "Army of the Indus," left Hyderabad in February 1839, another treaty had been executed by the reluctant Ameers, which contained amongst other stipulations the following: That a British force should be stationed in Sindé to the westward of the Indus, and that three of the four Hyderabad Ameers (Noor Mahomed, Nusseer Khan and Meer Mahomed) should pay one lac of rupees (10,000*l.*) each annually to defray part of the expenses of this force; Meer Sobhdar being exempted from contribution in consequence of the steady fidelity with which he had adhered to his engagements under former treaties and the friendly feelings he always displayed towards us. That the Ameers should rule absolutely in their respective territories, and in case of differences that the British representatives in Sindé should mediate between them, and that all tolls on boats navigating the Indus within the Sindé territories should be abolished. This treaty was ratified by Lord Auckland in March 1839. A similar treaty with the exception of the provision for the payment of a subsidy had been previously concluded by Sir Alexander Burnes with the Khyrpore Ameers, and shortly afterwards Shere Mahomed, Ameer of Merepore, on his own application, was allowed on the terms of paying half a lac of rupees yearly to participate in the treaty granted by the Ameers of Hyderabad.

From this time up to the end of 1840, when serious disturbances

broke out at Khelat, the State of Sindé was tolerably tranquil; but after this event we had strong reason to suspect that the Ameers were holding communications with the refractory Brahoe tribes with a view to attacking us at a favourable opportunity. No overt act of violence, however, occurred, although the British resident, Major Outram, who had succeeded Colonel Pottinger, had occasionally to mediate in family discord between the Courts of Hyderabad and Khyrpore.

Noor Mohamed died in December, 1840, or according to some accounts early in 1841. He was succeeded by his two sons, Meer Shahdad, and Meer Hossein Ali. Nasseer Khan, their uncle, wished on the death of his brother to be recognised by the British Government as the Rais or head of the Hyderabad branch of the Tulpoor family, which dignity, however, was not acceded to him, and from that time he seems to have meditated plans of active hostility against us. The indications of his enmity were so apparent, that he was threatened by the Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough, in a letter addressed in 1842 to Major Outram, with the loss of his dominions if he proved faithless to the British Government; one of the grounds of complaint against the Ameers was the irregular payment of the yearly sum which they were to contribute under the promise of the Treaty to the support of the British force at Tatta; of this sum a balance of 160,000*l.* was due on the 28th of May, 1842, Nasseer Khan being the chief defaulter. When pressed for payment they evaded compliance, and concerted measures of hostility against us

which rendered it highly probable that they would attack us on the first favourable opportunity.

Sir Charles Napier was in 1842 invested with the chief command of all the forces in Sind, and also with the authority of a political functionary. In September of that year Lord Ellenborough addressed him in the following letter:—

“Simla, Sept. 28, 1842.

“Your first political duty will be to hear all that Major Outram and the other political agents may have to allege against the Ameers of Hyderabad and Khypore, tending to prove the intention on the part of any of them to act hostilely against the British army. That they may have had hostile feelings there can be no doubt. It would be impossible to believe that they could entertain friendly feelings; but we should not be justified in inflicting punishment upon the thoughts,” and soon afterwards Lord Ellenborough sent the following instructions:

“Should any Ameer or chief, with whom we have a treaty of alliance and friendship, have evinced hostile designs against us during the late events, which may have induced them to doubt the continuance of our power, it is the present intention of the Governor-General to inflict upon the treachery of such ally and friend so signal a punishment as shall effectually deter others from similar conduct; but the Governor-General would not proceed in this course without the most ample and convincing evidence of the guilt of the person accused.”

Ultimately Lord Ellenborough authorised Sir Charles Napier to propose a new treaty to the Ameers of Hyderabad and Khypore, which was to contain amongst other sti-

pulations the following. That the Ameers should be relieved from the payment of any subsidy for the support of British troops—that the British Government should have the right to fell wood within one hundred yards of either bank of the Indus for the use of steamers; and that Kurrachu, Tatta, and three other towns with a strip of land on each side of the river, should be ceded in perpetuity to the British Government—Major Outram who had left the country was recalled from Bombay and appointed by Sir Charles Napier to conduct the negotiations. These events happened early in the present year. As it was necessary to maintain a resolute front in the management of this Treaty, to which the Ameers were very averse, Sir Charles Napier put his troops in motion in February and approached Khypore. Meer Rustum Khan fled from his capital to a small fort in the desert called Emaumghur, whither he was followed by Sir Charles Napier at the head of a light detachment; but when the British arrived at the place it was found to be deserted, and Sir C. Napier blew it up with gunpowder to prevent the Ameers from using it hereafter as a place of refuge. These chieftains strongly objected to the terms of the proposed Treaty, which they said were in violation of former ones, and Major Outram had the greatest difficulty in inducing them to consent. Ultimately however they agreed to the stipulations, and the Ameers of Hyderabad first formally affixed their seals to the instrument, and afterwards those of Khypore.* But their

* For a more detailed account of these transactions, and of the political reasons

feelings were irritated, and the Beloochee troops were eager to begin the contest by attacking Major Outram and his escort at Hyderabad. The Ameers have since asserted that they were not responsible for what followed, as they found it impossible to control the ferocious spirit of their followers. However this may be, on the 15th of February the first overt act of violence took place in an attack on the British residency at Hyderabad, by a body of 8,000 troops with six guns led on by Meer Shahdad Khan and others. After sustaining a hot fire for four hours, the small garrison which formed the escort of Major Outram—and did not exceed 100 men, was compelled to abandon the town, and they retired in good order to the river side which was about 500 yards distant, and were there received on board one of the steamers, which we employed in navigating the Indus. Ultimately, they joined Sir C. Napier at Hala, further up the Indus having made a most heroic resistance against overwhelming odds. The events that followed are well narrated in Sir C. Napier's despatch to Lord Ellenborough.

“Meeanee, 6 miles from Hyderabad, Feb. 18, 1843.

“My Lord,—The forces under my command have gained a decisive victory over the army of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Sind. A detailed account of the various circumstances which led to this action does not belong to the limited space of a hasty despatch; I therefore begin with the transactions belonging to the battle. On the 14th inst. the whole body

of the Ameers assembled, in full durbar, formally affixed their seals to the draught Treaty. On leaving the durbar, Major Outram and his companions were in great peril; a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Ameers; but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Outram was attacked by 8,000 of the Ameers' troops, headed by one or more of the Ameers. The report of this nefarious transaction I have the honour to enclose. I heard of it at Hala, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Outram joined me with his brave companions in the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, accompanied by six pieces of cannon. On the 16th I marched to Muttaree, having their ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee (ten miles distance) to the number of 22,000 men, and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements would both strengthen their confidence and add to their numbers, already seven times that which I commanded, I resolved to attack them, and we marched at 4 a. m. On the morning of the 17th, at eight o'clock the advanced guard discovered their camp; at nine o'clock, we formed in order of battle, about 2,800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. We were now within range of the enemies' guns, and fifteen pieces of artillery opened upon us and were answered by our cannon. The enemy was very strongly posted, woods were on their flanks, which I did not think could be turned. These two woods were joined by the dry bed of the river Fulaille, which had a high bank. The bed of the river was nearly straight, and about 1,200

which influenced the Governor-General of India, see Appendix.

yards in length. Behind this, and in both woods, were the enemy posted. In front of their extreme right and on the edge of the wood was a village. Having made the best examination of their position which so short a time permitted, the artillery was posted on the right line, and some skirmishes of infantry with the Sinde irregular horse were sent in front to try and make the enemy show his force more distinctly; we then advanced from the right in échellon of battalions, refusing the left to save it from the fire of the village. The 9th Bengal Light Cavalry formed the reserve in rear of the left wing, and the Poonah horse, together with four companies of infantry, guarded the baggage. In this order of battle we advanced as at a review, across a fine plain swept by the cannon of the enemy. The artillery, and H.M.'s 22nd regiment in line, formed the leading échellon, the 25th N. I. the second, the 12th N. I. the third, and the 1st Grenadier N. I. the fourth.

“The enemy was 1,000 yards from our line, which soon traversed the intervening space. Our fire of musketry opened at about 100 yards from the bank in reply to that of the enemy, and in a few minutes the engagement became general along the bank of the river, on which the combatants fought for about three hours or more with great fury, man to man. Then, my Lord, was seen the superiority of the musket and bayonet over the sword and shield, and matchlock. The brave Beloochees first discharging their matchlocks and pistols, dashed over the bank with desperate resolution; but down went those bold and skilful swordsmen under the

superior power of the musket and bayonet. At one time, my Lord, the courage and the numbers of the enemy against the 22nd, the 25th, and the 12th regiments, bore heavily in that part of the battle. There was no time to be lost, and I sent orders to the cavalry to force the right of the enemy's line. This order was very gallantly executed by the 9th Bengal Cavalry and the Sinde horse, the details of which shall be afterwards stated to your Lordships, for the struggle on our right and centre was at that moment so fierce, that I could not go to the left. In this charge the 9th Light Cavalry took a standard, and several pieces of artillery, and the Sinde horse took the enemy's camp, from which a vast body of their cavalry slowly retired, fighting. Lieutenant Fitzgerald gallantly pursued them for two miles, and, I understand, slew three of the enemy in single combat. The brilliant conduct of these two cavalry regiments decided, in my opinion, the crisis of the action, for, from the moment the cavalry were seen in rear of their right flank, the resistance of our opponents slackened, the 22nd regiment forced the bank, the 25th and 12th did the same, the latter regiment capturing several guns, and the victory was decided. The artillery made great havoc among the dense masses of the enemy, and dismounted several of their guns. The whole of the enemy's artillery, ammunition, standards, and camp, with considerable stores and some treasure, were taken.

“Meer Roostum Khan, and Meer Nusseer Khan: Meer Wullee Mahomed, of Khyrpore; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hossein Khan, all of

Hyderabad, came into my camp, and surrendered their swords as prisoners of war. Their misfortunes are of their own creation, but as they are great, I returned to them their swords. They await your Lordship's orders. Their highnesses have surrendered Hyderabad, and I shall occupy it to-morrow.

"It is not to be supposed that so hard-fought an engagement could be sustained without considerable loss on both sides. That of the British force is 256 men killed and wounded. The enemy is generally supposed to have lost 5,000."

The inference from the narrative of events in this despatch would be, that the battle of Meeanee was occasioned by the treacherous attempt on Major Outram and his escort on the 15th; but it is only just and fair to state, that Sir C. Napier seems to have resolved to decide the questions at issue between us and the Ameers by the sword, before he had heard of the aggression at Hyderabad. In a despatch to Major Outram dated Halla, Feb. 15, 9 A. M., 1843. Sir C. Napier writes thus:—

"I have this moment received yours of yesterday, as I reached this ground. Do not pledge yourself to anything whatever. I am in full march on Hyderabad, and will make no peace with the Ameers. I will attack them instantly, whenever I come up to their troops. They need send no proposals. The time has passed, and I will not receive their messengers. There must be no pledges made on any account. Come, if possible, away, and bring Mr. Carlisle away, unless you have no boats to embark the men; in which case prepare your house for de-

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fence. The moment I got your letter yesterday, I sent off a quantity of ammunition to Halla; but the steamer is gone, so I have no power to send the ammunition and fifty soldiers. However, be assured, if I can get a boat, they shall be with you as soon as possible. Your men have provisions for a month, and I shall be with you the day after to-morrow, I hope. Have no intercourse with the Ameers."

On the 20th of February the British flag waved over the city of Hyderabad, but the contest was not yet at an end which was to terminate in the subjection of Sinde to our superior arms. Shere Mahomed was still at the head of a large body of troops, who posted themselves on the banks of the Fullahi (one of the branches of the Indus), in a strong and difficult position. It was necessary to bring these to action, and the following is Sir Charles Napier's account of his next victory:—

"Dubba, 4 miles from Hyderabad,
March 24.

"My Lord,—The forces under my command marched from Hyderabad this morning at daybreak. About half-past eight o'clock, we discovered and attacked the army, under the personal command of the Meer Shere Mahomed, consisting of 20,000 men of all arms, strongly posted behind one of those large nullahs by which this country is intersected in all directions. After a combat of about three hours, the enemy was wholly defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of all his standards and cannon.

"His position was nearly a straight line; the nullah was formed by two deep parallel ditches, one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty-two feet wide

[2 A]

and seventeen deep, which had been for a long distance freshly scarped, and a banquette made behind the sank expressly for the occasion. To ascertain the extent of his line was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined; but he began moving to his right when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty, and Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavour to rake the nullah, the 9th Light Cavalry and Poonah Horse advancing in line, on the left of the artillery, which was supported on the right by H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, the latter being, however, at first considerably retired to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position, and the British line advanced in échellons from the left, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment leading the attack. The enemy was now perceived to move from his centre in considerable bodies to his left, apparently retreating, unable to sustain the cross fire of the British artillery; on seeing which, Major Slack, at the head of the 3rd Cavalry, under command of Captain Delamain, and the Sinde Horse, under command of Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah, and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. While this was passing on the right, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, gallantly led by Major Poole, who commanded the brigade, and

Captain George, who commanded the corps, attacked the nullah on the left with great gallantry, and, I regret to add, with considerable loss. This brave battalion marched up to the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks, without returning a shot till within forty paces of the intrenchment, and then stormed it like British soldiers. The intrepid Lieutenant Coote first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and was severely wounded while waving it and cheering on his men. Meanwhile the Poonah horse, under Captain Tait, and the 9th Cavalry, under Major Story, turned the enemy's right flank, pursuing and cutting down the fugitives for several miles. H. M.'s 22nd Regiment was well supported by the batteries commanded by Captains Willoughby and Hutt, which crossed their fire with that of Major Leslie. Then came the 2nd brigade, under command of Major Woodburn, bearing down into action with excellent coolness. It consisted of the 25th, 21st, and 12th Regiments, under the command of Captains Jackson, Stevens, and Fisher respectively. These regiments were strongly sustained by the fire of Captain Whitley's battery, on the right of which were the 8th and 1st Regiments, under Majors Browne and Clibborne: these two corps advanced with the regularity of a review up to the intrenchments, their commanders, with considerable exertion, stopping their fire, on seeing that a portion of the Sinde Horse, and 3rd Cavalry in charging the enemy had got in front of the brigade. The battle was decided by the troop of Horse Artillery, and H. M.'s 22nd Regiment.

* * * * *

The highest panegyric that any officer could receive for the admirable manner in which all these operations were conducted, is contained in the following extract from a speech delivered by the Duke of Wellington, in his place in the House of Lords, on the 12th of February, 1844, on the occasion of a Vote of Thanks to the army in Sinde. The illustrious Duke said of Sir Charles Napier—

“He manifested at all times entire discretion and prudence in the formation of his plans, great activity in making the preparations which were necessary to insure success—and finally great zeal, gallantry, and science, in carrying his plans and preparations into full execution. His march upon Emaum Ghur was one of the most curious military feats which he had ever known to be performed, or had ever perused an account of in his life. He moved his troops through the desert against hostile forces, he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most extraordinary; and he cut off a retreat of the enemy, which rendered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions. After retiring from this successful operation he collected all his troops, and made those preparations for future defence which were necessary to the completion of his success. He made the most of this extraordinary attack, which was completely successful. He gained the camp of the enemy, got possession of his guns, and obtained the most complete victory, taking up a position in which he was not again likely to be attacked. Not only did he secure Hyderabad, and the portion of the Indus which lay in

his rear, but he brought up a reinforcement, and placed himself at the head of a stronger army than that which he commanded before the battle. He manifested all the discretion and ability of an officer familiar with the most difficult operations; and it must be in the highest degree gratifying to their Lordships to remember, that those zealous and gallant efforts had been attended with perfect success. The advance and attack of which he had been speaking, resulted in another brilliant victory, in which he again showed all the qualities of an excellent general officer, and in which the army displayed all the best qualities of the bravest troops.”

The value of this victory in the eyes of the Governor-General, may be gathered from the language of the announcement which he issued from Agra on the 11th of April:—

“The Governor-General announces to the army another and a most decisive victory gained by his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., in the vicinity of Hyderabad, over 20,000 Beloochees, led by Meer Shere Mahomed, of Meerpoor, a chief who, having no ground whatever of complaint against the British Government, preferred the chances of war to the security of peace, and has now no refuge but the desert.

“The Major-general directed his force with the same consummate ability which characterized his operations at Meeanee, and all the troops, worthy of being so commanded, executed their movements with a precision and steadiness which secured the victory to their impetuous valour.

“The army of Sinde has twice
[2 A 2]

beaten the bravest enemy in Asia, under circumstances which would equally have obtained for it the victory over the best troops of Europe. The Governor-General regards with delight the new proofs which the army has given of its pre-eminent qualities in the field, and of its desire to mitigate the necessary calamities of war by mercy to the vanquished.

"The ordinary expression of thanks would ill convey the extent of the debt of gratitude which the Governor-General feels to be due to his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier on the part of Government, the army, and the people of Hindoostan. To have punished the treachery of protected princes; to have liberated a nation from its oppressors; to have added a province, fertile as Egypt, to the British Empire; and to have effected these great objects by actions in war unsurpassed in brilliancy, whereof a grateful army assigns the success to the ability and valour of its general; these are not ordinary achievements, nor can the ordinary language of praise convey their reward."

* * * * *

After this victory, Sir C. Napier marched southwards, and took possession of Meerpore, and on the 4th of April, the fortress of Oomercote, which was a very important stronghold in the desert, to the east of Hyderabad, opened its gates to the British forces sent against it. In writing an account of these successes to Lord Ellenborough, Sir C. Napier says, "I think I may venture to say, Sind is now subdued. The Sindian population every where expresses their satisfaction at the change of masters."

But this confidence was premature. It is a characteristic of the wild tribes with whom it has been our fate to contend in arms during the last few years in the East, that they are not conquered by one defeat, however signal. The routed troops soon rally again round the standard of a leader, and dare the contest, until a succession of disasters has broken their spirits, and thinned their numbers.

Shere Mahomed, though a fugitive, was still able to assemble followers, and was preparing for a fresh attack, when Sir C. Napier resolved if possible to surround and cut him off, by dividing the army under his command into three detachments, and marching upon him. On the 8th of June, Colonel Roberts, who commanded one of these detachments, engaged and totally defeated one of the hostile Ameers, Shah Mahomed, at the head of 2,000 men, taking their leader prisoner; and on the 14th, Captain Jacob was attacked by Shere Mahomed himself, and 4,000 Beloochees, whom he completely routed—the Ameer, with very few followers, escaping with difficulty into the desert.

It should be mentioned, that throughout the whole period, Ali Moorad, the Ameer of Khyrpore had remained friendly to us, and faithful to his engagements; and a portion of the territories of Roostum Khan and Nusseer Khan had been transferred to him, which rendered him very unpopular amongst the Beloochees—and yet he does not seem to have been satisfied with the accession of territory which he thus obtained—but to have imagined, that whatever the British took from the defeated Ameers

ought to have been made over to him.

No further disturbances took place this year in Sinde ; but time only can show, if the nature of the climate permits us to retain our acquisition, how far we can win the confidence of its inhabitants, and make them sensible that they have not lost, but gained, in exchanging the capricious tyranny of their own despotic rulers, for the mild sway of the British Government.

The six fallen Ameers who surrendered themselves prisoners of war after the battle at Meeanee, were conveyed to Bombay, which they reached on the 19th of April. Their misfortunes had sunk them into a state of the deepest dejection, and they are said to have been quite broken-hearted—"the very pictures of unmingled grief and hopeless despondency." The utmost kindness and attention compatible with their safe custody was shown them by the Governor, Sir George Arthur.

Lord Ellenborough was at Agra when the news reached him of the victory gained by Sir C. Napier at Meeanee. The important announcement that Sinde had become part of our Eastern dominions, is contained in the following notification of the Governor-General :—

"Palace of Agra, March 5, 1843.

"NOTIFICATION.—The Governor-General had earnestly hoped that the new provisions, to which various acts in contravention of their existing engagements and various indications of hostility had compelled him to require the assent of the Ameers of Sinde, would have been carried into full effect, as they had been agreed

to by their highnesses, without a recurrence to arms. This hope has been disappointed. The Ameers having signed the new treaty proposed to them on the 14th of February, attacked on the following day with a large force the residence of the British Commissioner. In this treacherous attack they were repulsed. On the 17th, Major-General Sir Charles Napier gained a decisive victory over their whole army ; and on the 20th, the British troops occupied the city of Hyderabad. Six of the Ameers delivered their swords to the British general upon the field of battle. All their guns, ammunition and treasure were taken, together with their camp. The Beloochees lost 5,000 men. Thus has victory placed at the disposal of the British Government the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukkur to the sea, with the exception of such portions thereof as may belong to Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpore, and to any other of the Ameers who may have remained faithful to his engagements.

"The Governor-General cannot forgive a treacherous attack upon a representative of the British Government ; nor can he forgive hostile aggression prepared by those who were in the act of signing a treaty. It will be the first object of the Governor-General to use the power victory has placed in his hands in the manner most conducive to the freedom of trade, and to the prosperity of the people of Sinde, so long misgoverned. To reward the fidelity of allies by substantial marks of favour, and so to punish the crime of treachery in princes as to deter all from its commission, are further objects which the Governor-General will not fail to effect.

“To Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and to the brave troops he commanded, the Governor-General offers the tribute of his own admiration, and of the gratitude of the Government and people of India. The bravery of the enemy against whom they were engaged has enhanced their glory—the most decisive victory has been gained upon the best fought field.

In perpetual commemoration of this brilliant achievement, the 2nd company 2nd battallion, and the 3rd company 3rd battallion of Bombay Artillery, and the company of the Madras Sappers and Miners, will bear upon their appointments; and the 9th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, the Poonah Horse and the Sindé Horse, upon their standards and appointments; and the 12th and 25th Regiments of Bombay N. I., upon their colours and appointments, the word “Hyderabad, 1843.” The Regiment of Sindé Horse is on its present establishment permanently attached to the army of Bombay.

The Governor-General will not further anticipate the measures which the home authorities, before they can receive his despatches of the victory which has been obtained, may think fit to adopt, for the purpose of marking their high sense of the merits of those by whom so great a service has been performed.

The Governor-General directs that a salute of twenty-one guns be fired, at all the stations of the army.

Shortly afterwards Lord Ellenborough appointed Sir Charles Napier Governor of Sindé, and issued the following proclamation,

“Agra, March 13.

“The Governor-General is pleased to appoint Major-general Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., governor of the province of Sindé. The Governor-General is pleased to direct, that all Acts of Parliament for the abolition of slavery and for the suppression of the Slave Trade, shall have full force and effect in every part of Sindé which now is or hereafter may be occupied by the British army.

The Governor of Sindé will take such measures as to his Excellency may appear best calculated to carry the order into effect, and to make it known to the people.

“The Governor-General is pleased to direct the immediate and total abolition of all duties of transit in every part of Sindé which now is or hereafter may be occupied by the army. The navigation of the Indus is free to all nations.”

The climate of Sindé seems to be peculiarly unhealthy, if we may judge by the almost universal sickness with which the British troops have been attacked since they occupied the country.

PUNJAB.—A shocking tragedy defiles the annals of this kingdom in the present year. But it is very difficult to give an accurate narrative of events, as no less than five or six different accounts have been transmitted across the Sutlej, and those which were brought by one mail from India to this country, possessing every appearance of authenticity, were contradicted by the next; so that the historian who is obliged to detail these occurrences before time has cleared away the darkness which surrounds them, is liable to be mistaken, however carefully he may have examined and compared all

the accessible sources of information.

We believe, however, that it may be regarded as quite certain that Maharajah Shere Singh, the ruler of the Punjab, and putative son of Runjeet Singh, has been treacherously murdered; that his son, Purtab Singh, has fallen a victim to the same fate, and that more than one of the principal assassins have also perished. The following seems to be the most trustworthy account which has been received in this country, but we must forewarn our readers that no account can be said at present to be entitled to implicit credit. We will first state a few facts respecting the murdered Rajah.

Shere Singh was not at first acknowledged by Runjeet Singh as his son. When the latter, in 1807, returned to Lahore, after a lengthened absence, one of his wives presented him with two twin children, Shere Singh and Tara Singh. Runjeet Singh for some time refused to own them, as he suspected his wife's fidelity, but afterwards he permitted Shere Singh to sit in his presence as a prince of the Royal house, as well as Kurruck Singh, who was his heir apparent. After Kurruck Singh's death, and the accident which proved fatal to his son, Nao or Nou Nehal Singh (narrated in a preceding volume),* Shere Singh succeeded to the Throne, and Dhyan Singh became his most powerful minister. This man possessed vast wealth and extensive landed estates among the hills near Little Thibet, and had great influence over the Sikh population. In the course of this year he had withdrawn from court upon the

pretext of visiting his estates, and on his return had upbraided Shere Singh on account of his sensual and voluptuous habits. Before the perpetration of the dreadful crime which has covered his name with infamy, he had carried the reputation of an upright and virtuous minister. The following account of him is given by an English traveller.* "With enormous wealth and property, and a large tract of country which he rules with mildness and justice, he presents a singular instance of a favorite and a man in power, whose talents and virtues are more appreciated than his power and influence are envied." A short time before the dreadful event which we are about to relate, Shere Singh had had a stroke of palsy. It seems that the conspiracy was concerted between Dhyan Singh and Sirdar Ajeet Singh, and it fell to the lot of the latter to be the actual murderer.

On the 14th of September a proposal was made to the Maharajah to inspect Ajeet Singh's troops, which he agreed to do on the following morning. When he arrived on the parade ground early the next day, he had occasion to find fault with the appearance of some horsemen who had been placed there purposely to attract his attention, and an altercation ensued between him and Ajeet Singh, who suddenly drew a pistol from his breast and shot Shere Singh through the head. Ajeet Singh was immediately attacked by General Ventura (a French or Italian officer in the service of the Maharajah), and the troops under his command, but they were opposed by so strong a body of sol-

* See vol. lxxxiii. 276.

* See Hon. W. G. Osborne's "Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh."

diers in the interest of the assassin, that they could make no impression. Ajeet Singh cut off the Maharajah's head, and having fixed it on a spear was entering the town, when he happened to meet Prince Purtab Singh, the eldest son of Shere Singh, and having attacked his escort, killed him on the spot. Ajeet Singh was returning to the fort when he met Dhyan Singh; he told him that he had perpetrated the murder, and asked him to return with him; he then got into Dhyan Singh's carriage, and when they were near the gate of the fort, Ajeet Singh stabbed the latter, and sent his body to his brother, Soochet Singh, and his son, Heera Singh. These two immediately surrounded the city with their troops, and an universal tumult arose. Next morning (the 16th), Heera Singh effected an entrance into the fort, and having seized Ajeet Singh and others put them to death, and exposed their heads publicly on the plain near the city. When Ajeet Singh first gained possession of the palace, he proclaimed as king, Dhuleep Singh, a boy not more than ten years old, and the only surviving son of Runjeet Singh. Heera Singh allowed this puppet to remain in the *musnud* while he constituted himself Vuzeer or Prime Minister.

Another account differing from the above in several important particulars is contained in an official *purwannah* or State paper publicly addressed by Dhuleep Singh to a Vakeel at Ferozepore. We give the document entire.

"On the — of Asooj of the year 1900, Sirdars Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh went to announce the muster of their troops to Maharajah Shere Singh, who was in the

garden of Shah Belaval. The Sirdars were accompanied by a number of Sikhs and other troops, that being the day of the Sunerat, and the same being kept as a holiday at the durbar, the Maharajah had gone to the garden to amuse himself on the river, and to enjoy the fresh air. As my elder brother (Akhwan Saheb) was sitting in the garden, the Sirdars Ajeet Singh and Lena Singh presented themselves, and offered a case, containing a rifle, to the Maharajah. While engaged in examining the rifle, Ajeet Singh drew forth a pistol and fired at him. My elder brother was wounded in the face by the pistol being discharged so close to him; and the faithless men instantly struck off his head. Several Sirdars were killed at the same time, amongst them Bhood Singh, Gunga Singh, of the Toshuh-khanah, &c. Afterwards Lena Singh went accidentally to the garden of Tej Singh, situated near the garden of Shah Belaval, and there killed the son of my elder brother, Purtab Singh, who was celebrating the day there and bestowing charity, and beheaded him. They then proceeded towards Lahore, and on the road met Rajah Dhyan Singh-Jee, the great Wuzeer, who was coming alone in his buggy. The Sirdars said to him that there was a row among the Sikhs in the garden, that Maharajah Shere Singh had been killed, that it would be dangerous to go alone to the garden, and that it would be better to go back and make arrangements about the succession. The Rajah, ignorant of the wicked act of the Sirdar, complied, and accompanied the Sirdar to the fort. They proceeded as far as the Kureeanee gate, when the faithless Ajeet Singh

took out his pistol and fired it towards Rajah Dhyan Singh. The Rajah called out, "Oh, Sirdar, what a foul deed!" and laid his hand on his sword. By this time some followers of Ajeet Singh also fired pistols at Dhyan Singh, who fell from his horse. His body was taken to the place where guns were made, and here one of his attendants, named Ahmed Khan, was also killed. The sirdars then proceeded to make arrangements regarding the succession. On proceeding into the city, they approached the house of Rajah Soochet Singh, who was reviewing such of his troops as were at hand, and accompanied by the following chiefs, viz.:—Rajah Heera Singh, Deena Singh, Prithee Singh, and others. These persons were discussing the subject of Maharajah Shere Singh's death, and, having heard of the murder of Dhyan Singh, rose from their seats and proceeded to the Boodhoo Barra-durree, and there communicated the facts to the troops of the Khalsa. The troops were loud in their murmurs, and protested they would not sit down to a meal until they had served the faithless Sirdars in the same manner as had been done to the Maharajah and his son. The city was accordingly besieged towards the evening, and having opened a heavy fire they destroyed the walls of the city. The city was taken, and the heads of the faithless men carried to the Sirdars. Now, thanks to Providence, the Sirdars have succeeded in establishing peace and quiet."

The following is the account given by an European resident at Lahore:—"With regard to the murder of Shere Singh, the Maharajah was at the time standing at the window of a small garden house, in the Shah Belavel, about the height of a man from the ground. Ajeet Singh was outside, and having brought his troops for review, presented the Maharajah with a carbine or rifle, which he had previously loaded. The Maharajah had no sooner reached his hand for the present, than Ajeet Singh touched the trigger and shot the Maharajah through the head, on which he fell backwards. The whole of the courtiers immediately took to flight, and the only Sirdars who were not fortunate enough to escape were Boodh Singh and Nika Singh."

In the space of less than five years since the death of Runjeet Singh, there have been four sovereigns or Maharajahs of the Punjab; Kurruck Singh, Nao Nehal Singh, Shere Singh, and the present boy-ruler Dhuleep Singh; and the kingdom which that able chieftain consolidated with so much care, has fallen a prey to intestine convulsions and anarchy which threaten its instant dissolution, and may render British interference necessary, however anxious we may be to avoid a meddling policy, since it is impossible that we can remain unconcerned spectators of such scenes of violence in a country adjoining our own dominions in the North West of India.

CHAPTER XIV.

INDIA (Continued.)—Gwalior. *Proclamation of the Governor-General detailing Events in the State of Gwalior—He advances with the Army from Agra—Entry into the Mahratta Territory and Negotiations—Battles of Maharajpooor and Punnier—Consequences of our Victories.*—CHINA. *Order in Council regulating Trade with China—Proclamation by Sir Henry Pottinger—Promulgation of Commercial Treaty by Chinese High Commissioner—Proviso concerning Disputes between British Subjects and Chinese—Hong Kong selected as Seat of Government—Proclamation by Sir Henry Pottinger respecting Illicit Trade in Opium—Important Memorial of British Merchants against the Opium Trade presented to Sir Robert Peel.*—NEW SOUTH WALES. *First Legislative Council in the Colony summoned—Division into Electoral Districts—Severe Commercial Depression.*—SOUTH AUSTRALIA. *Similar Legislative Council constituted—Speech of the Governor, Captain Grey.*—SANDWICH ISLANDS. *Arrival of Lord George Paulet in H. M. S. Carysfoot, and formal Cession of these Islands to the British Crown—The British Government repudiate the Cession.*—NEW ZEALAND. *Death of the Governor and Appointment of Captain Fitzroy as his Successor—Arrival of the first Bishop of New Zealand—Melancholy Encounter with the Natives in Cloudy Bay, and deplorable Loss of Life.*

GWALIOR.—We have to record two brilliant victories gained at the close of this year by our troops over the Mahratta forces. Although the internal condition of the State of Gwalior had been for some time past such as to require vigilant attention on the part of the Indian Government, yet it was not anticipated that actual hostilities would take place: and as will be seen from the subsequent account, we were to a certain extent taken by surprise when the attack was actually made by our formidable and enterprising enemy. The events which led to this collision between

British troops and those of the once powerful Mahratta kingdom, will be found briefly detailed in the proclamation issued by the Governor-General of India. It is dated December 20, 1843, and is as follows:—

“On the decease of the late Maharaja Jhunkojee Rao Scindia, the British Government promptly acknowledged as his successor the Maharaja Jyajee Rao Scindia, who was nearest in blood to the late maharaja, and whose adoption by the mahanaree, his highness’s widow, was approved by the chiefs. The mahanaree and the chiefs concurred in conferring the dignity

and power of regent during the minority of the Maharaja upon the Mama Sahib. The British Government communicated to the durbar its entire approval of this measure; and the British resident, in the presence of the chiefs, explained to the regent that he was recognised as the responsible head of the Gwalior State, and, as such, would receive the support of the British Government.

"This declaration appeared to give general satisfaction. Nevertheless, after a short time, the Mama Sahib was violently compelled to quit the Gwalior State, in despite of the remonstrance of the British resident. The Dada Khasgee Walla succeeded to the confidence of the Maharanee without possessing generally that of the chiefs, and by his influence various acts were committed, insulting and injurious to the British Government. Persons, heretofore in compliance with its representations, deprived of offices in which their conduct had been injurious to both Governments, were restored to power, and others were removed who were known to be favourable to the maintenance of order, and to the continuance of the friendship which had so long subsisted between the two States. The British resident could not remain a spectator of transactions of which he vainly disapproved. On the expulsion of the Mama Sahib, he was instructed to withdraw from Gwalior.

"When the subsequent acts of the Dada, offensive to the British Government, and indicative of the substitution of hostile feelings for those friendly dispositions which had so long connected the two States, became known, the resident intimated to the Maharanee the

opinion of the British Government, that it had become necessary to inflict some signal punishment upon that chief; and it was suggested, that in preference to any other punishment, he should be delivered as a prisoner into the charge of the British Government. It was not thereby intended to derogate from the honour of the Gwalior State, but solely to provide effectually for the security of the person of the Dada, for which, under the circumstances of the Gwalior State, it did not appear to be possible sufficiently to provide within the Gwalior territory. When afterwards it became known to the resident, that the Dada had withheld from the knowledge of the Maharanee and of the Durbar, a letter, addressed to the maharanee, conveying the sentiments of the British Government, the resident then peremptorily insisted upon the delivery of the Dada as a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the customary relations with the Gwalior State. That act on the part of the Dada could not be regarded otherwise than as a virtual usurpation of the sovereign authority in the Gwalior State, which the British Government is bound to maintain in the house of Scindia. With this last requisition the Maharanee at last has complied.

"The Governor-General regards with satisfaction this act of her highness, however long deferred, as an indication of the desire of her highness, and of the durbar, to re-establish on their accustomed footing the friendly relations between the two States. It could not but be felt, that while the late occurrences at Gwalior were an offence to the British Government, they, at the same time, created

new insecurity to its subjects residing on the frontier. The want of cordial co-operation on the part of the officers of the Gwalior State, in the maintenance of order upon the frontier, had long been a subject of just remonstrance, and various orders had been issued by the late Maharaja in accordance with the representations of the British resident. These orders had but too often remained without due execution, but in consideration of the long illness of his highness, and of the consequent weakness of his administrations, the British Government had not pressed for satisfaction with all the rigour which the importance of the subject would have warranted. It knew the good disposition of the late Maharaja, and was willing to attribute his failure to effect what was right to the want of the power rather than of will.

But the recent occurrences at Gwalior, and the changed spirit in which the administration has been conducted, no longer permit the continuance of this forbearance. The British Government must now peremptorily insist upon the adoption of permanent measures for the establishment of order upon the frontier, and for the future security of its subjects. The British Government has so long deferred intervention in the distracted affairs of the Gwalior State, in the sincere hope the chiefs themselves would establish, in supersession of the disgraceful rule to which they have frequently submitted, an administration willing and able to satisfy its reasonable demands, and to maintain the accustomed friendly relations between the two States. The British Government can neither permit the existence of an unfriendly go-

vernment within the territories of Sindia, nor that those territories should be without a government capable of coercing its own subjects, and of maintaining everywhere the relations of good neighbourhood with the subjects of the British Government and its allies.

The deplorable events which have last occurred at Gwalior, the hostile conflicts in the camp before the palace of the Maharaja, and the practical suspension of all government of his highness's territories, now impose upon the British Government the duty of intervention, not solely for the security of British interests, but for the execution, according to its true spirit and intentions, of the solemn engagement of a treaty. By the Treaty of Boorhampoor, contracted with the Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, the British Government engaged to maintain a force to be at all times ready on the requisition of the Maharaja, to protect the person of the maharaja, his heirs, and successors, to overawe and chastise rebels or excitors of disturbance in his highness's territories, and to reduce to obedience all offenders against his highness's authority.

"The tender age and the helpless position of the present Maharaja, rendered it impossible for him to address to the British Government such formal requisitions for aid as circumstances would justify him in demanding and compel him to demand, under the provisions of the Treaty of Boorhampoor; but it would be inconsistent with the good faith, and injurious to the good name of the British Government, were it to permit this inability to demand aid, which only gives the Maharaja new claims upon its protection, to

deprive his highness of that friendly support in its utmost need which it was the intention of Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia to secure for ever by that Treaty to himself, his heirs and successors. The Governor-General will, therefore, direct the immediate advance of forces amply sufficient to effect all the just purposes of the British Government—to obtain guarantees for the future security of its own subjects on the common frontier of the two States, to protect the person of the Maharaja, to quell disturbances within his highness's territories, and to chastise all who shall remain in disobedience."

"Camp, Hingona, Dec. 25, 1843.

"The British army has entered the territory of Sindia, not as an enemy but as a friend to the Maharaja, bound by treaty to protect his highness's person, and to maintain his sovereign authority against all who are disobedient and disturbers of the peace. The Governor-General has no object but that of seeing re-established in the territories of Sindia a strong government, willing and able to preserve the accustomed relations of friendship with the British Government and all its allies—a government which may at all times do justice to the army as well as to the people, but command both for the good of all. The Governor-General cautions the evil advisers of the Mahanaree, that they will themselves be held responsible for any resistance which may be offered to the measures deemed to be necessary for the Maharaja's just authority, and for the security of his person and rights."

"27th December, 1843.

"The British armies have en-

tered the dominions of Sindia as the friends and allies of the Maharaja, whose person and whose rights the British Government is bound by treaty to protect. The British Government desires only to establish the just authority of the Maharaja over all his subjects; and to place upon firmer and permanent foundations that friendship between the two States, which, for their mutual benefit, has existed so long, and which, not the British Government, but the evil-disposed advisers of the maharanee, have now interrupted. The armies will regard and treat as friends all peaceful cultivators and traders; they will pay for all supplies brought to the camp, give compensation for all injury unintentionally done to property, and injure no one but such as act hostilely.

"A strong government having been established at Gwalior, capable of maintaining the Maharaja's authority over all, and willing as well as able to preserve tranquillity on the common frontier, the British armies will now return to their own territory.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India."

But the British forces were not destined to return to their own territory without a severe conflict. They had left Agra in the early part of December, immediately after the arrival of the Governor-General there. His Lordship accompanied the troops, and on the 23rd they crossed the Chumbul river and halted at Hingona, which is about twenty miles distant from Gwalior. The latter consists of a town commanded by a strong fortress.

At Hingona the army halted for five days, and during this in-

terval the Mahratta Vakeels (or agents for the Gwalior Durbar) had an interview with the Governor-General; and it was supposed by him, as is evident from the latter part of his proclamation, that the negotiations were proceeding to an amicable and successful issue. But our crafty enemy appears to have engaged in them chiefly with the view of gaining time to assemble, and concentrate his forces. This appeared at last so evident, that the Governor-General determined upon active measures of hostility. It should be mentioned that, while the main body of our army moved on under the command of Sir Hugh Gough from Agra, another division under Major General Grey advanced on Gwalior from Bundelkhand. We have no distinct accounts of the operations of the troops, nor of the events which led immediately to a collision previous to the 29th of December, on which day the main division crossed the Koharee river early in the morning. They found the Mahratta forces drawn up in front of the village of Mahrajpoor in a very strong position, which they had occupied during the previous night, and which they had carefully intrenched.

The British troops were about 14,000 strong with forty pieces of artillery; and the Mahrattas mustered 18,000 men, including 3,000 cavalry with 100 guns. The action commenced by the gallant advance of Major General Littler's column upon the enemy in front, and the charge was successful, although the Mahratta troops fought with desperate bravery. We may give the rest of the narrative in the words of Sir Hugh Gough.

"I must do justice to the gallantry of their opponents, who received the shock without flinching, their guns doing severe execution as we advanced, but nothing could withstand the rush of British soldiers. H.M's 39th Foot, with their accustomed dash, ably supported by the 56th N. I., drove the enemy from their guns into the village, bayonetting the gunners at their posts. Here a most sanguinary conflict ensued; the Mahratta troops, after discharging their matchlocks, fought sword in hand with the most determined courage. General Valiant's brigade, with equal enthusiasm, took Mahrajpoor in reverse, and twenty-eight guns were captured by this combined movement; so desperate was the resistance, that very few of the defenders of this very strong position escaped. During these operations, Brigadier Scott was opposed by a body of the enemy's cavalry on the extreme left, and made some well-executed charges with the 10th Light Cavalry, most ably supported by Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery and 4th Lancers, capturing some guns and taking two standards, thus threatening the right flank of the enemy. In conformity with the previous instructions, Major-General Valiant, supported by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, moved on the right of the enemy's position at Chonda. During the advance, Major-General Valiant had to take, in succession, three strong intrenched positions, where the enemy defended their guns with frantic desperation; H. M's 40th regiment losing two successive commanding officers, Major Stopford and Captain Coddington, who fell wounded at the very muzzles of the guns, and captur-

ing four regimental standards. This corps was ably and nobly supported by the 2nd Grenadiers, who captured two regimental standards, and by the 10th Grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton and M'Laren; too much praise cannot be given to these three regiments. Major-General Littler, with Brigadier Wright's brigade, after dispersing the right of the enemy's position at Maharajpore, steadily advancing to fulfil his instructions of attacking the main position at Chonda, in front, supported most ably by Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery, and the 1st regiment of Light Cavalry; this column had to advance under a very severe fire, over very difficult ground; but when within a short distance, again the rush of the 39th regiment, as before, under Major Bray, gallantly supported by the 56th regiment, under Major Dick, carried every thing before them, and thus gained the intrenched main position of Chonda."

The battle was now in effect won; but the loss on both sides was severe. The British had 106 killed; 684 wounded; 7 missing; total 797. Seven officers were either killed on the field, or subsequently died of their wounds. The Mahrattas are said to have lost between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

On the same day another decisive victory was gained over the enemy by Major-General Grey, and the troops under his command. These amounted to not more than 2,000, while the Mahratta force opposed to them was estimated at 12,000 in number. General Grey reached Punniar about twelve miles from Gwalior, on the 28th of December. The enemy took up a strong position

on the heights, near the fortified village of Mangore. They were immediately attacked, and driven from height to height by our brave troops, who were much fatigued by their long march. The number of killed and wounded in this engagement, amounted to 215.

The consequence of these two victories was the submission of the Mahratta Durbar to the demands of the Indian Government. Colonel Stubbs was appointed by the Maha Ranee, governor of the fort of Gwalior, which commands the city; the Mahratta troops were disbanded, and a British contingent consisting of seven regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry was to be maintained in the country at the cost of the Gwalior government, which was also to pay forthwith the expenses of the campaign.

The Governor-General issued the following proclamation on the occasion of these victories.

"Camp, Gwalior Residency,
"Jan. 4, 1844.

"The Governor-General directs the publication of the annexed despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, reporting the operations of the corps under his Excellency's immediate command, and of that under the command of Major-General Grey, against the mutinous troops which overawed and controlled the government of his highness the Maharaja Jyajee Rao Scindia, and attacked the British forces on their advances to Gwalior to his highness's support.

"The Governor-General deeply laments the severe loss in killed and wounded which has been sustained in these operations; but it has been sustained in the execu-

tion of a great and necessary service, and the victories of Maharajpore and Punniar, while they have shed new glory upon the British army, have restored the authority of the Maharaja, and have given new security to the British Empire in India. The Governor-General cordially congratulates his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the success of his able combinations, by which two victories were obtained on the same day, and the two wings of the army, proceeding from different points, have been now united under the walls of Gwalior."

CHINA.—At the end of February, this year, an Order in Council was published in the *Gazette*, which after reciting the authority of the Act 3rd and 4th Will. IV., c. 59, "to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," proceeded as follows:—

"Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to prohibit, and doth hereby prohibit, her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and Her Majesty is pleased to order, that any of her subjects committing a breach or violation of this direction shall, upon conviction thereof in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice-Admiralty, be, for every such offence, liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall take place."

On the 22nd of June, Sir Henry Pottinger issued a proclamation, in which he announced that the ratification of the Treaty between Great Britain and China had been exchanged—and that he had concluded with the Chinese High Commissioner Keying, a commercial treaty and tariff. Sir H. Pottinger took the opportunity of earnestly calling upon all British subjects faithfully to observe the provisions of the commercial treaty:—

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., trusts that the provisions of the commercial treaty will be found, in practice, mutually advantageous, beneficial, and just, as regards the interest, the honour, and the future augmented prosperity of the Governments of the two mighty contracting empires and their subjects; and his Excellency most solemnly and urgently calls upon all subjects of the British Crown, individually and collectively, by their allegiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect, and good name, and by the integrity and honesty which is due from them as men, to the imperial rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the commercial treaty, but to spurn, decry, and make known to the world, any base, unprincipled, and traitorous overtures which they, or their agents or employes, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China—whether officially connected with the Government or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme for the purpose of evading or acting in con-

travention to the said provisions of the commercial treaty."

He declared at the same time that if these provisions were willfully infringed, "he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and, where his present powers may not fully authorise and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust that the Legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them in an emergency directly compromising the national honour, dignity, and good faith, in the estimation of the government of China, and the eyes of other nations."

The Chinese High Commissioner also promulgated the commercial treaty, and stated in his proclamation as follows:—

"Henceforth then, the weapons of war shall for ever be laid aside, and joy and profit shall be the perpetual lot of all; neither slight nor few will be the advantages reaped by the merchants alike of China and of foreign countries. From this time forward, all must free themselves from prejudice and suspicions, pursuing each his proper avocation, and careful always to retain no inimical feelings from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place: for such feelings and recollections can have no other effect than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people.

"With regard to Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, the four ports which by his Imperial Majesty's gracious permission are now newly opened for trade, it is requisite that the replies of the Board of Revenue should be received before the commerce of

those ports should be actually thrown open. But Canton has been a mart for English trade during more than two centuries past; and therefore, the new regulations having been decided upon, they ought at once to be brought into operation, that the far-travelled merchants may not be any longer detained in the outer seas, disappointed in all their anticipations. The High Commissioner, the Governor-General, and the Governor, have, therefore, in concert with the Superintendent of Customs, determined in fulfilment of their august Sovereign's gracious desire to cherish tenderly men from afar, that a commencement shall be made with the opening of the port of Canton under the new regulations, on the 1st of the seventh month (27th July, 1843). The wishes of the merchants will thus, it is hoped, be met. The island of Hong Kong having been by the gracious pleasure of his august Majesty granted as a place of residence to the English nation, the merchants of that nation, who will proceed from thence to the various ports, will be numerous; and such vessels as they may engage to convey them to and fro, will therefore be required to lie under no restrictions, but merely to accept engagements at fair and just rates. If, however, such passengers convey goods in the same boat with the view of evading the dues of Government, they shall be subject to such fines as the law shall direct. Should the merchants of China desire to proceed to the island of Hong Kong aforesaid, to trade, they will be required only to report themselves to the next custom-house, and to pay the duties on their merchandise, accord-

ing to the new tariff, obtaining a pass before they quit port to commence their traffic. Any who may dare to go and trade without having requested such a pass, on discovery, shall be dealt with as offenders of the laws against clandestine traffic, and against contumacious visiting of the open seas.

“As to those natives of China who, in past days, may have served the English soldiery or others with supplies, and may have been apprehended in consequence, the High Commissioner has obtained from the good favour of his august Sovereign, vast and boundless as that of Heaven itself, the remission of their punishment for all past deeds; and any such who may not yet have been brought to trial are, therefore, no longer to be sought after; while all who may have been seized and brought before Government, are granted a free pardon. All persons of this class must then attend quietly to their avocations, with a diligent pursuit of everything that is good and right; they need entertain no apprehension of being hereafter dragged forward, nor yield in consequence to any fears or suspicions.

“With reference to the arrangements which the High Commissioner and his colleagues have made in regard to duties, everything has been done with a single eye to a just impartiality. All merchants, then, whether of China or of foreign countries, are called upon to consider the pains that the High Commissioner and his colleagues have taken, and by all means to abide in the quiet pursuit of their respective callings and in the enjoyment of so auspicious a peace. From henceforward amity and goodwill shall

ever continue, and those from afar and those who are near shall perpetually rejoice together. Such is the fervent hope of the High Commissioner and his colleagues; and in this hope they command implicit obedience to what is now thus specially promulgated.”

It is impossible not to admire the tone of sincerity and goodwill which pervades this document; and we trust that it may not be our lot hereafter to have to give an account of any interruption of the amicable understanding thus happily established between Great Britain and China. We cannot, however, divest ourselves of apprehension lest this should happen. When we consider the character of the people with whom we have thus been brought into such intimate contact, and also the temptations to our own traders, particularly in the case of opium, the “*teterrima causa belli*,” to evade the strict performance of the regulations of the treaty, we fear that many long years must elapse, before the Chinese can throw off that jealousy of the foreigner, which has hitherto kept them aloof and isolated from the great community of nations. The different articles of the commercial treaty will be found elsewhere.* We insert here only the 13th, which provides for the case of disputes between British subjects and Chinese, and is as follows:—

“Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably.”

* See Appendix.

ably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming, and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place, of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nankin after the concluding of the peace."

At Canton, Mr. T. Lay was appointed Consul: and on the 26th of June, Sir Henry Pottinger formally assumed the Government of the island of Hong Kong. The town destined for the seat of Government, and the residence of merchants and others was founded on the northern side of the island, and named Victoria. The climate of Hong Kong is said to be very unhealthy in the lower grounds, which are covered with paddy fields, and abound in unwholesome exhalations; but the hilly portion of the island is salubrious, and, in all probability, it will be necessary

to transplant the infant settlement thither, in order to avoid the dangerous fevers so prevalent amongst the troops and colonists.

The cupidity of trade soon displayed itself, and the refusal of Sir Henry Pottinger to allow opium to be stored in warehouses in Hong Kong, caused much dissatisfaction amongst many of the merchants, six of whom are said to have withdrawn from Victoria to Macao, on account of the decision of the Governor. In consequence of this manifestation of feeling, and in order to point out clearly the risk which those who were resolved at all hazards to import opium were exposed to, Sir H. Pottinger, on the 3rd of August, published the following proclamation in the *Hong Kong Gazette*:—

"It having been brought to my notice that such a step has been contemplated as sending vessels with opium on board into the ports of China to be opened by treaty to foreign trade, and demanding that the said opium shall be admitted to importation, by virtue of the concluding clause of the new tariff, which provides for all articles not actually enumerated in that tariff, passing at an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.; I think it expedient, by this Proclamation, to point out to all whom it may concern, that, opium being an article the traffic in which is well known to be declared illegal and contraband by the laws and Imperial edicts of China, any person who may take such a step, will do so at his own risk, and will, if a British subject, meet with no support or protection from Her Majesty's Consuls or other officers."

It remains to be seen whether

this significant notice will have the desired effect. It will be a deplorable event if we are again involved in a war with China, on account of the reckless attempts of smuggling adventurers. The feeling amongst the mercantile community on the subject, and their strong desire to see the trade in opium wholly put an end to, may be gathered from the following extracts from a memorial, presented by a deputation of Members of the House of Commons to Sir Robert Peel, in July 1842, but first made public in the early part of the present year. This important document was signed by upwards of 200 of the leading mercantile and manufacturing firms in twenty-four of the principal towns in England and Scotland.

The following is an analysis of the signatures :—

Liverpool	.	.	.	.	23
Manchester	.	.	.	.	40
Hindley (near Bolton)	.	.	.	.	1
Stockport	.	.	.	.	1
Oldham	.	.	.	.	8
Preston	.	.	.	.	17
Blackburn	.	.	.	.	23
Leeds	.	.	.	.	27
Bradford	.	.	.	.	8
Halifax	.	.	.	.	1
Keighley	.	.	.	.	1
Dewsbury	.	.	.	.	1
Huddersfield	.	.	.	.	19
Newcastle-on-Tyne	.	.	.	.	16
Gateshead	.	.	.	.	1
Exeter	.	.	.	.	12
North Tiverton	.	.	.	.	1
Broadhempstone	.	.	.	.	1
Crediton	.	.	.	.	1
Wellington	.	.	.	.	7
St. Austell	.	.	.	.	1
Taunton	.	.	.	.	1
Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	13
Leith	.	.	.	.	8

The memorial sets forth amongst other things,

“ 2. That our commerce with China cannot be conducted on a permanently safe and satisfactory

basis so long as the contraband trade in opium is permitted. This your memorialists deem to be irrefragably proved by the firm and persevering resistance of the Chinese government to the introduction of the drug into the empire, whatever may be their motives, even under circumstances in which it might have been made a considerable source of revenue; by the amount of complaint and irritated negotiation to which at various times it has given rise; by the manner in which it has long been carried on, in armed vessels, with an audacity which rendered it necessary for the Chinese government to interpose in order to prevent the smugglers “ associating themselves with the desperate and lawless of their own large cities,” producing, in the opinion of the late superintendant, a state of things in which “ serious accidents and sudden and indefinite interruptions to the regular trade must always be probable events;” and which led him to warn Lord Palmerston several years ago, that though the trade was proceeding tranquilly at present, “ the vast opium-deliveries at Whampoa under extremely hazardous circumstances might certainly at any moment produce some grave dilemma.” Similar anticipations had been previously expressed by gentlemen whose long acquaintance with the subject gave weight to their opinions. Thus, Captain Alsager, who had made nine voyages to China in the service of the East India Company, stated in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1830, in answer to a question respecting the probable effect of a great increase of the smuggling-trade, “ I think that would lead

to riot and disturbance, which would put a stop to the trade altogether;" and Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., seventeen years in the Company's service, most of that time in their China factory, "One of the greatest changes that has taken place, and which, in my own opinion, will sooner or later affect the security of our trade, is the enormous extent of the smuggling-trade now carried on in China."

"3. That if a treaty were concluded on the principle that the trade in opium should be legalized, though some of the evils arising from the present position of affairs would cease, yet that trade would inevitably undermine the commerce of Great Britain with China, and prevent its being, as it otherwise might be, an advantageous market for our manufactures. By enervating and impoverishing the consumers of the drug, it would disable them from becoming purchasers of our productions; and, as the Chinese would then be paid for their produce chiefly, as now, in opium, the quantity of that article imported by them having of late years exceeded in value the tea and silk which we receive from them, our own manufactures would consequently to a great extent be precluded. This is shown by the fact, that in proportion as the traffic in opium has increased, that in British manufactures has declined. According to Parliamentary papers, the exports of the East India Company to China from 1803 to 1808 inclusive, averaged 1,128,557*l.* per annum for woollens alone; whereas the declared value of British produce and manufactures of every kind exported from the United Kingdom to China in 1839 was but 851,969*l.*, and the average

from 1834 to 1839 inclusive did not reach one million. It was, indeed, distinctly stated in the elaborate papers drawn up at Canton in 1838, and submitted to the British Government, that "it is quite in the course of probable events that the legal traffic in opium might one day bring more serious calamity to the British merchants in India and China who are engaged in it, than the whole power of the Chinese empire, apparently, is now able to inflict upon the contraband trade." It may be safely asserted also, that, commercially, the disadvantages accruing from the traffic, counterbalance, and far more than counterbalance, any gain which it brings either to individual merchants or to the East India Company. Evidence has been given before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the fluctuations in the price of the drug were often ruinous to those engaged in the traffic, and that it was "in its very nature a gambling trade." To a small number of persons it has proved gainful, but many have been plunged by it into misery. Parsees and native merchants of India, with a few well-known British firms in the East, by whom the trade has principally been carried on, derive from it large though precarious advantages; but to Britons engaged in honourable commerce with China, to the growers and importers of wool and cotton, to the manufacturers of this country, and the thousands of operatives in their employ, it is grievously prejudicial. It was justly characterized by the late Chief Superintendent in China, when, writing respecting that portion of it which was transacted within the river, he declared

it to be his deliberate opinion, that "in its general effects it was intensely mischievous to every branch of trade; that it was rapidly staining the British character with deep disgrace; and finally, that it exposed the vast public and private interests involved in the peaceful maintenance of our regular commercial intercourse with this empire to imminent jeopardy."

NEW SOUTH WALES.—By an Act of Parliament passed in July, 1842, (5 and 6 Vict., c. 76), it was provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in the Colony of New South Wales, and consist of thirty-six members, twelve of whom were from time to time to be appointed by the Crown, and the remaining twenty-four were to be elected by the inhabitants of the Colony.

To carry out the objects of this act Sir George Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales, promulgated it in the *Gazette* on the 5th of January in the present year, and having in conformity with its provisions summoned that portion of it, which was to be non-elective and appointed by the Crown, or the Governor, to whom by the act the power might be delegated by warrant under the Royal sign-manual, he laid before them a bill for dividing the Colony into certain electoral districts; and making other arrangements to carry the act into operation.

The following were the electoral districts determined on, which were to return severally the number of members placed opposite their names:—

	Members.	Population.
Port Phillip }	5 }	11,738
Melbourne }	1 }	
Cumberland County	2	19,656
Sydney City	2	29,973
Parramatta	1	5,389
Cumberland Boroughs	1	3,090
Northumberland	1	5,830
Northumberland Boroughs	1	4,145
Argyle	1	3,397
Murray, King, and Georgiana	1	3,358
Bathurst	1	2,465
Camden	1	6,286
Westmoreland and Cook	1	3,443
Wellington, Philip, and Roxburgh	1	2,908
Durham	1	6,238
Brisbane, Bligh, and Hunter	1	3,105
Macquaire, Gloucester, and Stanley	1	3,833
St. Vincent and Auckland	1	1,762
	24	

We regret to state that this most important Colony suffered severely from commercial depression throughout the year. Prices fell fearfully low, and the greatest

distress was universally felt in consequence of the numerous cases of insolvency which occurred at Sydney; credit was at the lowest possible ebb, and in order to secure

ready money, ruinous sacrifices were made in the sale of commodities. Perhaps at no time since the foundation of the Colony, has the state of trade been so bad at Sydney, as it was at the close of the present year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. — By the provisions of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 61, "An Act to provide for the better government of South Australia," powers were given similar to those which we have mentioned as applying to New South Wales. The Legislative Council for South Australia was to consist of the Governor, and "seven other persons at the least." Her Majesty also was empowered by commission under the Great Seal, or by instructions under the Royal Sign-manual to convene a general assembly, to be elected by the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Colony. In accordance with this act the Governor, Captain Grey constituted his Legislative Council on the 20th of June in the present year, by presenting commissions to seven gentlemen, including the Colonial Secretary, the Advocate-General, and the Registrar-General.

He then addressed the Council at some length in a speech from which we give the following passages.

"Her Majesty has been pleased to commit to my hands the duty of proposing laws for your adoption. You will find that the enactments which, in the fulfilment of this trust, I shall from time to time, propose to you, will be chiefly such as are intended to give to the laws of Great Britain a practical adaptation to the new circumstances under which they are to be here administered; or such as may have for their object

the promotion of education and religion, or may tend to the diffusion of homely comforts amongst all classes of the community. I shall also frequently direct your attention to such enactments as may encourage the accumulation of property, by promoting the public security, and the prompt and vigorous administration of justice throughout every portion of the province.

"I propose at an early period to enter with you upon this course of legislation, by directing your attention to some important changes which may, I think, be beneficially introduced into the insolvent law of the Colony. Some amendments also require to be made in the Jury Act, the Sheriff's Act, the Act to regulate the licensing of auctioneers, and the Act for making and maintaining the Great Eastern Road. Abstracts of these several laws shall be published for general information as soon as they can be prepared.

"I will take the same opportunity of laying on the table the Appropriation Act, and the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1844; and I will at the same time bring before you a detailed statement of the financial affairs of the Colony.

"I shall feel no slight degree of pleasure in fulfilling this latter part of my task; for although a considerable debt, which was incurred previously to my administration of the affairs of the Colony, still remains to be provided for from our own resources, our financial affairs have now been brought into so sound a state, that my apprehensions upon this account are by no means gloomy.

"I shall thus not only have the satisfaction of handing over the

financial affairs of the Colony to the present Legislative Council in a comparatively healthy state, but I shall also have the advantage of your counsel and assistance, in exercising a watchful check over the tendency which always exists to increase the Government expenditure beyond the limits within which a prudent economy would confine it. Until you have had some experience on this point, it will not be in your power to form an adequate conception of the unreasonable calls which are constantly made upon the public funds. I can conscientiously declare that I have, during the two last years, been engaged in a constant warfare against expenditure, and that I have undergone, on this account, a degree of labour and anxiety which I would very unwillingly again encounter."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. — These Islands were in the course of the present year ceded to the British Government, and again restored by the latter to their independence. The reason of the cession and the nature of the quarrel which the British Government had with king Kamehameha, the potentate of the Sandwich Islands, will be best understood from the demands made by Captain Lord George Paulet, commanding H.M.S. *Carysfort*, which arrived at Woahoo on the 11th of February.

Lord George Paulet, acting upon his instructions, demanded a private audience of the king, which was declined, and accordingly the British officer forwarded to him the following demands on behalf of our Government:—

"First: The immediate removal of the attachment placed upon Mr. Charlton's property;

the restoration of the land taken by Government for its own use, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton, and reparation for the heavy loss to which Mr. Charlton's representatives have been exposed by the oppressive and unjust proceedings of the Sandwich Islands Government. Second. The immediate acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Simpson to perform the functions delegated to him by Mr. Charlton—namely, those of Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul, until her Majesty's pleasure be known upon the reasonableness of your objection to him. The acknowledgment of that right and the reparation for the insult offered to Her Majesty, through her acting representative, to be made by a public reception of his commission, and the saluting the British flag with twenty-one guns, which number will be returned by Her Britannic Majesty's ship under my command. Third. A guarantee that no British subject shall in future be subjected to imprisonment in fetters, unless he is accused of a crime which by the laws of England would be considered a felony. Fourth. The compliance with a written promise given by King Kamehameha to Captain Jones, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Curaçoa*, that a new and fair trial would be granted in a case brought by Henry Skinner, British subject, against J. Dominis, American citizen, which promise has been evaded. Fifth. The immediate adoption of fair steps to arrange the matters in dispute between British subjects and natives of the country, or others residing here, by referring these cases to juries, one half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the Consul, and all of

whom shall declare on oath their freedom from prejudgment upon, or interest in, the cases brought before them. Sixth. A direct communication between his Majesty Kamehameha and Her Britannic Majesty's acting Consul, for the immediate settlement of all cases of grievance and complaint on the part of British subjects against the Sandwich Islands Government." The next day the king replied to these demands by stating that, as they "were of a nature calculated seriously to embarrass his feeble government, by contravening the laws established for the benefit of all, he should comply with the demands, as it was never his intention to insult Her Majesty the Queen, or injure any of her estimable subjects; but he must do so under protest, and should embrace the earliest opportunity of representing the case more fully to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, trusting in the magnanimity of a Sovereign of a great nation he would be there justified." The cession of the islands, provisionally, to Lord George Paulet was then promulgated by the king as follows:—In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with demands in the manner in which they are made by Her Britannic Majesty's representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects, we do hereby cede the group of islands, known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, unto the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's ship of war *Carysfort*, representing Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date, and for the time being ;

the said cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangement that may have been entered into by the representatives appointed by us to treat with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty; and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous to the date hereof, subject to the decision of Her Britannic Majesty's Government on conference with the said representatives appointed by us; or in the event of our representatives not being accessible, or not having been acknowledged, subject to the decision which Her Britannic Majesty may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet." It was then proclaimed that the British flag should be hoisted on all the islands of the group; and the natives thereof enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

The British Government, however, did not avail itself of the proffered subjection, and in the month of July sent out despatches to Lord George Paulet to the effect that the Sandwich Islands were to be considered as an independent kingdom, but that the protection of Great Britain would be extended to King Kamehameha at his earnest request, and on the terms of a treaty of commerce whereby British manufactures and produce of all kinds were to be admitted free of duty into the group of islands.

NEW ZEALAND — This flourishing colony sustained a heavy loss by the death of its Governor, Captain Hobson, which event took place on the 10th of September, 1842. His funeral was attended by a numerous body of the Aborigines, who manifested deep grief on the

occasion. Governor Hobson was succeeded by Captain Robert Fitzroy, who sailed from this country in the early part of the year. The first Bishop of New Zealand, Bishop Selwyn, arrived at Auckland on the 1st of June in the present year, and on his landing an address of welcome was presented to him, signed by upwards of three hundred of the principal inhabitants.

A melancholy event happened in June, which shows how necessary it is to observe the greatest caution in dealing with the natives. In April several parties had been sent on behalf of the New Zealand Company to survey the Wairan valley, in Cloudy Bay, about seventy miles distant from the settlement of Nelson. This land was claimed by the Company as having been purchased by them, but the natives disputed this and refused to give up their right to the territory. While the parties were engaged in surveying, the natives offered every resistance, and two of the most powerful of the New Zealand Chiefs, Rauparaha and Rangiaiaata, to whom the district had originally belonged, came to the place, and under their directions the hut of one of the surveyors was burnt down. It appears that an application was then made to a police magistrate for a warrant to apprehend these two chiefs, and a large party of English sailed from Nelson for the Wairan valley in order to execute the warrant. When they arrived the men were armed, and after some little delay the whole party proceeded in search of the chiefs and their followers. Were it not for the tragedy which followed, we might smile at the ludicrous folly of attempting to

arrest by a tipstaff a tattooed and armed New Zealand Chief, who in the midst of his warriors was defending (as he believed) the rights of his native soil. The following appears to be an authentic account of what happened. When the English party came up with the natives, Mr. Thompson, (the police magistrate), Captain Wakefield, and Mr. Cotterell walked backwards and forwards for nearly half an hour with them, apparently in a friendly manner. Mr. Thompson then showed his warrant; directed the constable to execute it on Rauparaha, and instructed Brooke to explain the meaning of it. Mr. Thompson also stated that he was "the Queen's representative;" that that (pointing to the warrant) was the Queen's book; that Rauparaha must go on board the brig with the constable; that it was for burning Mr. Cotterell's house, and had nothing to do with the land question. Rauparaha told them to sit down and talk, and not make a fight, and to wait till Mr. Spain and Mr. Clarke came, and hear what they would say. Mr. Thompson then inquired of Rauparaha whether he would come or not? to which he replied, he would not; but that if Mr. Clarke or Mr. Spain were there he would. Mr. Thompson then said, if he would not go he would make him. Rauparaha still refusing, Mr. Thompson, pointing to the Europeans, said, "There is the armed force, and they shall fire upon you all (or upon you) if you won't go." Mr. Thompson, it appears, then became exasperated, and the discussion violent. Rangiaiaata called on him not to fire. "For God's sake, Thompson, mind what you are about," shouted Mr. Richard-

son, from the other side. Mr. Thompson then called to the armed party to fix bayonets and advance; Captain Wakefield, placing the canoe across the stream for a bridge, gave the word—"Englishmen, forward." A few of them had entered the canoe, when a shot was fired—whether by accident or design, is not clear, neither is it certain on which side, but there is reason to think it was on the side of the Europeans. Upon this the firing immediately became general on both sides, and several fell. Three of their party having fallen, the Maories hesitated whether they should run away, but Rauparaha urged them to pursue. When the firing commenced, Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, and the rest of the party who had been in communication with the chiefs, recrossed the creek to join their own party, who were now retreating up the hill, pursued by the natives. At each step in the ascent, Captain Wakefield again and again attempted to rally the men, and entreated them to make a stand, to fix bayonets and charge. An irregular firing was still kept up, but the European party continued retreating. "For God's sake, come back, men," cried Mr. Thompson, "the Maories are coming upon us;" but the greater number made good their retreat—and ran away in all directions. Captain Wakefield, finding it impossible to rally the men, then ordered those who remained to lay down their arms and sur-

render. Brooke, the interpreter, called to the Maories—"Leave off, enough;" but after this some shots were fired by those in retreat, who had reached the top of the hill, and were too far distant to know what was going on below. When signals of surrender had been made, one or two Maories also threw down their arms, and advanced with their arms stretched out in token of reconciliation. But at that moment Rangiaiaata came up enraged: he had discovered that his wife had been shot—"Rauparaha," said he, "remember your daughter." The dreadful carnage then commenced, and Rangiaiaata alone, with his own hand, it is said, destroyed them all. "Phua, Phua," cried out the wife of a chief from a distance, "save some of the chiefs (gentlemen), that you may have it to say that you have saved some." But it was then too late. On the European side the number of armed men was about forty-five; on the Maori side about forty were engaged; their loss was four killed, and five wounded. Very soon afterwards Mr. Ironsides, the Wesleyan missionary, having heard of the fatal conflict, hastened to the spot, where he found nineteen European bodies. It is to be hoped that this deplorable encounter will operate as a warning to all settlers in New Zealand. While we treat the natives with perfect kindness we must never forget that they are savages, and when provoked likely to be dangerous enemies.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1843.

1. **THE VELVETEEN CORRESPONDENCE.**—A correspondence which appeared in the public papers relative to some velveteen manufactured by a Mr. Barlow, of Ancoats Vale Works in Lancashire, gave rise to considerable amusement. The article in question was thus described in a Manchester paper: “The cloth is entirely cotton, but so beautifully dressed as to appear like silk: *the design represents a stalk and ear of wheat, grouped or rather thrown together very tastefully, with a small scroll peeping from beneath, bearing the word ‘Free.’*” Mr. Barlow presented two pieces of it to Sir R. Peel; who, in accepting the New Year’s gift, returned Mr. Barlow the following handsome letter:—

*“Drayton Manor, Fazely,
31st December.”*

“Sir,—I am much obliged by your kind attention in sending a specimen of the beautiful manufacture which accompanied your letter. Lady Peel admires it so much, that she will convert one of the pieces into a cloak for her own wearing: the other I will apply to my own use.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“ROBERT PEEL.”

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A few days afterwards the Premier again addressed Mr. Barlow in the following letter:—

*“Drayton Manor,
7th January, 1843.”*

“Sir,—I was not aware until to-day, that the specimen of manufacture which you requested me to accept bore any allusion to matters that are the subject of public controversy. No mention whatever was made of this in the letter you addressed to me; and I thought it would be ungracious to reject what appeared to be a pure act of civility on your part. I must beg leave to return to you that which I accepted under an erroneous impression.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“ROBERT PEEL.”

In a reply, Mr. Barlow expresses his regret for an act of inadvertence, and adds, “When I took the liberty of sending you the printed velveteen, I did so without the slightest intention of connecting your acceptance of the gift with any subject of public controversy; and I now most unequivocally disclaim any such intention. I am not attached to any political party here; and the paragraph which appeared in the

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Manchester Guardian was inserted at my request, solely with a desire to call the attention of the public to what I conceived to be a new and interesting manufacture, and at the same time to exhibit an act of kind consideration on your part.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"W. BARLOW."

7. HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A murder and suicide were committed at Hoxton, by James Giles, a needle and hook-and-eye maker. He managed to get his wife and two elder boys out of the way; and during their absence, having fastened himself in the house, he cut the throats of his two younger children as they slept. Afterwards, he nearly severed his own head from his body with the same razor, which he had taken some pains to prepare, by placing splints from the handle to the blade, and then binding them with tape. One of the children was dead, the other still lived. Giles had been for some time previous in a state of great despondency, as he appears to have been dying of consumption; and he feared that on his death his family would be unprovided for. A Coroner's jury, who investigated the case, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

13. VIOLENT HURRICANE.—A hurricane took place which was felt with uncommon severity all round the islands, and indeed, extended its effects over a great part of western Europe. The disasters at sea were innumerable; and in very many instances vessels went down with all on board. The coasts were strewn with wrecks.

One of the worst that occurred was that of an East Indiaman on the coast of Boulogne. The *Con-*

queror, a fine vessel of 800 tons, belonging to Mr. Richard Green, of the firm of Wigram and Green, bound from Calcutta to London, and commanded by Captain Duggan, after beating about in the Channel during the heavy gale of the 13th, was driven on shore about half-past ten o'clock, off the coast of Boulogne, not far from the place where the *Reliance* struck, and almost immediately went to pieces; and every soul on board was lost—seventy-eight persons, except Henry Abchurch, a boy, one of the cuddy-servants. The crew consisted of about forty-five seamen, exclusively of officers. There were sixteen passengers on board: Mrs. Thompson and four children; Mrs. J. Jenkins and four children; Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Turton, Mr. Marshall, Lieutenant Marshall, Captain Milner, Master Blake, and Master Reeves. Major Johnstone died on the 19th October, at sea. Nine men of the 91st Regiment were on their way home from St. Helena, as invalids. The *Conqueror* had arrived at Table Bay the 8th November; and it sailed again on the 13th. As the vessel was passing up the Channel on the day before the wreck, with a fair wind, the following letter was thrown into another vessel, which has since arrived in the Downs:—

*Off Torbay, Thursday,
12th January.*

"Dear Father and Mother,—With much pleasure I send my kind love to you, hoping that it will find you in good health. We have been very unlucky on our voyage home, and have lost several hands since we left India. Two young men were drowned before we left Calcutta, and four have

died since. Dear mother, send to Kate, and let her know the ship has arrived. I hope I shall find you in good health. Give my kindest remembrance to all inquiring friends. I expect you will see me about Monday or Tuesday, if all goes well. Send to Mrs. Brown, and let her know her son is well, and hopes she is the same, as well as his brothers and sisters. So no more at present from your affectionate son,

“GEORGE HARCOURT.

“Mrs. Harcourt, Mill Wall,
Poplar.”

Mrs. Thompson, the wife of a solicitor at Calcutta, had intended to land at Weymouth, but was persuaded not to incur the inconvenience of going on shore in an open boat. Miss Turton, only eighteen years of age, was under the care of Mrs. Thompson, and was the daughter of the eminent barrister who accompanied Lord Durham to Canada.

About the same time and near the same spot, a Swedish vessel was wrecked, and all hands perished; also an English fruit-vessel, with the whole of her crew. Three other vessels were wrecked, and the crew of one of them were drowned.

The American packet *Samarang*, of six hundred tons burden, was lost on the Goodwin Sands, in the night. Mr. Bearse, the master, and the crew, were saved by the *Duke of York* Ramsgate cutter, which put out to their assistance.

Several vessels were stranded at Plymouth and Devonport; among them the *Seawitch*, with a cargo valued at 35,000*l*. The *Royal Adelaide*, 120, which parted with one of her chain cables and drove some distance, was brought up in safety.

Amongst other instances of loss was that of the *Percy* steamer, which left North Shields on the night of the 12th to look out for vessels in distress. She was overtaken by the storm in the morning, pitched among the rocks, and became a total wreck. All the crew, however, saved themselves, except a boy who could not swim.

One of the most painful narratives, though not the most fatal, is that of the wreck of the ship *Vernon*, on the North Burbo bank, opposite to New Brighton, at the mouth of the river Mersey: “The ill-fated vessel left the port of Liverpool for Glasgow on Friday morning, the 13th, with a cargo of sugar, cotton, lead, and potash. After experiencing dreadful weather the entire day, she lost her sails off the Ormshead. She then drifted about, until she struck on the above bank, at four, A.M. The crew immediately took to the rigging. The captain had been previously disabled by the jib-boom striking him on the left arm; he, however, held on till eight o'clock, A.M., and was then washed out of the rigging. Subsequently the mate and the cook were also washed away. The remaining poor fellows, five in number, held on, the sea washing over them, till they were rescued by the magazines’ life-boat. They were all nearly in a lifeless condition. They were brought to the house of Mr. Roberts, at the magazines; and attended by Dr. Dunlevy, who was on the spot waiting for them, and who, after the most persevering exertions for several hours, finally succeeded in restoring them all. They were in a most deplorable state, and greatly cut and bruised. One poor fellow, when he lost all power of holding

with his hands and arms, seized a rope between his teeth, and held it with a death-like grasp, swinging backwards and forwards with the wind. When the life-boat just neared the vessel, he dropped backwards into the sea, but was caught with a boat-hook. There was scarcely a hope of his recovery for many hours; and then he became quite maniacal, fancying he was still in the shrouds, and kept cheering on his companions to 'hold on, for they would be soon rescued.' The captain's name was Maclean; the mate's Duncan Macdonald. They have each left a wife and family in Glasgow. The bodies of the captain and cook were found on Saturday, brought to town, and placed in the dead-house."

A most melancholy loss of life occurred on the coast of the county of Down, in Dundrum Bay, among the shipping-craft which belong to Newcastle, the well-known watering-place, and Annalong, a little fishing village, near Kilkeel: During the forenoon of the 13th, several boats, said to contain between 100 and 200 persons, proceeded to the fishing-station a few miles from land. Suddenly, and before preparation for the storm could be made, a tremendous gale from the W.N.W. came upon them. A few of the boats withstood the shock; the remainder were instantly swamped or overturned; and, although many were rescued by the almost superhuman exertions of their gallant companions, who were on board the capsized boats, no fewer than seventeen of those perished. Some persons on the shore, observing the perilous situation of their friends and acquaintances on the deep, manned a boat, and hastened to attempt a

rescue. They had scarcely reached the scene of the calamity, when their boat also went down, and every individual on board perished. Of the persons drowned ten were married men with families; others were the only or main support of widowed mothers. In one or two instances, large families have been deprived of those upon whose earnings they depended for maintenance. At Newcastle, forty-seven fishermen perished, many of them leaving families.

Another East India trader, the *Jessie Logan*, of 850 tons burden, was among the ill-fated vessels lost. She belonged to Mr. Logan, a Liverpool merchant. The vessel being on her homeward voyage, was beating up Channel, and apparently making for Tintagell or Bude Bays, on the Cornish coast, for which the N.W. wind would have been favourable but for its extreme violence; but at length she became unmanageable, and was driven aground off Boscastle, about seventeen miles from Launceston. Blue lights and other signals of distress were made; but such was the fury of the gale and the violence of the surf, that none would venture to her assistance, and at length she drifted on the rocks, and soon became a total wreck. She had been abandoned by the crew and passengers. She was a North American built vessel, termed in commercial phrase, a Quebecker. Portions of the cargo, consisting of rum, sugar, spices, and general East India produce, were continually washed ashore.

On land, the fatal casualties do not appear to have been numerous, though trees, tiles, chimneys, pots, and even roofs were torn from their sites. Liverpool probably witnessed some of the great-

est violence of the wind, and several hundreds of families sat up all night, fearing for the safety of their dwellings. A strange accident happened in the London road of that town: "About half-past one o'clock, a stack of three chimnies fell upon the roof of the house of John Pace, an industrious journeyman organ-pipe maker, and carried it through two floors into the cellar below. On the first floor, the occupant of the house, his wife, and a child, were in bed; and two children, who had been brought from an upper apartment, on account of the roaring of the wind, were in the same room. All these were carried below with the falling ruins, and buried under the rubbish. The exterior of the house, with the exception of the roof and chimnies, remained intact, so that no person looking at it could have supposed that so perilous a catastrophe had occurred. About four o'clock, as Inspector Morley, of the Police, was going his rounds, he heard when in the vicinity a moaning, and set himself to work to ascertain the cause. He soon discovered it, raised the alarm, and, with the assistance of a medical gentleman, and other persons who were attracted to the spot, and rendered the most active and useful service, broke open the door. The sad misfortune that had befallen the inmates of the house was then exposed to view. It being evident that some persons were alive under the rubbish, the party immediately proceeded to remove it; and by half-past six the whole family were taken out alive, and found to have sustained only trifling injuries.

The storm severely visited Bristol and its neighbourhood; and

the Gothic windows of St. Michael's church in the clock-tower, were torn out of the frame-work. At the West of England Stay Factory, the entire stack of chimnies was blown down, and, falling on the roof, dashed it in, and the whole mass forced its way through the ceiling of a room in which upwards of fifty girls were at work; but, providentially, though dreadfully alarmed, no one was seriously hurt.

16. DECISION RESPECTING THE BARONESS DE FEUCHERES' PROPERTY.—In the Prerogative Court, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust decided the question of granting administration of the effects of the late Sophy Dawes, the Baroness de Feuchères. The Baroness was the daughter of Richard Daw and Jane Calloway, who married in the Isle of Wight in 1775, and had several children. She became acquainted with the Duke of Bourbon, from whom she obtained the large property which had now to be distributed. The question raised was one as to the identity of the deceased: the only difficulty in the case arose from her improperly describing herself as a widow named Dawes, when she married the Baron de Feuchères; but the facts and documents were so clear, that Sir Herbert had no doubt that the parties claiming to administer were the legitimate brother and sister of the Baroness. The effect of this decision is to give to the surviving relatives of the Baroness all the property in England and France, amounting to about 200,000*l.*; except some property secured to the Baron by the marriage settlement.*

* For a full account of this most remarkable case, see LAW CASES.

18. THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Lord Denman gave judgment in the case of the Queen *versus* Sir Martin Archer Shee and others; the question at issue being raised on an appeal against an assessment to the poor-rate, in respect to a certain portion of the National Gallery used for the purposes of the Royal Academy. In the case of the King *versus* Tarrett, said Lord Denman, where a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Artillery had been rated for property belonging to the Crown, the Court had been of opinion that he had been properly rated, on account of the private benefit he derived from his private occupation of the apartments. If, however, the party rated had the use of premises as the mere servant of the Crown, and had no beneficial occupation resulting from it, then he was not rateable. So, if the property of the Crown or of the public were used expressly for public purposes, the case would come within the exemption; and of such kind Lord Denman held the present case to be. The assessment therefore was quashed.

— IRISH "MORNING STARS."—A new secret association called the "Morning Star" system, has been lately introduced into the district adjoining the barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County. An armed party of the associators carried off arms from the house of a farmer named Breunan. Another band attacked a farmer's house at Kilnabeky, and took away his daughter, but she was recovered, and the party were captured. The object of the society is similar to that of the Whitefeet, with the difference that "Captain Starlight" has proclaimed

war against the collectors of poor-rates.

21. ASSASSINATION OF MR. DRUMMOND.—Great dismay was created about the West End, and the public offices, by the report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Edward Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's private secretary, the nephew of the banker at Charing-cross. After having been in attendance on Sir Robert Peel at the Privy Council-office, Mr. Drummond called at the bank to see his brother, and he left it again about four o'clock. As he was walking along close by the Salopian Coffee-house, a man was seen to present a pistol at him, and discharge it. He then drew another from his breast, but was seized by a policeman; and in the struggle the pistol went off while pointed downwards. Mr. Drummond being wounded by the first discharge, staggered, and would have fallen, but was supported by a bystander, and with some difficulty he walked back to the bank. Mr. Jackson, an apothecary, was promptly in attendance on the wounded man; and he was without delay removed to his own house in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

When the assassin was seized by Policeman Silver, he made a slight resistance; but was soon overpowered, disarmed, and taken to the Station-house in Gardiner's-lane, where he was charged "with attempting to assassinate, by shooting at him with two loaded pistols, near Charing-cross, Mr. Edward Drummond, the private Secretary of Sir Robert Peel." He was decently dressed in a black coat, plaid waistcoat, and drab trousers. There was nothing insane in his appearance, nor did

he seem overcome by the sense of his position. Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner of Police, was summoned, and the prisoner was examined, but little could be drawn from him. He stated that his name was Daniel M'Naughten; but he refused to make any further disclosure whatever. He was searched, and there was found on him two 5*l.* notes, 4*l.* in gold, and a deposit-receipt of a Glasgow bank for 750*l.*, made out in the name of "Daniel M'Naughten." On his way to the Station-house he repeatedly said, that "he knew what he was about." For the last fortnight he has been seen loitering about during office-hours in the neighbourhood of the Home Office and Downing-street.

The Policeman said, that when he was seized he exclaimed, "*he*," or "*she* shall not disturb my mind any longer." The ball was found, by Mr. Bransby Cooper and Mr. Guthrie, the surgeons, to have taken a circuitous course, and to have lodged in the fleshy part of the thigh close to the groin, but to have injured no important part; and it was extracted without mischance. The following morning, however, a very unfavourable change took place in his symptoms, and another search of the wound was instituted, when it was discovered that the lowest of the ribs had been seriously injured by the pistol-ball. Inflammation increased, and an attempt to bleed the patient proved ineffectual until the temporal artery was opened. From this period, with occasional fluctuations which revived hope, his condition deteriorated; and on the 24th, the frequent bulletins marked a rapid progress for the worse. After a consultation between his medical attendants, Dr.

Chambers, Mr. Guthrie, and Mr. Cooper, at which they decided that no hope remained, Mr. Arthur Drummond thought fit to apprise the dying man of his situation. He received the communication with perfect calmness, and remained undisturbed in mind. He had before expressed neither complaint nor fear. He suffered much pain on that night, but retained his consciousness to the last. His sister and three brothers sat up with him all night. When Mr. Guthrie arrived in Grosvenor-street at seven o'clock the next morning, he found the patient sinking fast; his pulse having already ceased to be perceptible at the wrist. He lingered until half-past ten o'clock, when he expired, surrounded by his relatives.

Mr. Drummond was in his fifty-first year, having been born on the 30th March, 1792. Although his name had not often been before the public, he had served the public long, having entered into the service of the State as a Clerk of the Treasury at an early age, his assiduity, fidelity, and good humour introduced him to the more immediate patronage of the Minister of the day. As private secretary to the present Earl of Ripon when Chancellor of the Exchequer, he displayed those qualifications which recommended him successively to the notice of Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. From the first news of the attack until his sufferings were terminated by death, the greatest sympathy and interest were manifested by all classes for the unfortunate sufferer. On the morning after the attack, a message of inquiry was despatched from Windsor Castle to Grosvenor-street, and regular reports were made to the

Queen and Prince Albert. On Mr. Drummond's death, intelligence of the event was instantly conveyed to Windsor Castle, to Sir Robert Peel and the other Cabinet Ministers. The Queen, it is said, was much affected, and some visitors who had been invited to the Castle were put off. Sir Robert and Lady Peel were severely afflicted: Mr. Drummond had been a constant visitor of their domestic circle, and but a little before his deathblow he had parted from their children.

An inquest on the body was held at the Lion and Goat Tavern, in Grosvenor-street, on the 26th, before Mr. Gell, the Coroner for Westminster, assisted by Mr. Higgs, a very respectable jury. Mr. Maule, the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; no one attended to watch the proceedings for M'Naughten. In some preliminary remarks to the jury, the Coroner observed, that probably a plea of insanity would be put in for the defence on ulterior proceedings; but the Coroner's was not the proper court to institute the inquiry as to the insanity of a person charged.

Silver, the Policeman, stated the manner of the attack on Mr. Drummond, at Charing Cross, on Friday afternoon. His evidence corrects some inaccuracies in previous accounts. He saw Mr. Drummond put his hand to his left side, and reel; his coat being on fire at the time. The Policeman's eye had been directed to the spot, and he saw M'Naughten in the act of pointing the pistol with which Mr. Drummond had been shot. He put it back into his breast and drew forth another; but the policeman rushed upon him; with great difficulty pre-

vented his escaping or raising his arm again, and the second pistol went off in the struggle, the ball striking the pavement. There was scarcely a moment between the two fires.

Robert Hodge, a carpenter of Kentish Town, aged nineteen, also witnessed the firing of the shot which struck Mr. Drummond: Hodge walked rapidly towards M'Naughten, who stared very hard at him while he pulled out the second pistol; and the young man was so much frightened that he ran away. Mr. Drummond was led into Drummond's bank.—M'Naughten appeared to be sober.

Mr. Charles Guthrie produced a report on the *post mortem* examination of the body, which had been instituted by Dr. Chambers, Dr. Hume, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and Mr. Jackson.

"The body of the late E. Drummond, Esq., was opened by Mr. C. Gardiner Guthrie, on Thursday the 26th January, at one o'clock, in the presence of Dr. Chambers, Dr. Hume, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and Mr. Jackson. The ball entered behind, two inches from the spinous process or ridge of the back-bone, between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, and three inches distant from the inferior angle of the shoulder-blade. It was extracted in front, between the cartilages of the seventh and eighth ribs, about two inches distant from that part which is commonly called the pit of the stomach. The ball, after entering the cavity of the chest, slightly abraded the left lung at its lower and inferior edge; which part was covered by recent lymph, the lung being internally sound. The left side of the chest contained nearly

a pint of red-coloured serum. The ball perforated the diaphragm, or muscular partition dividing the chest from the abdomen, grazed the fat of the left kidney, passed through the great omentum below the stomach to the part where it was extracted, injuring no very important organ in the abdomen in its transit, but giving rise to an effusion of blood, which was found coagulated and diffused to the amount of perhaps twelve ounces. The absence of all that shock and alarm which almost invariably follow the opening into either of the great cavities of the body, together with the great difficulty of ascertaining the spot at which the ball had entered, from its small size, gave rise, during the first twelve hours, to the anxious hope that it had not passed so directly across. We consider such a wound to be inevitably fatal.

(Signed) "W. F. CHAMBERS,
T. R. HUME,
C. G. GUTHRIE,
BRANSBY B. COOPER,
RICHARD JACKSON."

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Daniel M'Naughten; and Policeman Silver, Mr. Hodge, and Mr. Guthrie, were formally bound over to prosecute. Mr. Maule, however, said that he would undertake the prosecution. The Coroner issued his warrant for M'Naughten's committal to Newgate.

The funeral of Mr. Drummond took place at Charlton, near Woolwich; the friends of the deceased desired the ceremony to be conducted as privately and plainly as possible. Mr. Edward Drummond's three brothers and a nephew were the mourners. The

funeral service was performed by the Honourable and Reverend Mr. Boscawen, Vicar of Wooton. A numerous congregation assembled in the church.

M'Naughten underwent two lengthened examinations before Mr. Hall at Bow-street, after which he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. A report of the proceedings at the trial will be found in a subsequent part of this volume.

23. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE OLD KENT ROAD.—A fire broke out about seven o'clock in the evening at one end of the large floor-cloth manufactory belonging to Mr. Josiah Rolls, near the Canal Bridge; and in less than ten minutes, the factory, which was 150 feet long by 60 broad, was on fire from top to bottom. Soon afterwards the flames broke through the roof and set fire to the neighbouring floor-cloth manufactory of Mr. Goulston, which was a very lofty building. The conflagration now rose to a great height, menacing the whole neighbourhood, and illuminating the country around. Engines did not arrive from town until a little before eight o'clock; and no water could be obtained except from a public-house pump. By great efforts, however, the damage, except some scorching of the adjacent houses, was confined to the two manufactories, and to two dwelling-houses belonging to Mr. Rolls; but all those buildings were destroyed. The loss was roughly estimated at little short of 20,000*l.*; but the two manufacturers were insured.

26. GREAT OPERATION WITH GUNPOWDER.—A vast mine was sprung at Dover, to blow up the Rounddown Cliff, which stood next to Shakspeare's Cliff; the ob-

ject being to make a roadway instead of a tunnel, for the South-eastern Railway. Major-General Pasley, Sir John Herschell, and several scientific men were present. The quantity of gunpowder used was 18,500 lbs.

The immense cliff intended to be operated upon was studded with spectators; and excellent arrangements were made by the Company to avoid accidents: a line of demarcation was marked off by signals, and police and military were stationed along this line, to keep the populace from approaching within it. A mine, consisting of three cells, was planned and formed by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the Company, in the base of the cliff, into which the enormous quantity of powder above named was placed; and the ignition of the charges by the voltaic battery was performed by Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers. Punctual to their arrangements, the miners communicated the electric spark to the gunpowder by their connecting wires, on the signal being given; the earth trembled under the surface to the distance of half-a-mile, a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard; the base of the Cliff, extending on either hand to upwards of five hundred feet, was shot as from a cannon, from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward; and in a few seconds, not less than 1,000,000 tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock, and settled gently down into the sea below. Tremendous cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired. The sight was indeed truly magnificent. Not the slightest accident occurred.

27. **BLASPHEMOUS PUBLICATIONS.**—At Bow-street Police-of-

fice, Thomas Patterson was brought up under four warrants, issued on the prosecution of Government, charging him with exposing certain blasphemous publications in Holywell-street. Patterson was partly defended by his counsel, Mr. Thomas, who took some technical objections that were overruled; and he partly defended himself, reading professedly for that purpose some papers which proved to be outrageously blasphemous, and they were eventually taken from him. In three of the cases he was fined 40*s.*; and on refusing to pay the fines he was committed to prison for one month. The fourth case was postponed.

30. Two interesting contributions were acknowledged by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.—5*l.* from a mate on board the *Erebus* for the widows and orphans of the crew of the *Conqueror*; and 10*l.* from Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., “part of a legacy of 1,500 francs bequeathed for the poor of London by the late Archbishop A. L. De Montblanc, Archbishop of Tours, in France; who directed in his will that preference should be given in the distribution of the sum to those of his own (the Roman Catholic) faith.” This gift had been sent to other offices.

— **DISTURBED STATE OF SOUTH WALES.**—The coal districts of Monmouthshire and South Wales manifested an unsettled state; the miners at several large collieries remaining away from their work, in consequence of a dispute with their masters about terms. Several meetings have been held by the discontented workmen, to recruit their own ranks and overawe those who remain at work: the places

at which such meetings have occurred are, among others, Aberdure, Pen Twyn, Blackwood, Gellygaer, Nelson Collieries, Duffryn Collieries, Cross Penmain, Llantrissant. The authorities were on the alert; and several ringleaders were arrested and committed to prison for breach of contract in leaving their work.

FEBRUARY.

1. CONVICTION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR FORGERY.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, the Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., was tried for forging and uttering a promissory note for 2,875*l*. The forged note purported to have been given by Robert Smith, a well-known miser, who lived and died recently in the neighbourhood of Seven Dials, London, to Miss Bailey, the Doctor's sister. After his death, Dr. Bailey presented the promissory note in question, and also an I O U for the same amount to the administrators of Smith. The validity of the note was disputed. Miss Bailey, the Doctor's sister, to whom it was alleged the note had been given, brought an action against the representatives of Smith; at which trial Dr. Bailey gave evidence, and swore that the note had been given to him by Smith. The jury, however, did not believe his evidence, and returned a verdict for the defendant. Subsequently he was apprehended on the charge of forging the promissory note and the I O U. After a trial of nearly twelve hours, the jury found Bailey guilty; and he was sentenced, by Mr. Justice Williams, to transportation for life.

— EXTRAORDINARY FEAT. —

An old woman named "Nell Gwyn," although at the age of ninety-eight, actually walked from Swansea to Carmarthen, a distance of thirty miles, in less than nine hours. This feat may be considered almost unequalled in the annals of pedestrianism.

2. AFFAIR OF HONOUR. — A duel was fought in the Bois de Vincennes and, happily, without unpleasant consequences. The parties were the Honourable William Wellesley and Count Hummell (a Belgian, said to be of the oldest family in Europe). The dispute occurred in Brussels, but on what subject did not transpire. The Count, who was the challenger, required that the duel should be with swords; on the part of Mr. Wellesley it was urged, that not only was he unaccustomed to that weapon, but that an injury to the elbow of his right arm disabled him from fighting with a sword, and he produced a certificate to that effect from M. Cloquet, the eminent surgeon. It was then agreed that they should fight with pistols, and they met accordingly this forenoon in the Bois de Vincennes, as above related. After an exchange of shots, which did no harm, Mr. Wellesley advanced towards his opponent and expressed his regret for having used the strong language which had given offence to Count Hummell. A reconciliation immediately ensued; they shook hands, and the matter terminated. The seconds of both parties were Frenchmen, but Mr. Wellesley was further attended by Mr. J. Gunning, who had served with the Duke of Wellington as principal surgeon during the whole of his Grace's Peninsular campaigns, and accompanied him to the field of Waterloo.

5. **SPLENDID METEOR.** — A little after eight o'clock in the evening, a splendidly-illuminated meteor passed over a considerable part of the north of the county of Nottingham. Its course was from the N.W., and in its direct path it went a little to the east of Grove, near Retford, where its appearance was splendid in the extreme. It greatly resembled a large body of fire of a blood red colour, assuming various shapes. Its apparent height here was trifling, but its velocity could not be less than fifty or sixty miles in a minute. In its course it was seen by numbers at a distance from each other, yet those who observed it, although so many miles asunder, fancied it fell within a short distance. In 1710 a very extraordinary meteor was first seen in Leeds, on the 18th of May, at a quarter past ten at night. Its form was that of a flaming sword. On the 19th of March, 1719, another blazing meteor was seen in every part of England. It was observed in London about eight P.M. On the 11th of December, 1741, at one P.M., another was seen at Peckham, in Surrey, in the form of a globe of fire, larger than the full moon. At half-past nine at night, on the 18th of August, 1783, a most luminous meteor was seen in several parts of the kingdom; afterwards it passed into France, and was distinctly seen at Paris, Brussels, and Nuits, in Burgundy. In passing over Lincolnshire loud reports were heard, which were compared to the falling of some heavy body in a room above stairs. On the 14th of October, in the same year, two others were seen, but their appearance was of short duration; since which time none have appeared

of any magnitude until this evening.

8. **EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.** — A terrible earthquake attended with great destruction both to life and property took place in the West India Islands. It is stated to have begun in St. Thomas at half-past ten o'clock in the morning; in Antigua at sixteen minutes before eleven; in St. Christopher at fifteen minutes before eleven; and its duration is estimated by various writers and in different places at a minute and a half or two minutes. The loss of life, as yet ascertained, is inconsiderable; the loss of property immense.

The worst of the convulsion appears to have been felt at Antigua; where it destroyed almost all the public buildings, nearly every windmill and sugar work on the island; and put a perfect stop to every occupation. The approach of the earthquake and its terrible effects are graphically described by a gentleman who was in the island at the time—

“There was nothing very remarkable in the atmosphere on the morning of the 8th February. The sun was shining hot and bright, and the sky nearly without a cloud. The wind was regular, blowing fresh, and rather cold, from the usual quarter, N.E. The only thing that could be noticed was a deep purple haze, rather unusual at this time of the year, hanging over the different Islands, and shutting in the horizon: very little rain, however, had fallen for some time past, and in consequence the earth was parched up. About twenty-three minutes before eleven o'clock, I went on the quarter-deck of her Majesty's steamer *Dee*, which was lying

alongside the wharf in English Harbour taking in coals; the men, women, and children were on shore in the dock-yard, enjoying themselves, cooking, playing—altogether forming a sort of fair. Suddenly I saw the cliff behind the coal-yard vibrate to and fro, and the smooth surface of the dock-yard undulate, like a carpet under which the wind has crept, from huge chasms and rents in the earth. The huge vessel quivered and shook with such rapidity and force, that it was with great difficulty I could keep my legs. On turning my eyes up the harbour, I saw a hill called Monk's Hill, as it appeared to me, toppling from its summit, enveloped in a cloud of dust. The water in the harbour foamed and bubbled; and in many places a white substance rose, as if thrown up from the bottom. How shall I describe the terror and consternation that in a moment seized upon those that were on the wharf! Some rushed on board in all directions, and scrambled up the sides of the ship; others, in their distraction, threw themselves into the sea: even some of the sailors jumped overboard; but, providentially, no accident of a serious nature took place. When the shock was over, to my dying day I shall never forget the horror that was depicted on the countenances of all. Men gazed at each other in blank and terrible dismay. I can remember one thought that startled me, as the earthquake of Lisbon flashed across my mind! should the sea rise? Horrid was the idea! but that in a moment gave way to the fear that the men would get jammed between the piles of the wharf and the vessel, as she was rolling fast and with violence.

The only sound that can convey the slightest idea of the noise that accompanied the shock, is that of a heavy waggon-train passing rapidly by in a hollow way, and the sensation that of grinding on a coral rock.

“The day after, I rode into St. John's. Here and there huge masses of rock, of many tons weight, detached from the hills, and plunging through the cane pieces, forming a road, clear as if the plough had passed over the track, had bounded on to the hard road, leaving perpetual evidence of their fearful power: houses in ruins, mills split from top to bottom, or totally destroyed, churches with only part of the outer walls standing—rents and seams in the ground—every thing showed that the desolation extended over the whole island. Coming suddenly on the town, the spectacle was perfectly awful. In part of a long building, formerly a barrack, the walls had given way in the centre, and the roof had fallen in and broke its back; a new brick wall, surrounded by a railing, was thrown down; the barracks, where a detachment of the Forty-seventh are stationed, a confused mass of rubbish. The tower of the cathedral is standing, but it will, it is feared, have to come down; the remainder is destroyed. The courthouse, a massive stone building, though apparently on the outside not so much injured as the rest, is virtually destroyed. The Moravian and Scottish churches have fared better, and the Government-house has escaped pretty well. It is impossible to detail every thing; but of all the mills in the island only three are fit to work. The crop is nearly ready, and one of the finest known for years; and it

is feared that a sufficient number of mills, even of a temporary nature, cannot be got ready to make the sugar before the canes rot. An enormous quantity of wine and other liquors have been destroyed. The sea in the harbour rose above two feet; and in several places a stinking, black, bituminous matter, rose through the cracks and fissures in the earth. The loss of life has not been proportionate to the damage done: seven persons are known to have perished; but many accidents of a serious nature have taken place. Had it happened in the night, thousands would have been killed."

The *Antigua Herald* says, that not one building consisting of stone-work had escaped injury; and many families in the town had been obliged to resort to the ships for lodging. The island of St. Christopher suffered much, though less than Antigua. The time when the shock occurred was recorded by the stopping of all the clocks at half-past ten. The shock commenced with a gentle throbbing, attended with a hissing in the air, which as the severity of the convulsion increased, resembled more the rush of a tempest, accompanied by the usual rambling noise from the east. When at its climax, the frightful noise occasioned by the destruction going on in every direction added to the screams of women and children, exceeded all description. The convulsion was supposed to have lasted for a minute and a half or two minutes. The buildings were rent and torn, one house was demolished entirely, and on one estate situated on a cliff every building was pitched into a ravine and shattered to atoms. The loss of property is estimated at above 100,000*l.* ster-

ling. At Nevis the damage is computed at half that sum. In some parts there were slips of stone and earth, and the mountain-sides were torn and disfigured. At St. Thomas the noise and vibration are said to have lasted nearly three minutes. All business was suspended, and the affrighted inhabitants flocked to their places of worship to return thanks to Divine Providence for their escape from destruction. The ships in the harbour felt the shock very severely. The 10th was appointed a day of thanksgiving. The shock was reported to have been felt at Barbadoes and St. Vincent, but very slightly.

10. Mr. George Alexander Hamilton was on this day elected as Representative for the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr. Sergeant Jackson, lately made a judge. There was no opposition. Mr. Hamilton spoke at great length on the Education and Maynooth questions, in opposition to the policy adopted by the Government on those subjects.

— SEAMAN-LIKE HUMANITY. — The following statement was addressed to the *Times* newspaper, by the passengers of the Peninsula steamer, *Lady Mary Wood*:—"The passengers of the *Lady Mary Wood*, from Gibraltar to Southampton, feel it equally their pleasure and duty, and hope that you will place on record the promptness, humanity, and excellent arrangement of Captain Cooper, in saving from a watery grave five poor Frenchmen, during a heavy gale of wind from the north east in the Bay of Biscay. At half-past 10 a. m., on the 10th inst., we observed a French lugger, with her foremast carried away by the board, and a flag of distress

flying. Captain Cooper immediately made for her, and placing himself in a proper position, he having given the requisite instructions to his first officer, Mr. Roberts, in a short time we had the pleasure to see these poor fellows safely shipped on board the steamer. The lugger proved to be the *Jeune Françoise*, from Granville to Mesquer, in ballast. She had sprung a leak in a gale of wind, and had also carried away her foremast; there were two feet of water in the hold, pumps choked with sand ballast, and the crew were reduced to 4lb. of meal, 8lb. of bread, and a cask of water. The whole affair was effected in the short space of 45 minutes, and without the slightest accident.

— SINGULAR PLOUGHING MATCH.—A ploughing match took place in the vicinity of Clelandhouse, Lanarkshire, the residence of Mr. North Dalrymple. Considerable interest was excited on the occasion from the novel circumstance of the rival ploughmen being two members of Parliament, Captain Dalrymple, M.P. for Wigtonshire, and Mr. Edward Horsman, M.P. for Cockermouth. Both went to work like old hands, and produced capital furrows. After a very minute inspection, the judge at length pronounced in favour of the representative of Wigtonshire. This pleasant occurrence will long be remembered in the neighbourhood, and the portion of land so ploughed was named, amid deafening cheers, "The Members' Acre."

13. DISTURBANCE AT GENEVA.—An insurrectionary movement manifested itself at Geneva at six o'clock this evening. The tocsin was immediately sounded, and the insurgents, who mostly belonged

to the suburb of St. Gervais, the centre of the partizans of the movement, gained possession of two of the city gates (those of Cornavin and Hives.) A collision took place between them and the troops, in which 11 persons were said to have been either killed or wounded. Among the dead were Messrs. Fournier, Major of the place, and Fech, a Councillor of State. The insurgents marched against the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Government, but failed in the attempt to carry it. An attack was also made against the powder-mill, which was vigorously defended, and remained in the hands of the Government. The movement was believed to have been occasioned by a law voted by the council of State, authorising the police to institute domiciliary visits, in order to discover the hiding place of a foreigner expelled from the Canton.

18. MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.—This ceremony took place at Hanover, with great pomp and *eclat*. Twenty-four Sovereigns and princes were present at the nuptials, including eight reigning Sovereigns — the Kings of Hanover and Prussia, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg Schwerin, and the Dukes of Saxe-Altenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, and Anhalt Dessau. The procession was conducted precisely as arranged by the programme, only that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg was kept away by indisposition. The bride wore a white robe of *drap d'argent*, with a profusion of jewels, a diadem of diamonds, and a wreath of myrtle entwined round the crown. The exchange of rings was announced by a salute of artillery. During the benediction the young couple

knelt at the altar, and when they rose the King embraced them, and all the princes and ladies present warmly expressed the interest they took in the happy occasion. Proceeding to the upper apartments of the Royal Palace the formal congratulations were renewed, after which the company went to supper, but there was no ball. At 11 o'clock the Crown Princess, accompanied by her mother, and the Crown Prince by his father-in-law, went to the palace of the Crown Prince, where the august parents stopped with the young couple for some time. Their Royal Highnesses showed themselves to the people the next morning, driving to church in an open carriage drawn by six cream-coloured horses.

21. STATISTICS OF GRENA GREEN MARRIAGES.—The following curious letter was addressed to the Editor of the *Times*, by one of the priests of Hymen at Grenna Green, whose character and office had been reflected on, as he considered, in a local paper.

“*To the Editor of the Times*—Sir,—From the spirit of impartiality which always pervades the conduct of your journal, I feel confident that you will allow me to reply to a paragraph in yesterday’s *Times*, and taken from the *Carlisle Journal*, and which is grossly inaccurate and injurious. One charge against me is, that instead of 7,500 persons being married by me, I had only married about as many hundreds. Now, Sir, the fact is, that I married 7,744 persons, which I can show registers for, from my commencement, and which either you or any respectable individual may inspect here, and which I can substantiate on oath. Another charge is, that I set up in opposi-

tion to David Laing, which is equally untrue, for Mr. Paisley, the reputed blacksmith, whose granddaughter I married, appointed me to succeed him, and I married a couple the very night of his death. Laing started some time after that in opposition to me, but he got a small share of the marriages. He next says that I became a horsekeeper, which surely, Sir, cannot be a disgrace to any man who has a helpless family to provide for, for it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict one of my daughters in a most grievous way, she being both deaf and dumb: and although I sometimes got handsomely paid by people of high rank, it was generally by bills, which when they became due were dishonoured. Below is the number of marriages in each year.

“Yours,

“ROBERT ELLIOT.

“9, Leicester-square, Feb. 21.

1811 .. 58	1821 .. 152	1831 .. 168
1812 .. 57	1822 .. 178	1832 .. 153
1813 .. 59	1823 .. 188	1833 .. 160
1814 .. 68	1824 .. 196	1834 .. 168
1815 .. 87	1825 .. 198	1835 .. 124
1816 .. 89	1826 .. 187	1836 .. 98
1817 .. 98	1827 .. 188	1837 .. 55
1818 .. 109	1828 .. 186	1838 .. 46
1819 .. 121	1829 .. 180	1839 .. 42
1820 .. 124	1830 .. 179	

— AFFRAY AT A GAMING HOUSE AT WINDSOR. — OXFORD CIRCUIT, READING — SMITH v. BINGHAM AND OTHERS. — This action was brought for breaking and entering the plaintiff’s house, destroying his furniture, and assaulting his person.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. F. V. Lee were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Godson and Mr. Huddleston appeared for all the

defendants, except Clapcott and Breedon; Mr. Wheateley and Mr. Keating for Breedon, and Mr. Carrington and Mr. Rickards for Clapcott.

At the time of the occurrence which led to the present proceedings, the plaintiff resided at No. 4, Augusta-place, Windsor, where he ostensibly carried on the business of an ivory-turner, keeping at the same time a billiard table; and it clearly appeared that he was connected with a gang of gamblers, to whom he let the upper apartments of his house, with an agreement that he should receive 10 per cent. on all they won, and not be obliged to contribute if they lost. The defendants, six in number, Messrs. Bingham, Bedford, Carlton, Fitzroy, Breedon, and Clapcott, were in June, 1841, when the affair took place, subalterns in the 60th Rifles, all of them young men, and several of them under age. Another officer in the regiment, Mr. O'Grady, was originally made a defendant in the action, but he was murdered some time ago by a mess waiter, who afterwards put an end to his own existence. On the 8th of June, 1841, during the Ascot race week, a large party of officers, somewhat flushed with wine, went to the plaintiff's house, for the purpose of playing at French hazard and roulette. They found the rooms lighted up and the gamblers waiting for customers. Play began, but the gamblers paid only with ivory counters, pretending that "the bank" had not yet arrived from London, though they expected it every minute; but they took good care to pocket the money paid by those who lost. Still the bank did not come, and in a short time, perceiving the cheat put upon them,

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the officers lost what little patience they might ever have possessed, and one of them pulled the cloth from the hazard table. This was the signal for a general row, in which considerable damage was done to the furniture in the billiard room, and in other parts of the house, and the plaintiff was severely beaten, although the personal injuries which he sustained did not prevent his attendance on Ascot race-course the following day. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for the assault in an action against the defendant Carlton, and the jury gave him 10*l.* damages. The present defendants paid 20*l.* into court, and it was contended on the part of the defendants Bingham, Bedford, Carlton, and Fitzroy, that this sum was amply sufficient to cover the damage done to the house and furniture. The evidence against Breedon and Clapcott was very unsatisfactory, and witnesses were called to prove that they were both in bed at the time. The jury, however, after a very short time spent in deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff against all the defendants, and gave a shilling damages for the assault, and 55*l.* for the injury done to the house and furniture.

24. ATTEMPT TO OVERTURN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—SUNDERLAND. As the train of the Brandling Junction Railway, from Newcastle to Sunderland, which leaves Gateshead at half-past 8 o'clock, was passing Park-house, between Felton station and Gateshead, the engine-driver observed something on the line, when he was about half a dozen yards from it. He instantly endeavoured to stop the engine, but, owing to the speed at which it was travelling, it pro-

C

ceeded about 200 yards, driving the obstruction before it, when it was brought up. It was then found that two gates had been laid by some malicious person or persons directly across the rails, one upon the other; and as these had been placed at the entrance of the embankment, the danger would have been the greater had the train unfortunately been thrown off the line. The gates are supposed to have been taken from Park-lane (an adjoining lane), and must have been brought to the place with a malicious intent to do injury. Fortunately, however, the ploughs attached to the locomotive prevented the obstruction from forcing the engine off the line, or the consequences would in all probability have been frightful, as there were 40 passengers in the carriages at the time.

— SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—

An irruption by the police into a gaming house, was attended with a very disastrous result. The house was No. 34, St. James's-street; and it had been visited the night before by a Police-Inspector in plain clothes, who took part in gaming. Superintendent Baker, having heard of the Inspector's success in entering the house, repaired thither with a party of constables, and was admitted. In the alarm, Henry Smart, the son of the proprietor of the house, escaped to the roof; but he slipped, and fell into the area of the next house in Jermyn-street. He was dreadfully shattered; and he died next morning, at St. George's Hospital. Isaac Smart, the proprietor, and three other persons, were taken before Mr. Hardwick, at Marlborough Street Police Office, and fined; Smart's penalty being reduced from 100% to 30%.

in consideration of the affliction with which he had been visited.

An inquest was held before Mr. Gell, the coroner for Westminster, on the unfortunate young man. Mr. George Pollock, surgeon to St. George's Hospital, deposed to the injuries which occasioned his death.

Mr. W. B. Rackham said, he was a solicitor, and lodged at No. 35, St. James's-street. On his return home and while proceeding up-stairs about a quarter past one on the morning of the 23rd, he heard groans and shrieks proceeding from the direction of the water-closet. He went there and opened a small window looking down upon a small place at the back, which he might compare to a shaft of a tunnel, and discovered something white lying at the bottom. Believing that a serious accident had happened, he got the assistance of the police, whom he found already at his door, and on proceeding to the spot, discovered the deceased in a sitting posture, with nothing but his night-shirt on. He was sensible, and said he was cramped with cold, and appeared in fear of being apprehended by the police. He exclaimed two or three times, "What have I done?" He seemed dreadfully injured, and a cab having been procured, he was placed in it, and conveyed to the hospital. The depth deceased fell was 60 feet; I think one of the police asked him how he came there, but he made no reply. He did say, "Oh, lay me down on my back, and take me to 34, St. James's-street."

Thomas Wells, police-serjeant deposed, that he was on duty in Jermyn-street, between one and two o'clock, on Thursday morning, and accompanied Mr. Superintendent Baker, Inspector Beres-

ford, and other constables to a gaming house, No. 34, St. James's-street. Mr. Baker was first, and he alone went into the first floor room. Inspector Beresford said some one had escaped, and ran up towards the top of the house. Witness and some other constables went up stairs, a small door leading on to the leads was found open, and witness and another officer passed out on to the roof of the house, and he then heard on his left hand loud groans. He called the attention of the constable to them. They went round a stack of chimneys and got on to the roof of No. 35, and hearing the groans louder, witness ran towards the spot from whence they proceeded, and had he not thrown himself on his back, he must have gone down the same place and shared the fate of the deceased. They returned and reported what had taken place to Mr. Baker, who sent them in search of the deceased, who was found as the last witness had described. He would swear that there was no struggle between the deceased and any one else on the roof.

Police-constable James Driscoll deposed to going out on the roof, and finding Mr. Smart, the deceased's father, secreted behind a stack of chimneys two houses off, he took him into custody.

Mr. T. Baker, superintendent of the C division, was next sworn. He stated that in a conversation he had with the deceased's father, after he was taken to the St. James's station house, Mr. Smart told him that when he passed on to the roof to escape from the police, deceased was in bed at the top of the house, and he called to him that the police were coming. He had no doubt his poor boy was

trying to get to 66, Jermyn-street, which adjoins 35. St. James's-street, and, going the wrong way, fell. He (Mr. Baker) had no reason to believe that deceased had anything to do with the gaming-house, and he believed he was a respectable young man.

Mr. Pritchard said, he was a dentist, carrying on business in Castle-street, Leicester-square, and was merely sleeping temporarily at his father's residence.

The Coroner remarked upon the shocking nature of the occurrence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

25. SUSPECTED ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—At the Reading Assizes, Samuel Prentice was charged with unlawfully entering the store-rooms of Windsor Castle. Prentice had been occasionally employed in the castle as a locksmith; he climbed over the outer gates at five in the morning, and entered the store-rooms; there he unexpectedly found a porter set to watch in case of fire, and he told him he wanted a hammer and chisel; afterwards he said, that he came for a brush, and that Towushend, the porter, had given him a key to enter. In the evidence it was stated, that the gates and doors were locked at night, and that Prentice had no authority to fetch brushes or to use the keys, which must have been so "skeletonized" as to pass through the whole suite of locks in the store-rooms: he had no business to be at work before eight o'clock in the morning. A most excellent character was given to Prentice; and as no felonious intention could be proved, he was acquitted.

— JEWISH BENEVOLENCE.—Mr. Levy Solomons, the late benevolent merchant, emulating his brethren

of the Jewish persuasion gone before, has left by will legacies for charitable purposes, amounting altogether to the sum of 6,850*l.*—viz., 2,000*l.*, 300*l.*, 500*l.*, and 1,000*l.* to the New Synagogue in Leadenhall-street; 100*l.* to the Great Synagogue in Duke's-place; 100*l.* to the Society in London for distributing bread, meat, and coals amongst the German Jews; 100*l.* to the Sabbath Society in London for distributing 5*s.* weekly in winter to the poor; 100*l.* to the Hamburgh Society, in Fenchurch-street; also 50*l.* to the same; 100*l.* to the Portuguese Synagogue in Bevis-marks; and 2,000*l.* to be applied for the benefit of poor Jews at Jerusalem, Tiberias, Shebron, and Safat—all free of legacy duty. Surely this sympathy (which is common among the members of the most ancient religion), is worthy the imitation of Christian professors.

26. FUNERAL OF THE LATE RICHARD CARLILE.—The remains of this notorious individual were deposited at the Kensal-green Cemetery. At two o'clock in the afternoon, a vast number of persons were assembled in Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, to witness the departure of the funeral *cortege*. At three o'clock a hearse and five mourning coaches drove up to the house where the deceased was lying. The funeral procession moved on, and, during its progress attracted considerable attention. On arriving at the grave, a considerable delay occurred from the clergyman having had to read the burial service over several bodies before the arrival of the deceased. When the officiating divine, the Rev. Josiah Twigger, arrived at the grave, accompanied by the clerk, one of the deceased's

sons addressed the clergyman as follows: "Sir, we want no service over the body of our late father; he passed his life in opposition to all priestcraft, and we protest against the service being read." The reverend divine replied, "Sir, I must do my duty." Another son of the deceased here stepped forward, and said, "We have purchased this ground as the resting place of our deceased parent, and I object, with my brothers, to the reading of the funeral service." (Here loud cries of "Hear, hear," were given by the mob assembled round the grave.) The clergyman continued, "I must and will do my duty, and at your peril abide the consequences that may occur from any opposition to the usual observance on such occasions." Another son exclaimed—"Then, Sir, we will not hear it." Here the mob cried out, "Yes, yes! leave the grave: let all the friends of Mr. Carlile go away."

At this moment the party assembled quitted the grave, the mourners retired into the coaches, and the clergyman proceeded in the most impressive manner to read the service, during which he was frequently interrupted by ribald jests from a few stragglers who had kept at a short distance from the spot. It is due to the sons of the deceased to state, that they gave their opposition in the most respectful tone possible, but their example was not imitated by many of the followers of the deceased. After the clergyman had retired, a rush was made to the grave, and a son of the deceased addressed the crowd as follows: "I beg to state that I, with my family and friends, were opposed to the performance of this service; we did not require it,

and have given every opposition in our power to its being done. I thank you all, in the name of my late father, for your attendance here on this occasion." Having said thus much, he and the followers of the funeral departed.

— THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE BLACKSMITH.—At the last ordination held by Dr. Maltby, the Bishop of Durham, in Auckland Castle, one of the successful candidates was a Mr. Blythe Hurst, who until then, and from boyhood, had followed the occupation of a blacksmith, in the village of Winlaton, in the county of Durham. The circumstances under which this humble but most deserving artisan has been thus suddenly raised to the rank of a clergyman of the Church of England, are extremely interesting, and alike honourable in the highest degree to both parties. Mr. Blythe Hurst is a native of Winlaton, and was put to the trade of a blacksmith at the early age of seven years. At that time he had received little education; he could read the Scriptures, but could write only imperfectly. After he went to trade, he attended Archdeacon Thorpe's Sunday-school, where he made some progress. Writing, however, was not taught in the school. When he had entered his teens, his mind was directed to the study of languages, beginning with his own. Afterwards he acquired six others, viz., Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and French. The immediate cause of his attracting the notice of Dr. Maltby was the fact of his having written a pamphlet, entitled "Christianity no Priestcraft," which he caused to be printed and published. The Rector of Winlaton, Mr. Wardell, enclosed a copy of this pamphlet to

the Bishop of Durham, as the work of a common man, a labouring blacksmith. The Bishop wrote back, expressing the great satisfaction with which he had read the book, and observing that it must be written by no common man, that it was the production of no common mind, and he was anxious to learn some further particulars of the author's life. These were not mere words of compliment; the Bishop was in earnest, and wrote to Mr. Douglas, the Rector of Whickham, wishing him to see Mr. Hurst, and ascertain his ability to make a ready application of his acquirements. Mr. Douglas visited him accordingly, and found him toiling the whole day long to support his family. He pursued his studies while at work, having his lessons on his "flame-stone," a stone suspended before the eyes of the workmen to protect them from the flames. Mr. Douglas conversed with him, and subsequently made a report to the Bishop. His Lordship next wrote to Mr. Davies, the Rector of Gateshead, on the subject of Mr. Hurst. Mr. Davies visited Mr. Hurst at Winlaton, and stated the result in a letter to the Bishop. Dr. Maltby afterwards corresponded with Mr. Hurst, and advised him as to his course of reading, recommending to his attention the most suitable books. His Lordship did more than this—he enclosed Mr. Hurst the means of following out his recommendations.

Some time afterwards the Bishop having occasion to visit Newcastle, he had a personal interview with Mr. Hurst, and arrangements were then made for his ordination. When the time for this ceremony was at hand, Mr. Hurst received a kind letter from Auckland Castle,

intimating that apartments had been provided for his accommodation. His Lordship also presented him with a silk gown, through Mr. Wardell. His reception at Auckland Castle was kind in the extreme. He is represented as having passed his examination with great credit to himself, and much to the satisfaction of his examiner. It is customary for the candidates for ordination to dine with the Bishop; on this occasion the Bishop, on looking round the room for Mr. Hurst, found that he was at the opposite end. He asked him to come to him, met him, took his arm, and introduced him to Mrs. Maltby and all the ladies. When they met in the dining-room, he said, "You must come and sit beside me." It was believed that through the Bishop's patronage Mr. Hurst would shortly enter upon his ministerial duties as curate of Garrigill, near Alston.

MARCH.

1. CHARTIST TRIALS.—Feargus O'Connor, Thomas Cooper, Murra Peter M'Douall, and fifty-six other Chartists of smaller pretensions, were arraigned at the bar before Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the assizes at Lancaster, charged with sedition and conspiracy, and with unlawfully assembling during the disturbances in the manufacturing districts last autumn, &c. The trials lasted eight days, with the following result: Guilty on the fifth count, which charged, "that the defendants did endeavour to excite her Majesty's liege subjects to disaffection and hatred of the laws, and unlawfully did endeavour to persuade the said liege subjects to confederate, and agree

to leave their several employments, and to produce a cessation of labour throughout a large portion of this realm," Feargus O'Connor and fourteen others. Upon this count the learned judge expressed some doubt as to whether by law, it is an offence, a point which must be decided by the Court of Queen's Bench. Guilty on the fourth count, "That they tumultuously and unlawfully assembled together, and forced certain peaceable subjects to leave their occupations, with intent thereby to cause terror and alarm, and by means of such terror and alarm unlawfully to cause certain great changes to be made in the constitution of this realm," Arthur, *alias* James M'Arthur, and fifteen others. Seven were acquitted during the progress of the trial, the Attorney-General abandoning the charges against them, and twenty-one were acquitted by the jury.

— SPLENDID BENEFACTION.—The Bishop of London has acknowledged the receipt of 5,000*l.* from an anonymous donor, "to be expended in building a church in London, as an offering to Almighty God for His glory, and the good of His Church."

3. ARRIVAL OF CHINESE TREASURE AT THE MINT.—This evening at seven o'clock, five waggons, each drawn by four horses, and a cart drawn by two horses, all heavily laden, entered the gateway of the Royal Mint, escorted by a detachment of the 60th Regiment, with Chinese silver, amounting to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, being the first consignment of the indemnity to be paid by the Celestial Empire. The treasure was brought over by the *Modeste*, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday morning, and was forwarded to London

by the Southampton Railway. On the arrival of the silver at the Vauxhall terminus, it was transferred to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's waggons, and by them conveyed to the Royal Mint. The novel procession attracted a good deal of notice, and an immense crowd followed the waggons to the Mint; and as the outer gates were closed upon them, three hearty cheers were given. The sycee silver was contained in large wooden boxes; and, on passing along the Minories, one of them burst; but owing to the precautions which had been taken, not a particle of the precious metal was lost. The Master of the Mint, and other authorities of the establishment, were present when the silver arrived.

7. To-day a second assignment of the same precious metal arrived at the Mint in five waggons, escorted by a strong party of the 10th Regiment, having been brought home from China by Her Majesty's ship *Columbine*. The silver, which was in lumps, in the shape of an egg cut in half, was packed in boxes about two feet in length, and one and a half in height, 425 in number.

— THREAT OF ASSASSINATION AGAINST THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Mr. Goulburn, attended by Mr. R. C. Pemberton, his private Secretary, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Maule, applied at Bow Street Police-office, for a warrant to arrest John Dillon, late an officer in the Navy, who had threatened his life. Mr. Dillon formerly commanded at the Preventive Coast Guard Station at Millcove, in the county of Cork. At eight o'clock on the night of the 15th February 1822, he went out to sea with two boats; a sail

was pointed out; he approached, and prepared to board the vessel, which was the smuggler-brig *Peru*; but on seeing from forty to fifty men on board, (or, according to another account, fearing that the boats would be swamped,) he sheered off, and raised an alarm on the coast. The brig next day ran into Kinsale, thirty miles distant; was boarded and seized by Mr. Masters, the Customs Surveyor, and condemned. Mr. Masters received 11,000*l.* prize-money. Mr. Dillon was adjudged to have no claim, as he did not drive the vessel into Kinsale; but in 1833, 50*l.* was given to him in consideration of his distressed circumstances. Some charge of cowardice was originally raised against him; but it appears that he was acquitted of that, on the testimony of Admirals Codrington, Stopford, and Durham. Three letters were produced in Court, dated 21st February, 22nd February, and 4th March; in which Dillon tells Mr. Goulburn, that William the Fourth cautioned his Ministers not to trifle with the writer; and he threatens to send a ball through Mr. Goulburn. In the first letter of the series, he says—

"If these letters are not attended to, I assure you, without the crime of an assassin, I prefer to be placed in the same situation as that villain M'Naughten, than draw on the miserable existence I am now suffering, out of employment, in debt to those friends who had confidence in my honour, with an estate which had been over two hundred years in my family, now enjoyed by Lord Templemore and Mr. Maunsel of Galway. Every article I have is in pledge. The late King, who knew my character, and my late friends, Sir Herbert

Taylor and Sir R. Spencer, requested of Lord Althorp not to trifle with me, but to give me a fair trial."

Mr. Pemberton identified the letters as Mr. Dillon's writing; and mentioned, that in one of the frequent interviews which he had with the witness, Mr. Dillon said Mr. Goulburn "had better look out;" and he seemed much excited.

Mr. James Walsh, a colour-man, of Bankside, deposed that he saw John Dillon at a coffeehouse in the Strand, one day last week; when he entered into conversation about M'Naughten and Bellingham—

"He referred to the case of Bellingham, who shot Mr. Percival; and said there was a wide difference between his case and that of M'Naughten, as Bellingham had received a *bond fide* injury, by which he was driven mad, whereas the other had received none at all. He contended that Bellingham was perfectly justified in shooting Mr. Percival. He continued this conversation with two strangers present, and told them he had a claim upon the Government, and, unless it was satisfied he would have a pop at some of them; and, if he did shoot any one, it should be Goulburn. This occurrence took place late in the evening; and he appeared to be quite sober, and determined to put his threat into execution; saying, 'When I am tried, I'll not plead insanity, but injustice.' One of the strangers observed, 'Why not petition the House of Commons upon the subject, and wait for a reply to your petition, after it will be laid on the table?' He replied, 'Before I can receive any answer to any petition that I may make, I'll have taken

Mr. Goulburn's life, and swing for it.'"

The warrant of arrest was issued at once.

Mr. Dillon was found in White-cross-street Debtors' Prison; and the Governor was instructed to detain him under the warrant. He afterwards wrote a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer amply apologizing for his threats, which he palliated by a reference to his sufferings and privations; entreating that if his claim were not settled, at least his expences and the sum he had lost from his profession might be paid, as the charge of cowardice had been abandoned; and requesting that Mr. Goulburn would state to the House of Commons his admission of the acquittal from that charge.

— EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—This town has been the scene of another large and destructive fire. The premises in which the conflagration broke out are those of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, the celebrated engineers. They occupy a space bounded by four streets, namely York and Suffolk-streets, and Lydia Anne and Gilbert-streets. Along Lydia Anne-street are warehouses and other buildings in the possession of different occupiers. The works of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston cover an area of about 15,000 square yards. The fire broke out about one o'clock yesterday morning in the paint shop belonging to the foundry, extended across from Gilbert-street to Lydia Anne-street, and, in addition to the destruction of the intermediate buildings, destroyed two warehouses in Lydia Anne-street, one of which was bonded and the other free. Among the property destroyed were many valuable models and

drawings, together with the bright work belonging to the machinery of the *Bentinck* steamer, just built in this port for the Oriental Company; but happily the most valuable portion, the models and drawings, were in a workshop which escaped the flames. Still the loss is very great, and much of it cannot be estimated in money.

One of the most painful circumstances connected with this sad calamity was, that it would deprive from 300 to 400 workmen of employment, and thus add to the already frightful amount of distress existing in the town. Owing to the pressure of the times, the number of men employed in this great establishment had been reduced from nearly 700 to 358, and of these a very large proportion, if not the whole, would be unable to obtain employment until the workshops were rebuilt. It is beyond all doubt that the fire might have been extinguished with great ease shortly after it commenced, and before any serious damage had been done, if it had but been possible to have obtained even a moderate supply of water, but not a drop could be produced when that brought in the water carts attached to the engines was consumed. Even with that insufficient supply the flames were very nearly conquered, and a few hundred gallons more would have extinguished them in a quarter of an hour. At this critical moment, however, the supply totally failed, and for three quarters of an hour not a drop could be obtained. During that time the flames had spread on every side, and had gained such an ascendancy that it was impossible to arrest their course for many hours, and then not until they had destroyed thousands and

tens of thousands pounds-worth of property, and deprived nearly 400 workmen and those dependent upon them of the means of subsistence. The total loss was computed to be at least 30,000*l*.

10. LITERARY FORGERY. — A recent trial at Rome has convicted the Count Mariano Alberti of wholesale forgery of works which he had professed to discover and publish as Tasso's. Some small portion of these works, which is considered to be genuine, he had interlarded with the rest, to leaven the mass and give it the greater air of authenticity. In his lodging were found an immense collection of writing-tools, inks of different kinds and tints, old copy books, blank paper torn out of old books, and innumerable exercises in imitation of the handwriting of more than fifty eminent individuals of Tasso's time.

17. EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND. — The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in Liverpool and its neighbourhood, about one o'clock this morning. Persons were awakened out of their sleep by the shaking of their houses and beds. The phenomena were of the usual kind, but too strange to the Liverpool folks not to astonish them greatly. The earthquake was felt over a considerable tract of the adjoining country. The shock was distinctly felt at Manchester about the same time; but it was more generally observed in the suburbs than in the centre of the town. It was also remarked, that those persons who were up and in motion did not notice the oscillation so much as those who were still and lying down. A sensation of heat and oppressive closeness had been perceived for some hours before. In

some instances, the people who were awakened in the houses got up in alarm, dressed themselves, and walked in the streets till daylight. A gentleman at Smedley Lane felt the floor of a room vibrate; and next morning he found the dust in a heap in the centre of the room, as if it had drifted together. Some of the incidents were ludicrous. A person at Kersall Moor awaking, and finding himself shaking very much, concluded that it was an attack of ague. At Suspension Bridge, a lady, terrified from an apprehension that thieves were in the house, opened the window and called the police. A policeman, who was near, assured her that she need feel no alarm as to thieves, as it was "only an earthquake."

At Preston, the visitation was rather more startling—"Its approach was intimated by an unnatural buzzing noise, gradually increasing louder and louder until the moment when the subterranean convulsion passed a given point; and then the sound, and the effects produced on the instant, became very alarming—windows and doors rattling, nay, the very houses apparently staggering to their foundations. The watchmen of the town and the public officers on night duty describe the sensations which it excited as awfully appalling; the ground appearing to them to be sinking under them, and themselves feeling as though they were descending to a great depth. The bells rang in several houses."

At Lancaster, several smart shocks continued for about fifty seconds. The fetters which hung in the gateway-tower of the castle clanked against each other with great violence. The concussion

was also perceived throughout Lancashire, at Carlisle and other places in Cumberland, in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Cheshire.

At Fleetwood on Wyre, an earthquake was felt at eleven P.M. yesterday; but it was so slight as to attract little attention. The shock came about fifty minutes past midnight, and was attended by a sound like subterranean thunder, so violent that many persons left their houses in alarm. The sea rose to an unusual height; and the *Prince of Wales* steamer, which was on the voyage from Belfast to Fleetwood at the time, encountered suddenly a boisterous sea; for which the master could not account, as the shock was not otherwise felt on board.

The Isle of Man was shaken; and people in steam-boats off the island felt a grinding sensation under the vessels as if they had run aground. The motion was slightly perceptible in Ireland and Scotland.

18. HUNTINGDON ASSIZES. — EXTRAORDINARY CASE. — Christopher Mallows was indicted for feloniously assaulting Sophy, his wife, and casting her into a well with intent to drown and murder her.

Mr. Gunning was counsel for the Crown, Mr. Serjeant Byles for the prisoner.

The prisoner and his wife, down to the period of their marriage, were servants in the family of the Rev. Mr. Tenant at Holme in this county, and having formed an attachment they were united in the month of April last. They were put by their master into a cottage belonging to him, where they lived together until the middle of July. The wife at that time left Holme and went to her father,

who is a small farmer near Huntingdon, where she was joined by her husband the prisoner, towards the end of the month. They appeared to live very happily and lovingly to the very last moment before he committed the extraordinary act which gave rise to this inquiry. From the end of July until the 25th of September they lived with her father and family. On that day, which was Sunday, the wife's father, mother, and two sisters left their house at three o'clock to attend divine worship, the prisoner and his wife staying at home. On the return of the family from church the first circumstance that attracted their notice was, that the floor of the keeping-room and the stairs were very wet, presenting the appearance of a person having walked across with water dripping from his clothes. They instantly proceeded up stairs, where they found the wife of the prisoner sitting or rather lying in a chair, with her cap off, her hair hanging down and wet, and water streaming from her person. She was cold and looked half dead, and was forthwith undressed, dried, and put to bed. No particular inquiries were addressed to her at the time, and she fell into a quiet sleep during the evening. The prisoner was not within at this time, and search was made for him, but he could not be found. On the following morning the wife made a statement which induced the family to request the attendance of a magistrate at the house. She was sworn, and stated that, shortly after her sisters had gone to church, she and the prisoner were in their bed-room up stairs, that he went down, and that when he returned he told her there was a woman below who

wanted to see her. She thereupon went below and he followed; there was nobody there, and she, thinking he was merely joking, said to him in a playful manner, "I'll be even with you some day or other." There was an open well three or four feet from the back door, and the prisoner then went out and sat on a board lying near this well, and she presently joined him and he set her beside him. In a minute or two the prisoner pushed her back over the well, and she still thinking he was only joking did not offer resistance or attempt to save herself. Finding herself, however, in danger of falling into the well, she caught hold of his jacket, and they were both near falling in. He desired her to leave go, "or he should fall in too," and she, thinking he was going to pull her up, released her hold of his jacket, whereupon he took hold of her by the feet, lifted them over the well-board, and threw her head first into the well. The well is about fourteen feet deep, and there was at that time about four feet of water. She struggled and got upon her legs, on which the prisoner, holding by the kerb of the well, put his feet on her shoulders, which he bruised. He did not succeed, and the woman begged him to get her out, at the same time promising to forgive him. He asked her if she would get her clothes off before her father returned, which she gladly promised to do. He then said she would hang him, but she assured him she would not, and that she would change her clothes and say nothing about it. The prisoner upon this fetched a ladder, and released her from her perilous situation. She went up the orchard, and he requested her to go into the house;

and upon her asking how he came to serve her so cruelly, he replied, he was in a fit, and again requested her to go in. She, however, did not enter the house, and the prisoner went in and brought her dry clothes down stairs, and put them into a back room. She soon afterwards went into it and bolted herself in, and, addressing her husband from the window, requested him to be gone or he would be taken. She made up a small bundle and he left the country without bidding his wife good by. She swore before the magistrate that she had no doubt in her own mind that he intended to murder her. It was admitted on all hands that they lived most happily together, and that they never had a difference or a word before this unhappy occurrence. The prosecutrix upon the trial to-day showed an evident leaning in favour of her husband; and it was with considerable difficulty that the facts could be extracted from her. It appeared that in January last she was confined, which fact may perhaps account for some desire on her part to be as favourable towards him as she possibly could. She could not to-day recollect whether the prisoner took her by the legs, or whether he put her into the water at all. She said she did at one time think he did, but she was vexed and in a passion then, and did not now think so, and she swore that she thought her falling into the well was a mere accident. It appeared by the evidence of her sister, that before dinner on the day in question the prisoner was talking to her mother about the well, and that he remarked to her that any one might very easily fall into it. The prisoner, when he left Hemmingford, went to London, where he

wandered about until the 9th of October, when he returned to Hemmingford, and gave himself up. He told the constable, "He was very sorry for what he had done; he knew the law was against him, and he must suffer." The constable observed, two or three days after the occurrence, that the shoulders of the prosecutrix bore marks as if made by the nails in a man's shoes.

Four or five persons gave the prisoner a good character for humanity.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, telling the jury that it was their duty to return their verdict upon the evidence which had been given before them, and that although it was impossible not to see that the prosecutrix had a strong wish to speak as favourably of him as she possibly could, they must not draw any inference against him which the evidence did not warrant. The learned judge recapitulated the evidence, and desired them to say whether it satisfied them that the prisoner had thrown or put his wife into the well, and whether, if they were of opinion that he did, it was done with the intent charged in the indictment, namely, to murder her.

The jury, after a very short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner, and in a few minutes he and his wife were seen walking arm-in-arm to their inn.

With this case terminated the assizes for the county of Huntingdon.

24. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. — At Cambridge, John Frederick Mortlock was charged with shooting at his uncle, the Reverend Edmund Mortlock, with intent to murder him. Some

years back, he attempted the life of another uncle, Mr. Thomas Mortlock, of Abingdon Hall, by setting fire to his house; having a standing complaint against his uncles, that he was debarred from certain information respecting the disposal of his father's property. He was tried for the former offence, and acquitted; and after that he somewhat reformed his way of life. In November last, however, under the immediate pressure of money difficulties, he went to the rooms of his uncle Edmund, who is a Fellow of Christ's College, and, after some violent threats, shot him with a pistol. He escaped, was pursued, and captured; having in the chase shot also the two men who pursued him. All the three shots struck the persons at whom they were aimed; but, luckily, none of them took effect beyond inflicting some slight bruises. The prisoner was convicted of the minor offence of intending to do grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation.

25. ALTAR HARANGUES. — At the Assizes for Nenah, just concluded, two men named Michael Larkin and Thomas Gleeson, were indicted for shooting at, with intent to kill, Patrick Tierney, on the 25th of February. The tragical fate of Tierney must be fresh in the memory of the public; suffice it to say, that he was murdered under circumstances of more than ordinary atrocity, on the very eve of the late assizes, and thus, by a process peculiar to the favoured region of Tipperary, was the leading evidence for the prosecution put "out of Court." The prisoners were acquitted. Among the witnesses called for the defence was the Reverend Mr. Maher, the

parish priest of Toomavera, and here follows the reverend gentleman's evidence, as reported in the local paper:—

"The Rev. John Maher, parish priest of Toomavera, was called on by Mr. Hassard to give the prisoners a character.

"The reverend gentleman being sworn was examined.—I know the prisoners. I know their general character, for I have been their parish priest these twenty years. I know them to be peaceable industrious men. I know them not to be mixed up in those matters that disturb the country.

"Mr. Scott.—Is it a fact that the neighbourhood of your parish has been disturbed of late?

"Rev. Mr. Maher.—I cannot say it is remarkable in the way of disturbance more than any other place.

"Mr. Scott.—Are you in the habit of speaking of people in your chapel?

"Rev. Mr. Maher.—I am not in the habit of speaking of people by their names. During the time of the assizes I cautioned them to guard against false swearing, for I have known instances where people have been induced to do so.

"Mr. Scott.—Did you ever find it necessary to denounce the deceased in your chapel?

"Rev. Mr. Maher.—He came to me to know if I had any notion of making a charge against him with regard to an improper familiarity which he had with a female. I said that was the first I had heard of it; but I told him it was the general opinion he was swearing falsely against the prisoners.

"Mr. Scott.—Do you know yourself that he swore falsely?

"Rev. Mr. Maher.—Only from

the general report of the neighbourhood.

“ Mr. Scott.—How long before his death did you denounce him ?

“ Rev. Mr. Maher.—I did not mention his name ; I had reason to speak, and I referred to the people in general, and to him in particular.

To Mr. Scott.—“ It was on Sunday he came to my house.

“ Mr. Scott.—Yes ! and he was attacked afterwards ; in fact, he was murdered that night—(sensation in court).

To the Court.—“ He came to me on Sunday morning and asked me, my Lord, if he was not to be attacked.

“ Mr. Hassard.—By ‘attacked,’ my Lord, he meant ‘spoken of.’

“ Court.—And did you speak of him ?

“ Rev. Mr. Maher.—In a general manner ; I made general observations. I said some people were in the habit of coming forward to swear in matters which they knew to be false.

“ Court.—Did you mention his name at that time ?

“ Rev. Mr. Maher.—I believe I did.

“ Mr. Scott.—The congregation were in the chapel at the time ?

“ Rev. Mr. Maher.—They were.”

— OPENING OF THE THAMES TUNNEL. — The Thames-Tunnel was opened for foot-passengers, with much ceremony, to-day. The place of rendezvous for those who took part in the proceedings was the Rotherhithe shaft, on the Surrey side ; where two marquees had been erected, one for the accommodation of the directors and proprietors with their friends, and the other for the reception of visitors. Among the company were,

the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir William Clay, the Honourable Mr. Byng, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Warburton, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Farraday, Mr. Maudslay, Mr. Field, and other scientific persons. At four o'clock, the company assembled at the larger marquee, and formed in a procession, headed by a band : they descended the staircase in the shaft ; passed along the western archway of the Tunnel, 1,200 feet long ; ascended the shaft at Wapping, and paraded ; and returned by the Eastern archway to Rotherhithe. Some watermen hoisted a black flag at the Tunnel Pier to indicate their feelings upon the occasion ; the “ Red-riffe Ferry,” and their interests, having been undermined.

In the evening, the Directors entertained their friends at the London Tavern ; and more than a hundred guests sat down to table. Mr. Hawes, senior, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided ; and among the guests were Major-general Pasley and Sir Isambard Brunel, the architect of the Tunnel. “ Prosperity to the Thames Tunnel ” was drunk in some wine which had been preserved from the commencement of the enterprise to celebrate its completion.

— AN ANTE-DILUVIAN TOAD. — A few days ago, while some workmen were employed at their avocation in Boag Quarry, near Stevenston, they, on breaking up a piece of rock, found a toad imbedded in the mass. On being released from its prison-house, it lay motionless for several minutes, but eventually became animated, and quite lively. It was very large,

and somewhat different in appearance from the common toad.

27. AERIAL TRAVELLING.—A bill, entitled the Aerial Transit Company Bill, was introduced into the House of Commons. It was officially described as a "Bill to authorize the transfer to more than twelve persons of a certain patent, granted to William Samuel Henson, relating to locomotive apparatus and machinery, and for the establishment of a company for carrying out the objects of the said patent." The bill was read a first time.

— CHARGE AGAINST THE SELF-STYLED DUKE OF NORMANDY.— UNION HALL.— The *soi-disant* Duke of Normandy was brought before Mr. Trail, articles of the peace having been exhibited against him at the Surrey Sessions, at the suit of Mr. Thomas Jackson, for threatening his life. On that occasion the Duke was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, and to give forty-eight hours notice of bail. A warrant having been issued from this Court for his apprehension he was taken into custody, and locked up at the Camberwell station-house. When brought before the magistrate the Duke complained of the hardship of his being arrested so late on a Saturday afternoon as not to give him an opportunity of finding the requisite bail. He declared that it was done out of malice, as Mr. Jackson well knew that he had no intention of escaping, and that altogether he was treated by the latter individual with undeserved severity.

Mr. Jackson said, that after what transpired at the sessions the police had the carrying the law into effect, and that he was not aware when the Duke was taken into custody.

The defendant here said he was treated with every indignity, that even in the process that was issued against him, he was not called by his appropriate name; and here, with peculiar emphasis, he said, "I am Charles Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Normandie, the legitimate King of France, the son of Louis XVI. I have been traduced and vilified, even by a portion of the press of this country, but I know by whom it is done; ay, by my political persecutors, whom I defy."

Mr. Trail here signified to the defendant that it was requisite he should give forty-eight hours' notice of the competency of his bail from that day, unless Mr. Jackson was satisfied with them.

Mr. Jackson having been handed the names of two persons who offered to become responsible for the defendant, declined to interfere saying he should leave it in the hands of his attorney for whom he had sent to consult on the subject.

The Duke said, that to show the feelings which animated the complainant, that person had only a few days prior to his application at the sessions had him bound under heavy recognizances at this court, and although he (defendant) did not see him from that period, yet he adopted the present harsh measures with a view to thrust him into a gaol apart from his wife and children; that Mr. Jackson had deprived him of everything, had taken possession of an invention which he had just brought to perfection, and, as a climax to his harsh proceedings, now only wanted to behold him within the walls of a prison.

Mr. Jackson disclaimed any vindictive feelings against the

Duke, his only object being to get possession of his house and property, and in accomplishing that end he wanted protection from the threats of the Duke.

The Magistrate said, that he knew nothing of their transactions, but as the complainant refused to accept the bail proposed, the defendant must remain in custody.

28. THE HORRORS OF TRANSPORTATION. — At the Liverpool Assizes, one George Robinson, *alias* Saxon, pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of having illegally returned from transportation, and when brought up for sentence entered into a long and singular statement, which was listened to by a crowded court with great attention. From this it appeared, that in 1820, being then but eighteen years of age, he had been convicted of a highway robbery at Pendleton. He received sentence of death, but was finally transported for life. He had, however, an irresistible desire to return to his native land, and some time after his arrival at Sydney made an attempt to escape by swimming off to a brig lying in the roads, and succeeded in concealing himself below until she was at sea. She was driven back, however, by stress of weather, he was given up to the authorities, received 100 lashes, and was sent to a penal settlement, first at Hunter's River and afterwards at Macquarrie-harbour. For twelve months at a time he never had the irons off his legs. He described his situation as intolerable, without any communication with his friends, shut out from the world, and with hardly a hope for the future. He determined again to make an attempt to escape. He left the colony with several others. Three

days after, they were attacked by the natives; several of them were wounded, and all their clothes and provisions were carried off. To go forward in this condition was almost hopeless — to go back was to suffer again a punishment of 100 lashes, and to be condemned to work in the gang reserved for the worst criminals. They resolved to go on. They lost themselves in the Blue Mountains and wandered about naked for sixty days, living on what they could pick up in the bush or along the shore, to which they were finally conducted by another party of natives. They were then near the site of Port Philip. Here they fell in with another tribe, by whom they were taken and given up to the authorities. They were conveyed to Coal River naked as they were. They there were allowed a blanket to cover them, but even this they were obliged to leave behind when they were shipped on board a Government vessel which was taking coals to Sydney; and, but for some canvass which they were allowed to have to cover them, they would have had to lie naked on the coals in the hold. They were landed in this plight at Sydney, There public charity supplied them with some clothing, but one of his companions, for six months, had nothing but a pair of trousers. They were sentenced to receive 100 lashes, and to be sent back to Macquarrie Harbour. Their wretched state was such, however, that the first part of the sentence was not inflicted, the medical man having made a representation that prevented it. He remained at Macquarrie Harbour some time, when he again, with some others, got away in a whale-boat, and ran along the coast for

nine days, having made a sail by fastening together the shirts of the party. They were obliged, from want of provisions, to put into Hobart Town, and were again sent back to Macquarrie Harbour, and placed on Big Island—the *dépôt* for the worst offenders. He described the horrors of this place as being more than language could paint. Several, he said, had committed murder that they might be removed to Sydney for trial, though certain that after this short respite death would be the punishment of their crime. He told a singular tale of one Pearce, who had attempted to escape with several others. Provisions failing, they were obliged to sacrifice one to save the rest. All perished in this way, till Pearce and another alone remained. They watched, each conscious of the other's intention, for forty-eight hours, until Pearce got an opportunity of killing his companion. He was taken, and again escaped with one Cox, whom he also killed, and for this he was finally executed. At this horrible place the prisoner said he remained upwards of seven years, when he was sent to Hobart Town. He again escaped on board a vessel, and concealed himself till she was twenty-one days at sea. The captain, however, gave him up on his arrival at St. Helena. He was sent back to the Cape, and thence to Robins's Island, where he worked for seven months, with 25lb of irons upon him. He was then sent to Macquarrie Harbour. His conduct, during a gale on the passage, recommended him to the merciful consideration of the authorities, and after the lapse of three years he was allowed to come back to Hobart Town, and finally obtained a ticket of leave. He

still, however, longed to see his native land. He escaped on board an American whaler, in which he cruised for several months, but the captain intending to give him up at the first opportunity, he took advantage of the vessel touching at New Zealand to take refuge with the natives. By them he was well treated, and finally got an opportunity of entering without suspicion on board a vessel bound for Boston; hence he wrought his passage to Quebec, and thence to Greenock and Liverpool. He had since been living at Manchester and gaining an honest livelihood by the labour of his hands. He protested that since his original offence his conduct had been that of an honest man. His sole wish had been to see his native land, and he expressed a hope that his sufferings and his good conduct would recommend him to the merciful consideration of the authorities.

Mr. Baron Parke said the tale which he had related would, he trusted, help to dissipate any idea that might be lurking in the minds of any who might hear it, that transportation was a light punishment. It was his duty simply to pass on him the sentence, that he should be transported again for the term of his natural life.

The prisoner bowed respectfully, and was removed from the bar.

The appearance of the man was calculated to procure credence for the history he related. There was a remarkable expression of suffering and hardship in his countenance, and there was something very moving in the manner in which he received the sentence that was to consign him again to the horrors he had been describing.

— THE COMET.—An extraordinary luminous appearance in the western horizon about this time excited great interest and discussion among astronomers. It was visible in so ambiguous a position, the tail alone being discernible just above the horizon, that many were inclined to suppose it connected with the zodiacal light, which was also very brilliant at the same time. The body of the comet, however, was distinctly seen by Mr. Cooper at Nice, on the 14th March; and Sir John Herschel, in an interesting letter to the *Times* newspaper, related that on the evening of the 17th he distinctly saw its nucleus, from Collingwood near Hawkhurst, in Kent; and on the next night observed, in the central line of the train, no longer a nucleus, but a dim oval nebula—appearances only to be explained on the supposition that the comet was receding with great velocity.

APRIL.

1. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—During the performance of the afternoon service in St. Paul's Cathedral, an attempt was made upon the life of the Rev. Mr. Haydon, one of the minor canons, who was at the time officiating for the Dean (the Bishop of Llandaff.) It appears that the Rev. Mr. Warden, one of the congregation, observed the offender (who was in the area of the choir, and about two yards from the Rev. Mr. Haydon) draw from his breast what he at first mistook for a book, but, as the light shone upon the barrel, he perceived that it was a pistol, and immediately screamed

out twice or thrice to alarm the congregation, as he was some distance from the prisoner, and could not get at him. As soon as the rev. gentleman raised the alarm, the attention of W. H. Plymsell, of Eyre-court, Eyre-street-hill, Hatton-garden, was directed towards the would-be assassin, and he succeeded, with a person named Houghton, in getting the pistol, after some resistance, from his hand. Plymsell and a Mr. Bowler both positively stated that the deadly weapon was aimed at the Rev. Mr. Haydon, as they were behind the prisoner, and could judge of the fact.

The moment which the accused chose for executing his murderous purpose was immediately upon the conclusion of the prayer for the Queen; but, happily, although he snapped the trigger, the weapon missed fire. He was immediately seized, and, upon examining the pistol, it was found to contain powder and five shots, which were preserved by the verger of the cathedral. The prisoner was then conducted to the Dean's audit-room or vestry. When he was first seized he trembled very much, and remarked, "You need not hold me so tight, for I have nothing more about me; I am not going to run away." After the Bishop of Llandaff had satisfied himself of the truth of the charge, a police-constable was sent for, and the prisoner was conveyed to the station-house in Blackhorse-lane, Fleet-street. He appeared to be about twenty-one years of age, and was below the middle height. His dress consisted of a black surtout, black waistcoat and stock, drab trousers, and a silk hat with a crape band upon it. Nothing but an old pocket handkerchief

and a small tin tobacco box were found upon the prisoner. When questioned as to his name and address, he merely replied—"I shall make no further statements in this place." The pistol, which appeared to be in good repair, bore the name of Nicholson. Mr. Woolfe, a gentleman residing in St. John's Wood, also attended the station for the purpose of becoming a witness, and confirmed the greater portion of this account. The prisoner was frequently pressed both by the Rev. Mr. Warden and the inspector on duty to disclose his address, that some communication might be made to his friends, but he obstinately refused to do so, observing, "I shall not speak in this place," and, "I told you I should decline making any further statement." There was nothing indicative of insanity about his demeanour.

On the 3rd he was brought before the Lord Mayor, to be examined on the charge of shooting at the Rev. Mr. Haydon. His name was stated to be Augustus John Field Sintzennich. His age, sixteen. Mr. Bryarley, a barrister, attended for him.

Mr. Harde, a clerk in the Bank of England, stated that he was at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 1st April, during divine service, and saw the prisoner there. The prisoner rose up when the clergyman was reading the prayer for the Queen, and drew a large horse-pistol from under his handkerchief. The prisoner was in the choir, and witness ran towards him, and said, "Seize him, he has a pistol." The prisoner raised the pistol, and witness saw a spark flash from the pan. He did not think the pistol was directed at the clergyman. The prisoner was at once seized.

Mr. Heskett, of No. 12, Fetter-lane, stated that he saw the prisoner draw the pistol from his handkerchief, and seized him. The prisoner said it was useless to hold him so tight, as he had no idea of running away.

Mr. Howton, of Lisson-street, Waterloo-road, stated that he saw the prisoner raise the pistol, and tried to snatch it from him. There was a scuffle for the pistol between the prisoner and witness. The prisoner snapped the pistol but it missed fire. He did not seem to be at all excited.

Master Gulling, a Christ's Hospital scholar, stated that he knocked the prisoner's hand down when the prisoner raised the pistol.

Mr. Wood deposed that he also struck the prisoner's arm when the pistol was elevated.

Mr. Lingard, one of the vergers of St. Paul's, stated that there were five or six shots of No. 4 in the pistol, and a very small quantity of powder. The powder and the shot were together, and there was no wadding whatever. There was no priming, nor had there been any, in the pan, and witness believed the pistol would not have gone off.

The prisoner, upon being asked by the Lord Mayor whether he wished to say anything, replied in the negative.

Inspector Lloyd produced the following letter, which the prisoner wrote to his brother at the station-house:—

"Dear Brother,—I write to inform you of the situation I am in. I took it into my head to have a pop at the clergyman at St. Paul's, and I am now in a station-house in an alley that leads into Fleet-street. I don't much care about it, as I did no harm ;

but be so good as not to tell papa and mamma yet, as it will put them out. My examination comes on Monday next, at twelve, as I hear. I want you to come and see me first, and no one else till you have seen me. I hope I shall see you to-morrow; but it did exasperate me above a bit, when I heard the fellow calling the usurper Queen, when I have lately discovered that James Stuart is right Sovereign. Give my love to all, and tell them not to fear about me; and should you come to see me to-morrow, come by yourself.

"Your affectionate brother,

"A. J. F. SINTZENICH.

"Fleet-street—Inquire for the Police Station."

In answer to a question from the Lord Mayor, the prisoner said the letter was his. He added, that he had to deny that the pistol was snapped. Here an old cover of a writing-book was produced with some of the prisoner's writing, asserting the right of the Stuarts to the throne, and denying the right of any other family to that distinction. It was subscribed "A Staunch Jacobite."

The counsel for the prisoner said he could prove the insanity of the prisoner, and suggested the propriety of the Lord Mayor's directing that the prisoner should be taken care of under a late statute.

The Lord Mayor said he considered the case ought to go to a jury.

The counsel for the prisoner pressed the suggestion very strongly, and stated that the lad had insanely imbibed ideas of the legitimacy of certain sovereigns, and would insist upon it that the Stuarts ought to reign instead of the house of Brunswick. The pri-

soner was strongly excited by the performance of *Rob Roy* at the theatre, and seemed to believe that James Stuart, a Scotch piper, had a claim to the Crown, in consequence of a lineal descent from that unfortunate family. (A laugh.) The prisoner entertained thoughts of raising the clans in favour of the piper. His principles were high Church and State principles, and he constantly attended divine service. His opinions of the right of the Duke of Bordeaux to the throne of France were also strong.

The Lord Mayor said a jury must determine the case.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. (See p. 61. *post*.)

3. CONVICTION OF CHARTIST LEADERS.—At the Stafford Assizes, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Cappur, and John Richards, were convicted of conspiracy and sedition; Cappur being recommended to mercy. Cooper addressed inflammatory language to a meeting at Hanley, on the 15th of August last; and the persons composing the meeting marched about the district, that night, burning the houses of Dr. Vale and others. The trial commenced on the 20th of March; and it was prolonged principally in consequence of the extravagant length and minuteness of the cross-examinations by the prisoners and their defence. Sergeant Talfourd stated, that in deference to the recommendation of the jury, Cappur would not be brought up for judgment. Cooper, addressing the judge (Mr. Justice Erskine), said, the defendants felt deeply indebted to his Lordship for his kindness and courtesy during the whole of that protracted investigation, and he was worthy of the name of Erskine.

The Judge—"You had better say nothing about me."

Cooper was afterwards sentenced to be imprisoned for two years; Richards, for one year.

5. At the Warwick Assizes, George White, a well-known Chart-ist leader, was tried on charges set forth in various counts, of endeavouring by seditious language to excite the people to insurrection at Birmingham, on the 15th, 19th, and 22d of August last, the period of the disturbances in the North. The most interesting part of the evidence for the prosecution was the following letter written by the prisoner, which was found in the pocket of Mr. Cooper, the Leicester Chartist, on the 26th of August:—

"*Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1842.*

"Dear Cooper,—We are in a tremendous state of excitement here: military, pensioners, police, special constables, cannon, and God knows what, is being called into requisition. Sturge and O'Neill sold us on Monday, and broke up a meeting which they called, in order to defeat ours of the following day. Cooper, there never was greater rascals than they have proved themselves (see the *Star* of Saturday). We held our meeting in defiance of proclamations, exhortations, and threats from the magistrates. They covered Duddeston-row with police; but we ordered the people to follow us, and held a meeting of 40,000, where we carried the Charter amidst thundering cheers. I forgot to tell you that my house has been surrounded with police these two nights, and that a warrant has been issued for my apprehension. I have, nevertheless, marched with the sovereign people, and addressed them in defiance of their

warrant. We shall meet again to-night, and no mistake. There was some ugly work last night. My body guard chucked a raw lobster (a policeman,) into the canal; and the town has been paraded by soldiers, our lads cheering and marching with them, like trumps. I would rather than 10*l.* we had you here now to sing 'Speed the Charter.' I expect to be landed in Warwick Gaol before Saturday; but, dear Cooper, no matter what befalls me—I have made up my mind to stand by our glorious motto, 'The People's Charter, and no surrender!'

"Your democratic brother,

"GEORGE WHITE.

"We are getting on gloriously here. O'Neill and Sturge have damned themselves."

Mr. White, whose conduct of his own defence was complimented by the judge for its ability and decorum, endeavoured to prove that the case against him was not made out. In summing up, Baron Alderson expressed an opinion on the nature of the offence charged, which possesses a peculiar interest. He said that—

"No man ought to attend meetings which were calculated to excite alarm among persons who were not over-fearful or over-timid. If an unlawful assembly were for a public purpose, and that to change the laws of the country, he was not prepared to say, that it would not be an overt act of high treason; and it was well that persons should know the peril in which they stood in such matters as these. Where a meeting was of a public nature, and a great change of the laws was sought to be accomplished by noise and violence, he was not prepared

to say that persons attending such meetings, in which noise and violence were used, or excitement caused by speeches to produce noise and violence, did not run a great risk, and incur very heavy danger of being charged with high treason; and they would do well to remember the warning which, in no unfriendly spirit, he then meant to give them. They had heard a good deal about the Charter; by which he understood certain opinions on political matters which some persons entertained, and which they thought, if carried, would produce advantages to the State. Whether they were wise or foolish, they had nothing to do with that. Every one was perfectly at liberty to indulge in those opinions, and promote them by every lawful means. It was not because such persons differed from them—if they did so—that they ought by any violence or force to prevent them from holding such opinions, which they had as much right to as others had to contrary views. They were all, in the exercise of their respective duties, to advocate in a peaceable and quiet manner that which they might think would promote the good of all, and in a reasonable manner endeavour to carry out the opinions or principles of which they approved; that was the right of the English people, and he hoped it would always be so. But though that were conceded to the utmost possible extent, it was not to be done by force, violence, or the use of improper threats. It was the *improper means* which he looked at, and not the *object*, which made the thing improper. To carry any measure by force, was an extremely illegal and improper thing; and when the defendant

spoke of persons who carried a certain great measure by such means, [apparently, the Reform Bill,] he did not hesitate to say, that it was a crime to carry that measure by force, if it was so obtained."

The jury found the prisoner guilty of seditious language; but acquitted him of riot and unlawfully assembling. At his request, sentence was deferred till the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. On the close of the proceedings, Mr. White was proceeding to thank the judge for the manner in which he had presided at the trial; when Baron Alderson observed, that it was "much better that judges should not be thanked—they only did their duty to the best of their ability, which did not call for thanks; were they to do less, they ought to be punished."

5. THREATS AGAINST THE QUEEN AND SIR R. PEEL.—John Richmond Ellis was brought up before the magistrates of Rochester, and ordered to find bail for twelve months, for threatening to assassinate the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, which he did when he was drunk. He said that his father, who had been dead twenty-one years, was a captain in the Navy. Bail not offering, Ellis was sent to prison.

— INVASION OF THE DUBLIN "HELLS."—In consequence of the required informations having been laid by several respectable householders before the authorities, a well-conceived plan was adopted, and put into execution at an early hour in the morning, for the suppression of those sinks of iniquity the Dublin Hells, the numbers of which had latterly so increased as to become absolutely intolerable. Accordingly, at two o'clock in the morning, several parties of police,

each headed by an inspector, proceeded to five of the most notorious gaming-houses in the city, and, *sans cérémonie* smashed in the doors with crowbars, &c. The scenes that followed these simultaneous irruptions baffle all description of pen. The movement being so unexpected, there was but little chance of escape by flight; some, however, more hardy than the rest, flew to the house-tops, and, in several instances, at the expense of fractured limbs and broken heads, contrived to elude pursuit. Nevertheless, the police succeeded in capturing forty-four of the offenders, including the proprietors of the dens, who were treated with gratuitous lodgings at the station-house for the remainder of the night. At ten o'clock next morning the whole *posse* was brought before the magistrates of College-street office, at which time the board-room was crowded to suffocation; and, from the motley array of faces, presented a most singular appearance. The tables literally groaned with the weight of cues, balls, dice, cards, backgammon tables, chess boards, and all the other material requisite for well ordered "hells."

Mr. Martley, Queen's Counsel, attended on behalf of the Crown. The prisoners were defended by Mr. John Walsh, who took a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The point was, after a long law argument, overruled, and the case was proceeded with. The magistrates ultimately inflicted a penalty of 10*l.* on each of the proprietors, 2*l.* on the persons who acted in their absence, and 1*l.* on each of the visitors.

— SINGULAR AND DISGRACEFUL PROSECUTION FOR BIGAMY.—

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—CROWN COURT.—Eliza Ann Dent was indicted for having intermarried, on the 4th of July last, with one Richard Stanley Wall, her former husband, Edward Dent, being at that time alive.

Mr. Greaves appeared to conduct the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. F. V. Lee.

This case excited the most lively interest in the town and county, and the facts elicited in evidence were certainly more akin to the incidents of a romance than the realities of every-day life. The court was crowded to excess throughout the trial, and much sympathy was expressed for the situation of the prisoner, a very good-looking young woman, apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. The statement of the counsel for the prisoner was as follows. Her father, in the year 1834, kept the Golden Ball public-house at Monmouth, and in that year a person named Richard Stanley Wall was appointed organist of St. Mary's church. The prisoner was then fourteen years of age, and as she possessed a rich and musical voice, Wall applied to her father to let him take her as a pupil, promising to bestow the greatest pains upon her musical education, and to exercise the utmost vigilance in keeping her out of the way of all improper associates. Her father, thinking that it would be of great advantage to his daughter, assented to Wall's proposals, and the prisoner was accordingly placed with him as a pupil, and made great progress under his instructions, having sung with great success at several music meetings. As time, however, slipped away, the mind and

person of the prisoner insensibly approached nearer to maturity, and Wall conceived a passion for the unprotected girl confided to his charge, which he was base enough to gratify by accomplishing her seduction, under a promise of marriage, when she was not much more than sixteen years old. Monmouth was then, of course, no place for her, for her shame could not long have been concealed, and she went with her betrayer to Gloucester, where she became a mother. The offspring, however, of this illicit connexion did not long survive, and after she had lived in Gloucester twelve months, her father, whose heart still yearned towards his erring child, succeeded in inducing her to come again under the shelter of the parental roof, and received a promise that she would break off all intercourse with Wall. Not content, however, with having effected her ruin, Wall pursued his victim to Monmouth, and endeavoured to prevail on her to live with him again by renewing his solemn assurances that he would marry her. In order that she might be out of the reach of his importunities, a situation was obtained for her at Bristol, and she afterwards carried on the business of a milliner and dressmaker at Newport, till 1839, when a serious illness obliged her to return to her parents at Monmouth. About this time a detachment of the 12th Lancers was stationed at Monmouth, and among the privates was a young man named Edward Dent, who soon became enamoured of the interesting young milliner, and made proposals to her father for her hand. Anxious to get rid of the danger to which his daughter might still be exposed from

Wall's solicitations, the prisoner's father assented to the match, and she was married to Edward Dent at St. Mary's Church, Monmouth, on the 1st of January, 1840. Wall, in the meanwhile, was not far off, and the marriage had hardly been celebrated when he found means to communicate to the bride that the man who had just before sworn at the altar to cherish and protect her had already a wife and two children in existence. Equally mortified and incensed at this fraud upon her, the prisoner immediately eloped with Wall to Coleford, and thence went on to Bristol, while Wall returned to Monmouth to watch Dent's movements. The latter soon got some scent of his wife's footsteps, and on the day following his marriage started for Bristol, where he put up, without being aware of it, at the same inn in which his wife was staying. On the following day he was startled by the sudden appearance of his bride, who flung herself on her knees before him, and earnestly adjured him to tell her whether he really had another wife living. Upon this he said, that if she would consent to live with him he would tell her the whole truth, and he then confessed that he was a married man with two children, but urged, in extenuation of his treatment of her, that his wife had deserted him for another. Upon hearing this confession, she refused to have anything more to say to him, and Dent returned to Monmouth, where he had not been long before his real wife and her two children made their appearance—an apparition which alarmed him so much that he resorted to the somewhat desperate expedient of desertion from his regiment. Hearing that

Dent had gone off, the prisoner returned to her native town, but as Wall still deferred, under various pretexts, the fulfilment of his promise to marry her, she determined to get a situation in London, and succeeded in procuring one. Wall, however, still pursued her, found out where she lived, and endeavoured to prevail on her to go down to Bristol to be married. The prisoner replied that she had already been deceived three times by him, and if he really meant to marry her he must come up to London for that purpose. Fearful lest she should escape his toils, Wall resolved to make a bold effort to secure her, and accordingly, on the 4th of July, 1842, they were married at the office of the registrar for the parish of St. Pancras. After the ceremony had been performed, the prisoner went back to her place, and Wall returned to Monmouth, where he had not been many months before tidings reached the ears of the prisoner that the second person who had pledged his faith to her as a husband was on the point of marriage with a young lady, who had a fortune of 5,000*l*. Stung to desperation at this intelligence, the prisoner obtained leave of absence for three days, threw herself into the mail, and presented herself with extended arms to the eyes of her faithless husband, as he was about to enter the door of St. Mary's Church. She taunted him bitterly with his baseness, but Wall stoutly asserted that there was no foundation at all for the reports which she had heard, and the prisoner again listened, was again deceived, and returned to London. Happily for the peace of mind of the young lady in question, her friends heard of the pri-

soner's marriage in London, and having inquired further into the circumstances of the case, Wall was forbidden the house. The prisoner then determined to enforce her claims for support upon the man whom she believed to be her husband, and as he refused to do any thing for her, she applied to the parish for relief. Upon this, Wall's brother, "for the honour of the family," instituted a prosecution for bigamy against his *soi-disant* sister-in-law. The marriage of the prisoner with Edward Dent, in 1840, and the fact that Dent was alive on the 4th of July, 1842, when she was married to Wall, were both proved; and it certainly would have gone hard with the poor girl if a subscription had not been raised at Monmouth on her behalf, which enabled her friends to bring over witnesses from Ireland, who clearly proved circumstances which induced the learned counsel for the prosecution to abandon the charge against the prisoner. From their testimony it appeared that Dent joined the 12th Lancers in 1828 at Canterbury. A detachment of the regiment was ordered off to Edinburgh, and on the route they halted two days at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where Dent became acquainted with a young girl of fifteen, named Mary Ann Bruce. The detachment was four days on the road between Berwick and Edinburgh, and this young girl was always with Dent, notwithstanding the fatigues of the march. Pitying her youth, the wife of one of the sergeants, named Mary Ann Barclay, spoke to Dent on the subject, and threatened to make known his conduct to the captain of the troop if he did not marry the poor girl whom he had seduc-

ed. Dent promised to do so, and they were married in 1829 at the house of a Scotch minister at Leith, Mrs. Barclay officiating as bridesmaid upon the occasion. They lived together till 1840, when Mrs. Dent ran away with a man named Haines, and it was proved that she was alive after the 1st day of January, 1840.

The prisoner was accordingly, under the direction of the learned judge, acquitted.

7. DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—One of those fearful catastrophes, unfortunately so common in this district, occurred shortly before eight o'clock, in the Stormont Main Colliery, the property of Mr. John Grace and partners, at Wreckington, about two miles from Newcastle, and was attended by a tremendous sacrifice of human life, there having been twenty-seven men and boys killed, and six or seven others seriously injured. The catastrophe, though thus melancholy in its results, does not appear to have been marked by any of those violent and appalling circumstances which have frequently attended accidents of a similar nature in this neighbourhood. The men employed at the mouth of the pit had no conception that such an accident had occurred until a boy was drawn up much burnt, and even then they were made aware of but a small extent of the calamity. There were upwards of fifty persons engaged in the pit at the time; and of these more than thirty worked in the western part of the mine where the explosion occurred. The damage done to the pit was remarkably trifling, scarcely exceeding in value a few shillings, not so much as a prop having been driven

from its place. Nor did the bodies of the sufferers present any of those harrowing features which are generally witnessed after an explosion; very few were burnt at all, and even they comparatively in a slight degree, while the majority were perfectly uninjured. There is, therefore, little, if any doubt, that the loss of life is to be attributed, not to the fire, but to the "after damp," or, less technically speaking, the noxious gas which succeeded, and was produced by, the explosion. How the accident originated will probably remain matter of conjecture. The most current explanation—and the one which most readily suggests itself—is, that while Mr. Matthias Gray, the under-viewer (and one of the sufferers), was passing near a working which had been for some days considered to be in a dangerous state, the foul air was ignited by his light; and the men who were employed on both sides of that place were those who perished. The melancholy event excited a very general sensation throughout the neighbourhood, and spread much suffering over a large number of families, many of whom were in a destitute condition.

An inquest was held at Wreckington, before Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, and after a protracted investigation, without discovering the immediate cause of the explosion, a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

—THE LAUREATESHIP.—The office of Poet-Laureate having become vacant by the death of Dr. Southey, was offered by her Majesty to the venerable poet Wordsworth. The offer was in the first instance declined by him on the plea of his advanced age,

he having nearly completed his seventy-third year, but being pressed upon him in a very flattering manner, was afterwards accepted.

— A WOMAN CONVICTED OF POISONING.—At Liverpool, a woman named Betty Eccles, was convicted of poisoning William Eccles, her step-son, at Bolton, in September last. She administered arsenic in a pudding; apparently for the purpose of obtaining the allowance of money from a burial-society in the factory at which the boy was employed. Suspicion was excited, because a fortnight before she had made a similar application to bury Alice Hallam, her own child by a former husband; but she was told that the money was only allowed on the death of persons actually employed at the works, or their children; and neither she nor Alice came under that condition. The bodies of all her children were disinterred, and arsenic was found in the stomachs of three, including those mentioned above. She was sentenced to death, and before her execution confessed her crime.

8. SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.—An extraordinary sensation was produced at the west end of London, in consequence of a report that the Earl of Hopetoun had been found dead in a hackney cabriolet which he had hired to take him from the House of Lords, where he had been in attendance during the long debate on Lord Brougham's motion, to his suite of apartments at Steevens's Hotel, New Bond-street. His Lordship was in the prime of life, and had not exhibited any symptoms of illness previous to the melancholy event. Expresses were immediately sent off to the

Countess of Hopetoun, who was at Brighton, and who intended shortly to be in town to join the noble Earl. A very respectable jury held an inquiry before Mr. Gell into the circumstances relative to the melancholy event, when the following evidence was produced. Previous, however, to calling witnesses the coroner briefly remarked that this appeared to be one of those common cases of sudden death which would require no very minute investigation, as the main evidence would be obtained from the medical gentlemen, who, he believed, would state that the noble Earl laboured under a disease of the heart, and that though he left the House of Lords the previous night in apparent health and vigour, yet that this disease was of a nature to extinguish vitality, without any very lengthened warning.

George Fenning, Greycoat-street, Westminster, cabman, said, "At one o'clock this morning I was waiting in Palace-yard, Westminster, for a fare with my cab, behind five other cabs, when a number of gentlemen came up and engaged all the other cabs, and the deceased gentleman came to me and engaged my cab. My cab was at this time about forty yards from the House of Lords. At the time when the deceased gentleman called me he was walking with an umbrella in his hand apparently quite well. I opened the door and the gentleman got in, telling me to drive to Steevens's Hotel, in Bond-street. The gentleman spoke well, and in a firm tone. I was about ten minutes getting to the hotel, and on the road I heard nothing in the cab to attract my attention. When I got to the hotel I opened the cab door without

getting down from my box. Finding the gentleman did not get out I dismounted and looked into the cab, and saw the gentleman's head leaning down on the right side. Thinking he was asleep I pulled his knee to awake him, but as he did not move I rang the bell at the hotel, which was answered by the porter. The porter got a light and made another attempt to awaken the gentleman, both of us being still under the impression that the deceased was asleep. The porter called the noble Earl's servant, who came, felt the pulse of the deceased, and then gave his opinion that his master was dead. The servant instantly ran off for a doctor, and on his return I drew the cab round to another door, and the deceased was lifted out and taken into the hotel."

To a question from the Coroner the cabman said, when he first saw the deceased nobleman he was running, or walking rather fast, the same as other gentlemen, apparently in order to secure a conveyance.

Dr. Edward Seymour, of 13, Charles-street, was called.—Deceased had repeatedly consulted witness from the month of April, 1842, to the month of July in the same year. The deceased complained of symptoms which appeared to witness to denote disease of the heart, or the immediate great vessels at their origin. Witness had communicated his alarm on the subject to several members of his Lordship's family. His Lordship had recently improved in health, but from the nature of his complaint, witness was by no means surprised to hear of the event which had so suddenly occurred. Death must have been instantane-

neous. There could be no doubt whatever of his Lordship having died from the complaint under which he laboured. His Lordship had told witness, that whenever he made any considerable exertion he felt great pain about the region of the heart.

A juror here remarked, that the exertion made by his Lordship to secure a cab when he left the House of Lords, had most probably accelerated the melancholy event which had occurred.

The jury expressed their unanimous conviction as to the cause of Lord Hopetoun's death, and concurred in a verdict of "Died suddenly by the visitation of God."

11. MOST EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—COURT OF REQUESTS, CASTLE STREET — SHARMAN *v.* LORD MONTEAGLE — Much surprise was created in this court, by the presence of Lord Monteagle, accompanied by several friends and gentlemen connected with the Treasury and other Government offices.

The plaintiff, William Sharman, who, it appears, was formerly a constable in the city police, stated that he claimed the sum of 5*l.*, which he had put into the hands of Lord Monteagle for the purpose of procuring him a situation under Government.

A Commissioner—Are you sure that Lord Monteagle received the money?

Plaintiff — Yes; I saw the money in the hands of Lord Monteagle.

The Commissioners then called on Lord Monteagle for his answer, when

His lordship stated, that one afternoon in the month of May, 1840, when about entering the

House of Peers, the plaintiff put a letter into his hands which he did not then stay to open, but broke the seal and examined after entering the house, when he found it contained an enclosure, which proved to be a Bank of England note for 5*l.*, with a request that he would procure for the writer a situation under Government, either as a Custom-house officer, or a letter-carrier in the Post-office. Immediately after, he (Lord Montea*g*le) returned to the entrance of the house, and enquired of the police-constable on duty whether he had seen a person give him a letter? The officer replied in the affirmative, upon which he directed the policeman to endeavour to find the individual and bring him back. The policeman tried for some time, but was unsuccessful in his search. He (Lord Montea*g*le) consequently retained possession of the note and the letter till the plaintiff applied for an answer. Being then desirous to ascertain whether the writer had offended against the law in ignorance, he granted him an interview, when, finding that his knowledge of such matters was much superior to that of the lower orders in general, he referred the plaintiff to the Lords of the Treasury, and sent his letter and the enclosure to their Lordships, who after some consideration determined, although it was a very bad case, that they would not indict the writer, but resolved on paying the 5*l.* note into the Bank of England, to the credit of the Exchequer, as conscience money, which was accordingly done on the 28th December, 1840. The plaintiff after applying several times to official parties to ascertain the result, was referred to him (Lord Montea*g*le), who referred him

back to the Lords of the Treasury, and after some time, as the plaintiff found he could not obtain either restitution of his money or the appointment he sought, he took out the present summons.

His lordship, in confirmation of his statement, produced the Treasury minutes, and various official letters and documents, including the bank receipt for the 5*l.* note, and was about to produce Mr. Bulley, of the Treasury, and other witnesses, when

The Commissioners intimated that they were satisfied that the plaintiff had no claim on his lordship, and dismissed the case.

His lordship then called the attention of the Court to a clause in the Act of Parliament under which the court was constituted, wherein it was expressly stated, that "no Government officer should be amenable to that court for any act performed in his official capacity," and said that the reason why he did not claim exemption in this case on the ground of the non-jurisdiction of the Court was, that he considered it better to go into the merits, as a full explanation was due to the country as well as to himself.

11. TREASURE-TROVE.—A singular case of treasure-finding was brought forward at Clerkenwell Police-office. Benjamin Thomas and five other labourers were recently engaged in grubbing up the roots of some trees in Tufnell Park, at Holloway, when they found buried in the earth, two jars full of sovereigns, supposed to have amounted to 400*l.* They divided the money between them; but it was claimed by Mr. Henry Tufnell, as lord of the manor; and all of them consented to give up what they had, except

Thomas, who said that his share was 51*l.*, but he had spent or lost it. The sum recovered only amounted to 231*l.* 17*s.* Thomas was brought up at Clerkenwell, and remanded for a few days. In the interval, a new claimant appeared, in the person of Mr. Joseph Frost, of the firm of J. and J. Frost, brass-founders in Clerkenwell; it appeared that some time in August last year, in a temporary fit of mental delusion, he had carried the money out at night and buried it. Mr. Tufnell waived his claim in favour of Mr. Frost. Thomas was committed for trial, on the charge of feloniously appropriating the money to his own use.

13. SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A terrible and fatal powder-mill explosion happened at Waltham, on the Powder-mill River, a branch of the Lea, where stand a series of Government buildings for the manufacture of gunpowder. One of these was a corning-house, composed of two parts, separated by a traverse or buttress of solid material, twenty feet thick: in the first part there were, as near as could be ascertained, about 2,300 pounds of gunpowder, and in the second about two thousand pounds. At a distance of about 170 yards from the southernmost of these stood the granulating-house, similar to the one just spoken of, with two parts separated by a buttress. In one part of the corning-house seven men were at work. Mr. Sadd, the master worker, had just entered the building; and whether it was that a piece of grit had got into the machinery, or the men had hastened the machinery on the approach of Mr. Sadd, who was rather severe, or from whatever cause, at five minutes before three

o'clock in the afternoon, the building blew up with a loud explosion; not one of the men escaping death. In a few moments the second part of the building blew up with another explosion—a minute more, and one part of the granulating-house blew up—and in a few more moments, a fourth explosion destroyed the second part of that. Of the seven men, five were carried to a great distance across the river, the body of one rising to such an height as to make an indentation some inches deep in the ground where it fell; heads were blown off, legs broken, and one body was ripped up! Sadd was found a hundred and thirty yards from the building. One of the men had been half a century in the works.

Others had a marvellous escape. When the first explosion took place, Mr. Austen, the superintendent of the machinery, was in the granulating-house, with two men, superintending some repairs. The men ran out directly. Mr. Austen rushed after them, and the building in which he stood blew up; something, probably a beam, giving him a severe blow.*

Two other buildings, distant six hundred feet, were set on fire; and the alarm of course was considerable; but the flames were promptly extinguished. The total damage was estimated at 10,000*l.* The explosion was heard and felt at a great distance round. The windows of buildings in the neighbourhood were broken. Five women, who were collecting wood at a distance of more than a quarter of a mile from the mills, were thrown down, and for a moment deprived of sight by the explosion, and the accompanying glare. Mrs. Bates (an old woman whose hus-

band was injured by an explosion forty years ago) was similarly affected at her cottage half a mile off. The report was even heard in Hyde Park; and it was supposed to be the guns fired to celebrate the birth of the then expected Royal infant.

On the 15th an inquest was held at Waltham Station house, on the bodies of the seven men who perished in the powder mills. There was no clue to the actual cause of the explosion; but Captain Tulloh, the inspector of the works, conjectured that the powder might have been ignited by an electric spark. The evidence generally tended to discountenance the idea that the machinery had been unduly hastened: there was no reason, said Captain Tulloh, in a Government concern to do any thing in a hurry. Colonel James Cockburn, director of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, and other military witnesses connected with the management of such establishments, gave the most satisfactory report on the state of the works.

William Adams, a workman in No. 1 corning-house, said, "There was nothing unusual in the rapidity of the works. Had often worked at No. 2 corning-house (the one in which the men were killed) himself, and knew it to be an old-fashioned house, with nothing about it. Sadd generally went to that place once a day; so did Captain Tulloh and Mr. Austen. The machinery was examined once or twice a week, and the cog-wheel soaped to prevent friction. Was engaged in a building where machinery had been lately erected for granulating powder on a new system. This machine was introduced at the expense of Government, and for

the purpose of saving human life. It was conducted under the superintendence of Captain Tulloh. The works were always carried on, while he had been in the Ordnance employment, in the same way that they were when the deceased met their deaths. They could not have worked hurriedly, for they were making rifle powder, which required a slower process than the common description of powder. Every precaution was used to prevent accidents. Visitors coming to inspect the gunpowder mills were always supplied with goloshes which they put on their feet when they entered the building, to prevent the possibility of the introduction of grit or sand. Indeed, ever since Captain Tulloh had had the superintendence, nothing could exceed the care or attention that was paid to prevent accidents. So satisfied was he with the precautions, that he should not have the slightest objection to work in the same mill under the same management, were the works rebuilt. He was persuaded that there were fewer accidents at the Waltham Abbey powder mills than at any mills in the country. There might have been about 1,500 pounds of powder in the reel-house, 500 pounds in the corning-house, and 2,000 pounds in the press-house."

Captain Tulloh would have been in No. 2 corning-house, to keep an appointment with Mr. Sadd, but he was kept away by having to write an official letter. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," accompanied by an expression of their unanimous and decided opinion that the manufactory appeared to have been conducted by Captain Tulloh with every possible precaution for

the safety of the men employed under his superintendence.

16. CALAMITOUS SHIPWRECK.—The *Solway*, one of the West India Mail Steamers, Captain Duncan, was lost twenty miles west of Corunna, having struck on a sunken rock. Captain Duncan, and the surgeon, and one midshipman were the only officers lost. Several passengers and a number of the crew, in all about sixty, perished in the ship.

19. LUDICROUS TRAIT OF IRISH CHARACTER.—Thomas Nicholas, an Irish labourer, was charged at the Marlborough-street police-office, with breaking a looking glass, of the value of 5*l.*, in the house of Mr. Jennings, No. 100, Quadrant, Regent-street.

The details of the case were so ludicrous that Mr. Maltby and every one present were convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Jennings stated, that he had employed a builder, who had that morning sent the defendant to his house to make some necessary repairs. The defendant, about seven o'clock in the morning, while he was watching him (as he otherwise would not have believed any man could be such a fool), seeing in the room, in which he was working, his own reflection in a large looking-glass door, exclaimed—"Arrah, by St. Patrick, and me masther told me he only sent one man, and there's another; and he's got me hammer, I'll have a shy at him;" then suiting the action to the word, he smashed the imaginary personage and the glass at the same time. The value of the glass was about 10*l.*, but he had only laid it at 5*l.*

Mr. Maltby inquired of the defendant how long he had been employed by his present master?

Defendant—Only this morning.

Mr. Maltby—A very pretty beginning. How can you pay for the damage you have done, and how do you account for it?

The defendant replied, that he had just been put on the job, as he expected, by himself, but seeing the other fellow looking at him, he struck against the glass and broke it. He could assure his Majesty that he thought it was another workman who had been put on the job, that he was enraged against him, and thought he had stolen his hammer.

After being locked up for some time, he was liberated on the complainant accepting the prisoner's wife's promise to pay the amount off at 5*s.* per week.

20. ROYAL MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—The marriage of the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg to the French Princess Clementine took place at the palace of St. Cloud. The civil marriage was performed in the gallery of Apollo; the Princess being led to the gallery by her father, Louis Philippe, the Queen by Prince Augustus. There were present, the other members of the Royal Family in France, (not, however, the Duchess of Orleans,) Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the King and Queen of the Belgians, Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, and several noble and official persons. The civil marriage having been performed by Baron Pasquer, the Chancellor of France, the whole assemblage repaired to the chapel; where the religious ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Versailles.

— MUNIFICENT GRANT.—The

Rev. Dr. Warneford, rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, and honorary canon of Gloucester and of Bristol, has conveyed, by deed, to trustees an estate in the parish of Hellingley, in the county of Sussex, containing 737a. 7p., called the Broad Estate, and also his impropriate rectory of the parish of Hellingley, and his manor of Warlington, (altogether yielding a net income of 1,100*l.* per annum) for promoting the special objects of the Radcliffe Lunatic Asylum, and for enabling the managers to admit a greater number of patients. Dr. Warneford has charged his princely donation with the annual payment of two sums, one not exceeding 50*l.* as a stipend to the chaplain of the asylum, and the other of 20*l.* for the support of a Sunday school at Hellingley. In 1813, when the undertaking was in its infancy, Dr. Warneford and his benevolent sister contributed 200*l.* each towards its support; in 1826, 300*l.* each; and in 1838 their donations altogether amounted to 7,250*l.* "Such (says the *Oxford Journal*) are the evidences which have been given by this great Christian philanthropist, of his anxiety to relieve the woes of the insane of the middling and upper classes of society, whose circumstances are not able to bear the pressure of these expensive afflictions, nor suitably provide for their medical, moral, and religious care."

21. DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX. — The following announcement appeared in the *Gazette* :—

"Whitehall, April 21.

"This day, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, uncle of Her Most Gracious
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Majesty, departed this life, at Kensington Palace, to the great grief of Her Majesty and of all the Royal Family."

The health of the Royal Duke had been for some days seriously affected; and great apprehensions were entertained in the metropolis respecting him. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, and Mr. Copeland attended him; and bulletins had been for several days issued, which indicated the alarming progress of more serious symptoms. Yesterday his state was such as to afford little hope of a favourable termination. On that night Dr. Chambers and Dr. Holland remained in attendance on his Royal Highness. Between one and two o'clock this morning, the Duke appeared to rally; the improvement, however, was but transitory.

At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Copeland arrived, when the following bulletin was issued: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has passed another restless night, and is considerably weaker this morning.

"WM. FRED. CHAMBERS.

"HENRY HOLLAND.

"THOS. COPELAND.

"Kensington Palace,
Friday, April 21, 1843,
Half-past 7 o'clock, A.M."

About half-past eleven o'clock, it became too evident to the medical attendants that the Royal sufferer's moments were fast hastening to a close, and information of the fact was accordingly communicated to the Duke of Cambridge, who immediately hastened to the apartment, into which the members of the Duke of Sussex's establishment were shortly afterwards summoned, to witness the departure of their Royal and in-

dulgent master, with whom some of them had lived for very many years. A few minutes before his Royal Highness expired, he held out one of his hands, but was unable to speak; and, at a quarter after twelve o'clock at noon, the suffering prince passed from this world to a better, without a sigh or struggle, to the great grief of the members of the Royal family, and of his mourning household, as well as of the nation at large.

The Duchess of Inverness, who had sat up with his Royal Highness for the last three nights, was also present when he expired.

Immediately after his Royal Highness's demise, a bulletin, announcing the melancholy event, was issued, and copies thereof were instantly forwarded to Buckingham Palace, and the residences of the other members of the Royal family; also to the Cabinet Ministers and the officers of state; and intelligence of the lamented event was soon afterwards forwarded from the Home Office by Sir J. Graham, Bart, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Lord Mayor of the city of London, a copy of which was posted at the Mansion-house.

About a quarter past one o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the residence of the Princess Sophia, from Buckingham Palace, to convey the expression of Her Majesty's condolence to her Royal relatives; and after a short visit, his Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge left the Princess Sophia's, for Kew, shortly after two o'clock; and about four o'clock, the Duke of Cambridge quitted Kensington Palace for the

same place, after having paid a visit to the Queen.

Scarcely a quarter of an hour had elapsed after the melancholy event, before the information had spread all over the town and neighbourhood of Kensington, and within ten minutes afterwards, there was hardly a shop or private house that had not put up or partially closed the shutters. The parochial authorities also directed that the Royal standard on the church summit should be hoisted half-staff high, and remain in that state until after his Royal Highness's funeral. The church bells were tolled at intervals until the evening; and during the remainder of the afternoon no small degree of gloom overshadowed the feelings of the inhabitants, who, by the death of the Duke of Sussex, have lost a most firm and devoted friend and supporter of all their local charities and institutions.

In the Metropolis similar demonstrations of respect were adopted, and the bells of most of the churches were tolled in the course of the afternoon and evening. The flags on the various churches and on the shipping in the river were also hoisted half-staff high. The Royal corpse was laid out in the afternoon in the same room in which his Royal Highness died. The features and countenance a short time after the decease resumed their accustomed form and expression.

25. ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—This morning, at four o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. The occurrence had been delayed beyond the expected time, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse, had been in attendance on Her Majesty since the 1st of April. Dr. Locock,

however, who had slept in the palace for several nights before the birth of the Prince of Wales, did not do so on the present occasion. At half-past one o'clock in the morning, messengers were sent for Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson, and Sir James Clark; and on their arrival, for the Duchess of Kent, and for Sir Robert Peel, and other great officers of State. The child was born at five minutes past four o'clock, Prince Albert being present: but, with the exception of the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household, all the official personages were too late. When they did come, they awaited the issue of the first bulletin, and then took their departure. At that time the Queen and infant were extremely well, and continued to be so.

The news was speedily communicated by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor, and to the officer in command at the Tower; a salute of forty-one guns was fired at nine o'clock; and the ringing of bells and hoisting of flags soon spread from church to church throughout the land.

A Privy-Council was held at Whitehall the same afternoon. The Privy Councillors present were, Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole. A form of prayer and thanksgiving for the safe delivery of the Queen was ordered in churches and chapels throughout England and Wales on Sunday the 30th instant.

The calls at the palace, of royal, noble, diplomatic, and other distinguished persons, were extremely numerous.

— LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL STEAM YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT.—The launch of this singularly beautiful and magnificent steam-vessel took place at Pembroke dockyard this afternoon, in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators, who had congregated from all the adjacent parts of the country to witness the imposing spectacle. Many first-rate vessels have been launched at this dockyard, but none have ever created so much interest in their launch as the *Victoria and Albert*, from her having been specially constructed for the use of Her Majesty. A few minutes after three o'clock, it having been announced that every preparation had been completed for the launch, Lady Cawdor named the vessel, and precisely at half-past three o'clock the last supporter was knocked away, and the *Victoria and Albert* glided gently and gracefully into the water, amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. The dockyard band, which was in attendance, then struck up "God save the Queen," and immediately ten thousand voices joined in singing the national anthem.

The following are the principal dimensions of this beautiful vessel:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length, extreme . . .	225	0
Length on the deck . . .	205	0
Length between perpendiculars	200	0
Length of keel for tonnage	181	2
Breadth outside paddle-boxes	59	0
Breadth for tonnage . . .	33	0
Breadth moulded . . .	31	11
Depth in hold	22	0

Burthen in tons, 1,049. She is divided into five water-tight compartments, and her engines are of 450 horse power.

Her construction is entirely novel, and, according to designs prepared by the surveyor of the Navy: she is considered by competent judges to be superior, in point of beauty, buoyancy, and strength, to any other description of steam-vessel ever produced in this country. Her keel was laid on the 9th of November, 1842, the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Mr. William Edye, the master shipwright of the Royal Dock-yard and the greatest praise is due to Captain Superintendent Sir W. O. Pell, an officer of distinguished service and merit, and to the respective authorities, for the skilful arrangements and extraordinary exertions made in building this ship in the winter months in the short period of only twenty-three weeks. The symmetry of her hull, and the peculiarly neat style of her rigging, render her one of the most beautiful steam-ships that this or any other country has ever produced; and the Queen of a powerful maritime nation, will now have a fitting vessel in which she can visit the more distant parts of her sea-girt dominions.

Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was the officer appointed to command her; and the officers and crew of the *Royal George* were to be turned over to her.

27. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT BLACKWALL PIER.—An inquest was held at Plaistow, on the Essex shore of the Thames, on the body of Mr. Benjamin Ferrand Busfield, which had been found

by four ballastmen, floating in the water, after it had been submerged for more than three weeks. Mr. Busfield was the brother of Mr. Busfield Ferrand, the Member for Knaresborough, and the nephew of Mr. Busfield, the Member for Bradford. He was twenty years of age, and an Under Graduate at Cambridge. He had arrived in London on the 3d instant; and early on the morning of the 4th, he was about to embark in the *Vulcan* revenue cutter, which lay at Blackwall, its commander, Lieutenant Crispin, having promised to land him at Weymouth, whither he was proceeding on a visit to his mother. For that purpose, about four o'clock he came down to the Blackwall Pier in a cab, and alighted to see if it could pass on to the pier, it being very dark at the time. He had been there in the day, when a dock lighter is usually moored close to the pier, but at night the lighter is moored further out; and it is supposed that Mr. Busfield stepped inadvertently between the dock and the lighter, in approaching the water's edge to hail the cutter. As he fell, he cried for help; and the cabman, with a policeman, searched for him, but without avail. The jury returned the following verdict—

“That Benjamin Ferrand Busfield was accidentally drowned, by falling from the Blackwall Pier into the Thames, on the morning of the 4th of April; and the jury regret that the owners of that pier should be so regardless of the safety of the public, as to have allowed the pier to be open at nine o'clock at night, in perfect darkness, and so that any person walking upon it must do so at the im-

minent risk of his life : and they hope that in future it will be lighted and watched ; or that the gates will be constantly kept closed after dark."

MAY.

1. REMARKABLE CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—It has not unfrequently happened that advertisements have appeared in the daily papers acknowledging, on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, certain payments made by anonymous persons, who, having defrauded the revenue, make this restitution, and it is called 'conscience money.' A remarkable instance of this kind lately happened. An individual wrote a letter to the Exchequer-office, saying, that although he had returned his income-tax correctly on his ostensible business, yet that he was extensively engaged in smuggling, and as his returns from that source were very great, he had it on his conscience that he had not made any return of that, and he therefore enclosed, as the amount of three years' tax, 14,000*l*.! Every effort was made to discover the conscientious contrabandist, but without effect.

2. CHARTIST CHURCHWARDENS.—The Leeds Chartists again succeeded in electing, by a large majority, churchwardens from their own body. Dr. Hook, the vicar, said, that last year the working classes had come to that Hall, and there they determined to elect the churchwardens from their own body ; and this he would say, that they were the only body of churchwardens who had conducted themselves in an honourable, straightforward, and gentlemanly manner.

(Great applause.) They told him at once that on many points they differed with him, but that when they took the office they were determined conscientiously to discharge its duties ; therefore he could not wish for better churchwardens than those he had, unless they favoured him with those belonging to the Established Church. Perhaps they would give him a few ? (Never.) Dr. Hook then put to the meeting the names of the various candidates, when the Chartists were carried by large majorities. The rev. doctor recommended the churchwardens for this year to pay the expenses by subscription among their friends, and not by a church-rate, as on the subject of church-rates there was an action pending.

3. LYING IN STATE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The public were admitted into Kensington Palace to see the body of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex as it lay in State ; the admission being given to all persons who were dressed in "decent mourning." From eight till ten, the inhabitants of Kensington were admitted ; from eight till four, the public at large. The crowd was immense ; but the excellent regulations of the police kept good order ; and, being marshalled in ranks five abreast, and three abreast within the palace, the people performed the circuit arranged for them without inconvenience. They entered the great gate, went through the Clock Court, up the grand staircase, where stood the Duke's piper in state uniform, and other attendants ; through an ante-room hung with black, lighted with wax tapers, and guarded by more attendants ; into the saloon which con-

tained the body. This room was hung with black cloth with escutcheons of the Duke's arms emblazoned upon it, and dimly lighted with wax tapers. Fronting the entrance, and raised a few feet from the floor stood the coffin, covered with a pall of black velvet with white silk facings. Upon the coffin was placed the Duke's coronet, and over it upon the wall was a large escutcheon with the Queen's arms emblazoned. On either side of the coffin were three massive silver candlesticks with enormous wax candles, by the light of which was seen the chief mourner, (one of the Duke's Equerries,) who sat in a raised chair at the head of the coffin; on either side of the coffin stood a Herald and a Page. After passing quietly through the room, the visitors were directed to go through other rooms hung with black, and passed out by a wooden staircase built for the purpose, into Kensington Gardens. The great gates in Kensington were closed at four o'clock; but it was a quarter past six before those who already had been admitted had passed through the Palace. The number of visitors was estimated at 25,000. The coffin bore the following inscription:—

“*Depositum*
Illustrissimi Principis
Augusti Frederici,
Ducis Sussæiæ,
Comitis de Inverness ac Baronis de
Arklow,
Antiquissimi et Nobilissimi Ordinis
Cardui et
Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de
Balneo Equitis,
Patru Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ
Victoriæ,
Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Reginæ,
Fidei Defensoris.
Obiit die Vicesimo Primo Aprilis,
Anno Domini MDCCCXLIH.,
Ætatis sue LXXI.”

4. FUNERAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—This being the day fixed for the funeral of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, at a very early hour in the morning all the avenues leading from the metropolis towards the neighbourhood where the funeral ceremony was to be performed and the line along which the mournful procession was to pass, were thronged with multitudes anxious to behold the last tribute of respect paid to the memory of the illustrious deceased; and London itself was comparatively deserted. As early as seven o'clock the morning had a very gloomy appearance, but before the funeral procession started the sun broke forth, and the weather throughout the day was very fine. In conformity with arrangements previously made, the public were admitted into Kensington-gardens through the gate at Kensington. The persons permitted to enter were limited in point of number, so that every one was able to see without the slightest inconvenience the funeral procession as it passed along; and, in consequence of the excellent management of the police, a strong body of whom were in attendance at this spot, the most perfect order and decorum were preserved.

The distinguished persons who had been invited to attend the funeral began to arrive at Kensington Palace before seven o'clock in the morning. Among the first was the Duke of Wellington; who did not alight, but remained sitting in his carriage. Lord John Russell and Lord Howick arrived in the same carriage; Lord Palmerston and Lord Morpeth soon after. The Duke of Cambridge, the chief mourner, appeared at

half-past seven. In front of the door were drawn up a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, and a company of Foot Guards. The coffin was borne down the grand staircase by sixteen undertaker's assistants, and placed in the hearse. The procession began to be formed a little before eight o'clock; and it proceeded in the following order; the band of the Dragoons playing at intervals the Dead March in Saul, and other solemn strains—

An advanced guard of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue.

Four of the Queen's Marshalmen, on foot, in scarlet uniforms.

Four Mutes on horseback, with silk scarfs and hatbands.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, caparisoned with black velvet and feathers; containing Messrs. Barnard and William Beckham, and Rangoon, three of his late Royal Highness's Pages.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses similarly caparisoned; containing Mr. Benjamin Beckham, M. Hunnemann, and Mr. Dennis, three others of his late Royal Highness's Pages.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing Mr. Savory and two other medical attendants of his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing Doctors Chambers, Holland, and Copeland, Physicians to his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing the Reverend John Sinclair, and the Reverend Harry Baber, Vicar and Curate of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing the Honourable and Reverend Ainslie Gore, and two other Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; in which were two of the Equerries of the Royal Family.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing Sir Andrew Barnard, Equerry of the Queen Dowager.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing Colonel Grey and Lord Charles Wellesley, Equerries of her Majesty the Queen.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; in which were Captain Sir W. H. Dillon, R.N., and Sir A. McDonald, Bart., Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing Messrs. J. Pulman, Richmond Herald, Robert Laurie, Windsor Herald, Walter A. Blount, Chester Herald, and Albert W. Woods, Lancaster Herald.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; containing the Marquess of Exeter and Colonel Bouverie, the Lord and Groom in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses; in which were Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting on the Queen.

The state carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, attended by grooms, the servants in deep mourning, and wearing crape hatbands; in which was the coronet of his late Royal Highness, borne on a rich black velvet cushion, by Colonel Wildman, K.H., one

of the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and accompanied by two Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, followed by a troop of the same regiment, with their swords drawn.

Escort of Royal Horse Guards.	The Hearse, containing the body of the late Duke of Sussex, drawn by eight black horses, richly caparisoned, with velvets and feathers, and adorned with the escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's arms, having the motto, " <i>Honi soit qui mal y pense</i> ," and " <i>Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?</i> "	Escort of Royal Horse Guards.
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A troop of the Royal Horse Guards.

Escort of Royal Horse Guards.	A mourning coach, drawn by six horses ; containing his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Chief Mourner ; attended by his two supporters, the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Marquess of Breadalbane.	Escort of Royal Horse Guards.
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The private state carriage of Her Majesty the Queen, drawn by six horses
The carriage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, drawn by six horses.
The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, drawn by six horses.

The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.

The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, drawn by six horses.

The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, drawn by six horses.

The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses ; containing Colonel Tynte and Mr. Walker, Controller of his late Royal Highness's Household, two of the Executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness.

A private carriage, containing Sir Augustus D'Este.

Then followed the private carriages, containing such of the nobility and private friends of the deceased as had been invited to attend the funeral, whose names have been mentioned. The number of carriages which followed the hearse was about fifty ; and a small detachment of Horse Guards closed the line.

The procession was about a mile in length. Its progress was slow and measured, with occasional stoppages ; but towards the end of the journey it was rather more rapid. It passed by the prescribed

route along the High-street of Kensington, up Church-lane, back along the Uxbridge-road, down Black-Lion-lane, by Westbourne-Green, into the Harrow-road, and so to Kensal-green.

The ground in front of the Cemetery Chapel was railed off, and some two or three thousand spectators were congregated at the spot ; the road without the ground being occupied by the multitude. A party of Grenadier Guards was stationed as a guard of honour under the colonnade of the left wing of the chapel. At nine

o'clock the bell began to toll ; and soon afterwards arrived the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Delawarr, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Earl of Jersey, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Ingestrie, Sir William Martins, and others. They were received in an ante-room erected for the occasion. Prince Albert arrived at twenty minutes to ten, in a carriage and four, with outriders in scarlet liveries. Prince George of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Meck-

lenburg - Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar followed.

About half-past ten, the funeral procession entered the main avenue ; the cavalry forming on each side of the portico. Half an hour elapsed before the mourning coaches set down those whom they conveyed. The coffin was removed from the hearse, borne to the portico by sixteen attendants, and covered with a black velvet pall blazoned with the Duke's arms. The procession was then formed in the following order ; the Pages filing off as it entered the chapel ; which was too small to admit the whole number :—

Pages of his late Royal Highness.

Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

The Curate of Kensington.

Vicar of Kensington.

Secretary, Librarian, &c., of his late Royal Highness.

Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.

Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (Sir George Couper, Bart.)

Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester (Sir Samuel G. Higgins, K.C.H.)

Equerry of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Equerries of the Queen Dowager.

Equerries of the Queen.

Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

Herald.

Groom in Waiting
to his Royal Highness
Prince Albert.

Lord in Waiting
to his Royal Highness
Prince Albert.

Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

Herald.

The Chaplain to the Cemetery.

The Bishop of Norwich.

Herald.

The Master of the Horse to the Queen

The Lord Steward

(Earl of Jersey.)

(Earl of Liverpool.)

The

Herald.

The

A Gentleman Usher to the Queen.

Vice Chamberlain
(Lord E. Bruce)
of Her Majesty's
Household.

Lord Chamberlain
(Earl Delawarr)
of Her Majesty's
Household.

A Gentleman Usher to the Queen.

The Coronet

of his late Royal Highness, upon a black velvet cushion, borne by one of the Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

Supporter of the pall.

Supporter of the pall.

The Corpse,

Covered with a black velvet pall,
adorned with escutcheons of his late
Royal Highness's arms.

Supporter of the pall.

Supporter of the pall.

Gentleman Usher. Garter Principal King of Arms, (Sir C. Young) carrying his sceptre. Gentleman Usher.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

SUPPORTER. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,
in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter
embroidered thereon, and wearing the collar
of that Order,
His train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.
His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter, embroi-
dered thereon, and wearing the collar of that Order,
attended by his Royal Highness's Groom of the Stole, (Marquess of
Exeter,) and Treasurer, (Mr. G. E. Anson); the train of his Royal
Highness borne by one of the Equerries of his Royal High-
ness, (Colonel Bouverie.)
His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE,
in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter embroi-
dered thereon, and wearing the collar of that Order, his train
borne by a Gentleman.
His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of
Mecklenberg-Strelitz; his train borne by a Gentleman.
The Executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness.
(Lord Dinorben, Colonel Tynte, and Mr. Walker.)
The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Buccleuch, Lord
Wharnccliffe, Lord Stanley, Earl of Haddington, Lord Fitzgerald and
Vesey, Earl of Ripon, and the other Cabinet Ministers.
Personal Friends of his late Royal Highness.
Among whom were the Duke of Somerset, Duke of Bedford, Duke of
Devonshire, Earl of Zetland, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Dun-
cannon, Lord John Russell, &c.
Staff of the Artillery Company.

Supporter.

The Duke of Cambridge took
his seat on a chair at the head of
the corpse, with supporters on
each side. The Princes of the
Royal Family, with the Heredi-
tary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-
Strelitz, sat near the chief mourner.
The Lord Chamberlain took his

place at the feet of the corpse.
The supporters of the pall stood
on each side of the coffin, on which
was placed the coronet of the late
Duke, resting upon a black velvet
cushion. The executors and the
train bearers stood behind the
Princes of the Royal Family.

The Officers of State and others composing the procession were arranged on either side of the chapel. The usual burial service was read by the Bishop of Norwich, the Chaplain of the Cemetery repeating the responses. At the conclusion of the second lesson, the coffin was lowered, by machinery used for the purpose, several feet into the vault prepared for its reception; leaving the coronet, which rested upon it, only visible. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Garter King of Arms pronounced the style and titles of his late Royal Highness, as is usual at the interment of Princes of the Blood Royal.

The ceremony being completed, the private carriage of the Duke of Cambridge was called, and his Royal Highness entered it with his supporters, and departed for town. Prince Albert followed: it was observed that he seemed to be more affected than any person at the funeral.

The return of the crowd towards London was checked by the police until the whole of the persons composing the procession had re-passed. By that means, the day went off without accident or mischance of any kind; many of those who had been drawn out of town remaining to finish their holyday with what occupation they might. On the whole, the behaviour of the multitude was quiet and decent throughout.

8. DISASTROUS LOSS OF THE REGULAR, EAST INDIAMAN.—The ship *Regular*, W. R. Carter commander, 560 tons, left London on the 22d February last, bound to Bombay and China, with a valuable cargo of specie, iron, steel, copper, &c. The passage was an ordinary one until to-day,

when, scudding in a heavy gale from the N.W. off the Cape of Good Hope, she suddenly sprung a leak, which, in spite of the continued exertions of the crew for the four subsequent days and nights, gained considerably upon them. On the second day the water gained upon both pumps three inches. The gale continuing with unabated fury, and a tremendous sea running, it was deemed expedient to lighten her, and about eighty tons of copper, &c. were thrown overboard, without any good resulting. The crew was then divided into parties, and the pumps assisted by baling at the fore hatchway. For the two subsequent days the weather continued nearly the same, blowing furiously with a mountainous sea. There was no alternative but to scud before the blast, which was done under a reefed foresail and close-reefed main-top-sail. On the 13th all hands became completely exhausted, the pumps never having been left for four days and nights. The ship at noon on this day was in lat. 37 deg. 30 min. S., and in long. 36 deg. 30 min. E., when the immense quantities of water in the hold affected her steerage, and it was evident to all she was nearly water-logged. At three P.M., the water in the hold being nearly up to the beams, and the crew despairing of keeping her afloat by their exertions much longer, they were compelled to take to their boats. At eight P.M. they left her to her fate.

In the launch were placed eighteen persons, including the chief and second officers, and two female passengers; in the pinnace were the third officer and ten persons; and in the gig Captain

Carter and four others. Several day's provisions and water were placed in each boat. They were now 900 miles from the nearest land, scudding, in three small boats (the largest of which was only 23 feet 6 inches in length, and 6 feet 6 inches broad), before a furious Cape gale direct from the land. About ten, in a heavy squall of wind, each boat shipped a tremendous sea: from the larger one everything was obliged to be thrown overboard to lighten her—water, food, compass, charts, &c. The gig cleared herself as she filled over the stern. But on the top of a mountainous sea, the whole of her contents, except the crew, were washed over her bows. The pinnace shared the same fate as the launch; the gig was then pulled towards the launch, and reached her at midnight. The crew was then removed into her, and she was cut adrift; the launch was now almost too crowded to move in, and had lost sight of the pinnace. Thus in despair they drove the night through, without chart or compass to direct them, or a single necessary to sustain life; the seabirds (such as albatross and Cape pigeons) hovering close over them, as if only awaiting the moment when the frail boat should be ingulfed. At dawn, to their inexpressible joy, the Almighty directed two vessels to their relief, which were descried directly to windward, running immediately down towards them. A signal of distress was made by hoisting a shawl belonging to one of the lady passengers, which providentially was observed. The vessels proved to be the French frigate *La Cleopatre*, 52 guns, and corvette *Alcmene*, 20 guns,

proceeding to China *via* Bourbon.

The commodore, on being made acquainted with the discovery of the signal, immediately rounded the frigate towards the boat, and at eight o'clock those in the launch were received in safety on board her. On reaching the frigate's deck, Captain Carter instantly implored the Commodore to go in search of his missing men and officers in the pinnace. This request was immediately complied with, and in less than an hour the missing boat was discovered by the corvette, and by her miraculously preserved, all parties thanking God and the French officers, who, through His mercy, had been the means of rescuing them from a watery grave. The appearance of these vessels seemed the more miraculous on this day, as, for forty-two days previous, they had not sighted a single sail nor did they fall in with any afterwards on their passage to the Mauritius. It was also afterwards learned that on the previous day the Commodore had determined to alter his course, but had eventually not done so; if he had he would have passed eighty or ninety miles to the eastward of the unfortunate crew.

The preparations made by those on board the frigate for removing the poor wrecked people from the boats could not be surpassed. They displayed the skill of true seamen, and at the same time showed that every head and heart on board *La Cleopatre* seconded the exertions of the excellent commander. When the people had been safely taken on board, they found that every arrangement had been made for their reception which either humanity or medical skill could dictate; and from

that moment until the arrival of the frigate at the Mauritius, the crew of the *Regular* received the most generous treatment from their deliverers. The whole of the officers, passengers, and crew were saved. The former proceeded to England in Her Majesty's ship *Bellisle*.

— ANTI - DUELLING ASSOCIATION. — An association has been lately formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including twenty-one noblemen, thirteen sons of noblemen, sixteen members of Parliament, fifteen baronets, thirty admirals and generals, forty-four captains R.N., twenty-three colonels and lieutenant-colonels, seventeen majors, twenty-six captains in the army, twenty lieutenants R.N., and twenty-four barristers. They denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance by influence and example a practice which so greatly dishonours God. Captain Hope, R.N., and Mr. W. Dunmore, have become hon. Secretaries to the association.

13. At the Central Criminal Court, Augustus Sinzenich, aged seventeen, was tried for presenting a loaded pistol at Mr. John Clark Hayden, the officiating clergyman, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 1st April, with intent to murder him, to maim or disable him, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. (See *supra*, page 34.) It was shown that the lad had imbibed some notion that the Stuarts have a right to the Crown of England, and that he was a Jacobite; and that when Mr. Hayden came to the prayer for the reigning family, he presented the pistol. It appeared that the weapon was loaded

with a small quantity of powder and small shot, so loose that all would have fallen out but for a piece of paper screwed into the muzzle: the charge could not have carried the shot so far as the clergyman; four times the quantity of powder might have done so, but the shot would not have hurt him, unless he had been hit in the eye. There were no traces to show that the pistol had been primed. The prisoner was seen to snap it; but whether he did so in deliberate aim, or accidentally while struggling to escape from those who seized him, the evidence was contradictory. The jury acquitted him.

— VISIT OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER TO THE TEMPLE CHURCH. — The Queen Dowager, attended by Lady G. Curzon, Miss Boyle, Miss Hudson, Earl Howe, and the Rev. Mr. Woods, had a private view of the Temple Church. Her Majesty and suite arrived at twenty minutes to four, and were met on the terrace by Messrs. Burge, Spence, Whately, and the Hon. Mr. Talbot, Benchers. After spending nearly half an hour in the Church, Her Majesty and party proceeded to view the ancient halls of the Inner and Middle Temple, the latter being one of great beauty and antiquity. Her Majesty appeared exceedingly well, and expressed herself highly gratified, having minutely examined all the curiosities of this the only known resting-place of any of the Knights Templars. A numerous concourse of persons greeted Her Majesty as she left, a little after five. At the meeting of the members of the inn in their dining-hall, after the departure of the Queen, Sir C. Wetherell proposed her Majesty's health in an appropriate address,

which was enthusiastically responded to by the barristers and students present. Her Majesty, previous to her departure, was pleased to express her satisfaction at this visit, which was the first the Temple has had the honour of receiving from a Queen since the days of Elizabeth.

11. DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE CABINET.—Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, expired at his residence in Belgrave-square. Intelligence of the melancholy event was soon afterwards forwarded to the Cabinet Ministers at their respective residences.

13. AUDACIOUS ROBBERY AT LORD FITZGERALD'S.—Lord Fitzgerald's house, while still the abode of death, was the scene of an impudent robbery. William Cornelius Fuller, a carman, and George Howse, Lord Fitzgerald's steward, were charged at Queen Square Police Office under the following circumstances, as deposed to by the witnesses, the other servants. The servants were in the drawing-room in the early part of the day, being measured for mourning, when two men were observed by the kitchen-maid to carry the plate-chest out of the house to a cart which stood at the door in Belgrave-square, and to drive off. The maid had no suspicion that there was any thing wrong; but on mentioning the circumstance to the cook, the suspicions of the latter were roused, and she went to the steward and asked him if he had sent the plate-box? He said he had not sent that away; and the cook ran down to stop the men; but they had gone. It was observed that Howse, (who had been for thirty-four years in Lord Fitzgerald's service,) had hur-

ried the servants up stairs. He also sent Mrs. Parker the housekeeper up stairs to Mr. Cane, one of the executors, to receive instructions about the mourning for the women: when she came down, he took her into her own room, and insisted on writing the instructions, although she said it was not necessary: and she observed that his hand trembled very much. While he was with her, the cook came with the announcement that the plate-box had been carried away. William Woodbridge, the valet, had seen Fuller in the house six or seven weeks before. Mrs. Parker said, that the night before the robbery, a tall man visited Howse: he showed this person about the place, pointed out to him its conveniences and advantages, and spoke of the plate-closet, observing to his friend, "Your master is about to have one fitted up like ours, I believe." On the same afternoon, when Howse was blaming the servants for the robbery, Mrs. Parker said to him, "You alone must know, most about it"; and after a pause, in which the prisoner made no reply, she added, "What a dreadful thing it is to think of, that one who has been in a gentleman's service so many years should be concerned in robbing him before his remains are hardly cold!"—upon which the prisoner burst into tears. Fuller, when apprehended, had a cart like that in which the plate was carried away. After several examinations at the Police Office both the prisoners were committed, and were shortly afterwards tried at the Central Criminal Court as principal and accessory to the robbery. Howse was convicted and sentenced to be transported for twenty-one years. The jury acquitted Fuller.

— SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO MR. BRUNEL.—A good deal of public sympathy was excited by an accident of a very peculiar kind which befel Mr. Brunel, the eminent engineer, and for a time seemed to threaten very serious consequences. While amusing the children of a friend by seeming to pass a half-sovereign piece into his mouth and out at his ear, it suddenly slipped and became lodged in the trachea. Efforts to extricate it were unavailing, and surgical assistance was resorted to. Sir Benjamin Brodie was consulted on the 18th April, and his opinion was, that the half-sovereign had passed into the windpipe. A consultation was held on the 22d, at which it was decided that conclusive evidence existed of the half-sovereign having passed into the windpipe, that it was probably lodged at the bottom of the right bronchus, and that it was moveable. It was determined that every effort should be made for its removal, and that for this purpose an apparatus should be constructed for inverting the body of the patient, in order that the weight of the coin might assist the natural effort to expel it by coughing. The first experiment was made on the 25th. The body of the patient being inverted, and the back gently struck with the hand between the shoulders, violent cough came on, but of so convulsive and alarming a nature that danger was apprehended and the experiment was discontinued. On this occasion the coin was again moved from its situation, and slipped towards the glottis. On the 27th tracheotomy was performed by Sir Benjamin Brodie assisted by Mr. Aston Key, with the intention of extracting the coin by the forceps, if possible ;

or, in the event of this failing, with the expectation that the opening in the windpipe would facilitate a repetition of the experiment of the 22d.

On this occasion, and subsequently on the 2d of May, the introduction of the forceps was attended with so much irritation that it could not be persevered in without danger to life. On the 3d another consultation was held, when Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Stanley entirely confirmed the views of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Key, and it was agreed that the experiment of inversion should be repeated as soon as Mr. Brunel had recovered sufficient strength, the incision in the windpipe being kept open. To-day Mr. Brunel was again placed on the apparatus, the body inverted, and the back gently struck. After two or three coughs he felt the coin quit its place on the right side of the chest, and in a few seconds it dropped from his mouth, without exciting in its passage any distress or inconvenience.

— IMPERIAL PRESENTS.—Some presents lately sent to Queen Victoria from the Emperor of China consisted of golden bedsteads and a quantity of silk of a sort never yet seen in Europe. There were likewise two ear-drops worth 1000*l.* each ; and a shawl worked in needle-work, with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese ; besides fourteen large cases, each weighing 14 cwt., and a small box of jewellery.

16. DESTRUCTION OF GREENWICH PIER.—The stone pier at Greenwich to-day became a ruin. One of the piles that fronted the pier and supported the masonry gave way, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, and part of the

structure fell with a loud crash. The damage spread to other parts of the pier; which was shattered in every direction, large stones cracking and breaking in pieces. Several people were on the pier at the time; but no one was hurt. It was supposed that the whole foundation had given way. The pier cost 30,000*l*.

18. ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—A contest for the vacant office of City Chamberlain took place and lasted several days. When the poll finally closed the numbers were — for Heygate, 2,374; Pirie, 1,910. Sir William Heygate was declared duly elected, and returned thanks.

19. FIRE AT ETON COLLEGE.—The greatest alarm was created throughout the College, in consequence of a fire breaking out in the house of Mrs. Roberts (formerly the residence of Miss Slingsby, one of the dames), on the terrace, in close proximity with the buildings connected with that ancient institution. It appears that the fire broke out in the room occupied by a boy named Percy Smith, one of the Eton scholars, who had incautiously deposited in his bureau, which was totally consumed, a quantity of lucifer matches. These matches (but whether from some external cause, or from self-ignition, remains unknown) became ignited, and caused the destruction of much valuable furniture, the fire having been communicated to the wainscot behind the bureau, and thence to the adjoining apartment, where it was first discovered. The parish and College engines were shortly after on the spot, but before they were brought into play, the boys, who had assembled to the number of between 200 and

300, most actively and praiseworthily exerted themselves, and by means of the College fire-buckets, and a plentiful supply of water, fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Strict prohibitions were immediately issued by the authorities of the College against the possession of lucifer matches by any of the boys.

— CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—The office of President of the Board of Controul, vacated by the death of Lord Fitzgerald, was conferred on the Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade. The Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone was appointed to succeed Lord Ripon in the latter office, with a seat in the cabinet, and the Earl of Dalhousie became Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

20. SHOCKING DEATH OF THE HON. LADY JANE COLVILLE.—The deepest sorrow manifested itself amongst the inhabitants of Hampstead in consequence of the unexpected and dreadful death of the Hon. Lady Jane Colville, relict of General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. (who died about two months previously) through her clothes catching fire whilst in the drawing-room of her mansion, Rosslyn-house, Rosslyn-vale, Hampstead-road. It appeared that her Ladyship, having finished writing a letter to a member of the family, rang the bell for one of the domestics to bring a lighted wax taper for the purpose of sealing it. The taper was directly brought, and placed by her direction on the floor near the footstool. By some unfortunate means her Ladyship's dress soon ignited, and when discovered by her daughter, Lady Caroline, and attendants, she was completely enveloped in

flames. The alarm having been raised, several of the footmen came to her assistance, who, after some difficulty, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but, unhappily, not before she was so dreadfully burnt in the body and head that she died the following morning. Her Ladyship was in her 54th year. An inquest was held on the body on the 22d, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

— ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.

—A diabolical attempt was made to assassinate the Rev. Thomas Page, the officiating minister of Christ Church, in the immediate vicinity of Virginia Water, close to Windsor Great Park, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. Mr. Page resided with his family at the parsonage-house, a detached building, situated a short distance from the church. On the night in question, just as the rev. gentleman and his wife were retiring to rest, and at the moment Mr. Page (whose shadow was thrown upon the window) had approached the dressing-table at the window of his bed-room to extinguish the light, a loaded musket was discharged at him from the garden, and (from the sound) evidently at a short distance from the house. Upon examining the window a large slug, upwards of an inch in length, was discovered to have been lodged in the wood-work which divided the two sashes of the window, and in the precise direction of the spot where the rev. gentleman was standing. Indeed, had it not been for the fortunate and providential circumstance of the slug lodging in the double portion of the frames of the window, the aim of the villain would most unquestionably have taken effect. A portion of

the glass was broken, and the shattered fragments knocked inwards upon the dressing-table beneath. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Egham (in which parish the new church is situate) was immediately afterwards convened in the vestry-room, for the purpose of taking the circumstance into their serious consideration, and to adopt the necessary measures to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage.

24. ENORMOUS ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.—The will of the late Mr. Richard Arkwright, son of Sir Richard, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was proved in Canterbury Prerogative Court. The personal property of the deceased was sworn to exceed 1,000,000*l.*; the stamp-duty on the probate was 15,000*l.*, being the highest duty, when the personal estate of the testator is 1,000,000*l.* and upwards. The executors were the five sons of the deceased, who were also residuary legatees to a very large amount; Mr. Arkwright having so employed the fortune left him by the illustrious inventor as to increase it to about seven millions and a half.

26. AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A meeting took place between Captain Beresford, late M.P. for Athlone, and Mr. Augustus Moore, of Moore Hall, county of Mayo. The former gentleman was accompanied by Mr. J. P. Somers, M.P. and the latter by Mr. William Bodkin, brother of the member for the county of Galway. After an exchange of shots without effect, Mr. Moore was made to leave the ground by his friends.

30. EPSOM RACES. — THE DERBY.—The Derby Stakes of 50 sov. each, n. ft. for three-year old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st.

2lb. ; mile and a half. The owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs. towards the expenses of the course. 156 subscribers.—Mr. Bowes's b. c. Cotherstone, by Touchstone (Scott) 1; Colonel Charritie's b. c. Gorhambury, by Buzzard (Buckle) 2.

JUNE.

2. PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE REV. DR. PUSEY AT OXFORD.—On the 5th Sunday after Easter the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, being called on to preach before the University in the Cathedral of Christchurch, took for his subject the doctrine of the Eucharist. An impression was made on some of his audience that the doctrine of Transubstantiation and that of the Mass were advanced and defended in a tone altogether dissonant from that of the standards of the Church of England; and the result was, that an official demand was made on the Vice-Chancellor to appoint a board to examine the sermon. In compliance with this call, a board was constituted of the following members of convocation:—the Rev. Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity; the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology; the Rev. Dr. Jenkyns, Master of Balliol; the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham; the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church. The report handed in by these divines was of such a nature as to induce the Vice-Chancellor to suspend the Regius Professor of Hebrew from preaching within the precincts of the University for two years.

Against this sentence the Regius Professor of Hebrew issued the subjoined

“PROTEST

“Mr. Vice-Chancellor, — You will be assured that the following protest, which I feel it my duty to the Church to deliver, is written with entire respect for your office, and without any imputation upon yourself individually.

“I have stated to you, on different occasions, as opportunity offered, that I was at a loss to conceive what in my sermons could be construed into discordance with the formularies of our Church. I have requested you to adopt that alternative in the statutes which allows the accused a hearing: I have again and again requested that definite propositions, which were thought to be at variance with our formularies, should, according to the alternative in the statute, be proposed to me. I have declared repeatedly my entire assent *ex animo* to all the doctrinal statements of our Church on this subject, and have, as far as I had opportunity, declared my sincere and entire consent to them individually. I have ground to think, that as no propositions out of my sermon have been exhibited to me as at variance with the doctrine of our Church, so neither can they, but that I have been condemned either on a mistaken construction of my words, founded upon the doctrinal opinions of my judges, or on grounds distinct from the formularies of our Church.

“Under these circumstances, since the statute manifestly contemplates certain grave and definite instances of contrariety or discordance from the formularies of our Church, I feel it my duty

to protest against the late sentence against me as unstatutable as well as unjust.

"I remain,

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

"Your humble servant,

"E. B. PUSEY.

"Christ Church, June 2."

— **EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION.**—A very singular explosion took place at Southampton. About eleven o'clock, it was known that the *Tartar* brig, laden with Paixhans shells, rockets, and twenty brass guns, for Vera Cruz, was on fire. The ship, and one next to it, were deserted; hundreds of people left the town; and shops were shut. A party of Sappers and Miners was employed to fire into the vessel, with a view to sink it: but before they could do so, the combustibles began to explode; and the men were drawn off; every one retreating to a distance. Some time after twelve there was a terrific explosion, rockets and shells flying in all directions; another at two; and at twenty minutes to

three the vessel sank. Pieces of iron were thrown a third of a mile. The brig was old. The cause of the fire is unknown.

— **CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.**—The ceremony of the baptism of Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, second daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place to-day in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace.

The whole of the Royal Household were in state. Besides her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Members of the Royal Family, most of the Foreign Ministers, the Members of the Cabinet, and Principal Officers of the Household, with a great number of other noble and illustrious personages attended the ceremony.

As soon as the visitors had taken their seats, the procession of the Sponsors for her Royal Highness the Infant Princess was formed in the following order, viz. :—

Two Heralds.

Comptroller of the Household.

Treasurer of the Household.

The Sponsors, viz. :—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, proxy for the King of Hanover.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, proxy for Her Serene Highness Princess of Hohenlohe Laugenbourg.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, proxy for his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda.

Followed by the Ladies and Gentlemen of their Suite.

Her Majesty's procession followed, viz. :—

Two Heralds.

Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Clerk Marshal.

Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

Gentleman Usher.	Garter.	Gentleman Usher.
Groom of the Bed-		Groom in Waiting
chamber to his Royal	The	to
Highness Prince Albert	Vice-Chamberlain.	the Queen.
Lord of the Bed-	Groom of the Stole to	Lord in Waiting
chamber to his Royal	his Royal Highness	to
Highness Prince Albert.	Prince Albert.	the Queen.
The Lord Steward.	The Lord Chamberlain.	
The Queen and his Royal	Highness Prince Albert.	
His Royal Highness the Crown	The Queen Dowager.	
Prince of Wurtemberg.		
His Royal Highness Prince George	Her Royal Highness the Duchess	
of Cambridge.	of Gloucester.	
Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.	Her Royal Highness the Duchess	
	of Cambridge.	
Her Royal Highness the Princess	Her Royal Highness the Princess	
Augusta of Cambridge.	Mary of Cambridge.	
Master of the Horse to the Queen.	Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.	
Ladies of the Bedchamber in Waiting.		
Maids of Honour.		
Bedchamber Woman.		
Ladies in attendance upon the Queen Dowager and upon the Royal		
Family.		
Captain of the Yeomen		Captain of the
of the Guard.	Gold Stick.	Gentlemen-at-arms
The Vice-Chamberlain to the	The Lord Chamberlain to the	
Queen Dowager.	Queen Dowager.	
Gentlemen in attendance upon the Royal Family and the Field Officer		
in Waiting.		

The dress of her Royal Highness the Infant Princess was a robe of Honiton lace over white silk, made at Spitalfields, and cap to correspond; the whole dress of British manufacture.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing in front of the altar, commenced the Baptismal Service, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London standing on either side of the altar, the Bishop of Norwich being near the former prelate: the Sponsors, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, standing near the font on the north side, opposite to her

Majesty and Prince Albert. Their Royal Highnesses made the customary responses.

When the Archbishop came to that part of the service for naming the Princess, the Princess Sophia Matilda and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz named her Royal Highness — "Alice Maud Mary."

The Baptismal Service was concluded, and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice was re-conducted from the Chapel.

The Hallelujah Chorus from the "Mount of Olives," (Beethoven,) was then performed with admirable effect.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Royal

Sponsors, and the other illustrious visitors left the Chapel, and returned to the Queen's apartments.

The Queen and Royal Family afterwards passed up the Grand Staircase to the Throne Room. The rest of the company shortly followed.

At 2 o'clock the whole of the illustrious party entered the Picture Gallery, where a grand collation was given in honour of the event.

— VISIT OF THE KING OF HANOVER TO ENGLAND. — His Majesty the King of Hanover landed at the Custom-house this afternoon, in a steam packet from Calais. His Majesty arrived at his residence, in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, at 4 o'clock, attended by General Hattorf, Baron Malortie, and other gentlemen of his suite. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited His Majesty.

3. MAUSOLEUM FOR THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX. — The Duchess of Inverness, accompanied by one gentleman, repaired to the Kensall Green Cemetery this evening, to choose a site for the mausoleum to contain the remains of the Duke of Sussex. The Rev. Mr. Twigg, the chaplain, and Mr. Farley, the superintendent of the cemetery, waited on the Duchess. The spot selected was the centre of the great quadrangle fronting the chapel; which commands a view of the whole cemetery, and is itself visible for many miles round.

— ASSAULT ON LORD DUDLEY STUART. — At Marlborough-street Police-office, Michael Nowark, who professes to be a Polish refugee, was charged with assaulting Lord Dudley Stuart, the Vice-President of the Polish Literary Institution.

The man attacked the prosecutor as he was entering the rooms of the Institution on Friday night, and struck several blows with a stick and with his fist, until prevented by a cab-driver and a policeman. Nowark was at one time on the list of distressed Poles, but he had commuted his allowance for a sum of money. Since that he had been convicted of felony, and sentenced to seven years transportation; but for good conduct had been discharged from the hulks at the expiration of four years. His bad character excluded him from further assistance by the Association; and hence his anger and assault. There was much reason to doubt whether he was a Pole at all, as his countrymen said that he spoke with a Russian accent. In default of paying a fine of 5*l.* he was committed to prison for two months, with hard labour.

Three days afterwards a second case, in which the same nobleman was a complainant, was tried at the same office.

Joseph Golejowski was charged by Lord Dudley Stuart, on the information of Mr. Benyowski, a bookseller, with uttering threats that he would inflict some personal injury on that nobleman, because he had received no benefit from the Polish fund. He admitted the fact; but said that he had no serious intention of putting his threats in force. He was ordered to enter into his own recognizances under a penalty of 100*l.*, and to find two sureties of 50*l.* each, that he would keep the peace towards Lord Dudley Stuart.

— EFFECTS OF THEATRICAL REFORM. — In the Court of Queen's Bench, an action was brought by the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre against Mr. Chapman, for

450*l.* arrears of rent. The defendant had engaged to pay 400*l.* a year for the occupation of the fruit and refreshment rooms, and for the exclusive privilege of selling play-books and play-bills in the theatre. He pleaded in bar of the action a breach of contract, in respect of the altered arrangements made by Mr. Macready. Several witnesses were examined, including Mr. Macready himself. It was contended, that the exclusion of courtesans from the saloon had seriously reduced the defendant's profits, insomuch that the receipts had fallen from 25*l.* a night to 30*s.*, or even to nothing; that Mr. Macready prevented the supply of refreshments in the boxes; and that he had also interfered with the sale of books. On the other hand, it was stated that when Mr. Macready had the management of Covent Garden Theatre, although the receipts of the saloon fell off at first, they afterwards increased so much that the tenant could pay ten guineas a week instead of one guinea a night; that he had not prevented the sale of refreshments in the boxes, but only the sale of soda-water and such things as would impair the comfort of the audience; and that he had not prevented the sale of books, but only apprised the audience what was the publishing price. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs; but awarded the reduced sum of 300*l.* in consideration of the reduced value of the occupancy.

7. THE ASSAULT ON MR. CHISHOLM.—MARYLEBONE OFFICE.—This day having been appointed for the re-appearance of Mr. Hugh Stratford, who had previously given security to enter into any charge that might be made against

him by Mr. Chisholm, in consequence of the assault committed by him under the singular circumstances before described against that gentleman,

When the case was called on, Mr. Pyke, a solicitor, stepped forward and said:—Mr. Chisholm, for whom I now attend here, has no wish under all the circumstances to press the charge against Mr. Stratford, who, it is quite clear, could have had no vindictive feeling towards him; a letter has been received from him (Mr. Stratford) in which he expresses his sincere contrition for what has occurred, and I am instructed by Mr. Chisholm to say that if he now publicly expresses his regret, that will be quite sufficient.

Mr. Chambers—Mr. Stratford is not only willing but extremely desirous of expressing in the most ample manner and in the strongest language his deep regret for the unintentional injury inflicted by him upon Mr. Chisholm; it is well known that he never intended to attack that gentleman, who at the time was a perfect stranger to him, but his feelings had been most painfully excited by a series of gross and unjustifiable articles of a libellous nature which were inserted in a weekly paper. It is impossible to justify the course that Mr. Stratford took; yet considering his youth and the attacks that have been made upon him, as I before stated, much might be said in palliation. It is not at all discreditable that a man of quick and proper feeling should be sensitive when an attack is made upon his honour, and it is not to be wondered at, that youthful feelings should sometimes get the better of right judgment. Mr. Stratford and his friends have felt

the utmost anxiety while under the painful suspense occasioned by the report of Mr. Chisholm's dangerous situation, and, if they might make use of the expression, are delighted at the opportunity that has been given them of manifesting so publicly their sincere regret for the suffering which Mr. Chisholm has endured. Mr. Stratford will, I am sure, ever feel grateful to him for the manly and very generous course which he has adopted.

Mr. Rawlinson—Mr. Stratford is discharged.

7. PROFFERED ASSASSINATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Some sensation was excited in London by a rumour that the Government had received a proposition to destroy the life of Mr. O'Connell. It appeared that Sir James Graham had received at his private residence, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, a letter bearing the Gloucester Post-office stamp. On perusing it he found it to be dated "Gloucester, June 5," and signed "Samuel Mayer." The letter, which was couched in very rambling language, related chiefly to Irish politics, and contained, amongst others, the following sentence:—"I will undertake, *as I may be advised*, to run the risk of my life against O'Connell's." The Right Hon. Baronet, immediately upon receiving the letter, proceeded to take the necessary steps, in order to ascertain whether any person of the name of Samuel Mayer resided at, or was known in the neighbourhood of Gloucester; and having been satisfied upon the subject, he deemed it necessary to have him at once apprehended. Accordingly this evening an application was made to Mr. Twyford upon the subject, who forth-

with issued a warrant for the purpose, which was placed in the hands of Inspector Otway, and this officer, without delay, started for Gloucester, for the purpose of executing it. The officer experienced no difficulty in finding the accused, whom he at once apprehended, and as speedily as possible conveyed to town, where they arrived at an early hour next morning. The prisoner was taken to Gardiner's-lane station-house, where he remained till orders were given for his being conveyed to the Home Office, for the purpose of undergoing an examination. The examination took place before Mr. Hall the magistrate, Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton being present.

Mr. Mayer explained, that he wrote the letter on the evening of the 5th, after dinner, under the influence of wine and of a conversation with some friends on Irish politics: he had no intention of sending the letter; but he had put it in his pocket, in which happened to be a letter to his mother, and, by mistake, he next day posted the wrong letter. On discovering his blunder, he intended to write an explanatory letter; but his friends advised him not, as Sir James Graham would obviously regard the letter as a mere effusion under the excitement of wine. He expressed his extreme regret at his folly, and produced testimonials of excellent character from the High Sheriff of Gloucester, and other very respectable persons.

After a few remarks from Mr. Hall, the prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of 200*l.*, and find two sureties in 100*l.* each, for his ap-

pearance at the July Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to answer any indictment which might be preferred against him. Two gentlemen who accompanied him from Gloucester immediately entered into the required sureties, and he was forthwith released.

15. JUDGMENT AGAINST THE REV. MR. HEAD.—In the Arches Court, Sir H. J. Fust pronounced judgment in the case of Sanders *versus* Head. The Reverend Erskine Head, was charged with having published remarks derogatory to the Book of Common Prayer. He was sentenced to be suspended, *ab officio et beneficio* for three years, to commence on the 25th instant, and admonished never to repeat such conduct.

17. RIOT AT MONMOUTHSHIRE IRON WORKS.—The failure of the Sirrhowy and Effw Vale Iron Works, owing to the prevalent depression of the iron trade, was nearly attended with serious disturbances among the workmen employed there. The extent of the works may be gathered from the fact that they cover ground five miles in extent; comprising eight furnaces, several mines, a mansion and park, a church and three chapels, several managers' houses, upwards of a thousand dwelling-houses, with 3,400 working men, and a gross population of 11,000 persons. The company became bankrupt; and when the news of the failure was promulgated, the men assembled in a tumultuous manner. The messengers of the Court of Bankruptcy, who were on the way to take possession, were warned that their lives might be in danger; and they turned back. The tumult was appeased by posting a notice

that the works would be carried on.

19. THE HAMPDEN MEMORIAL—CHALGROVE.—The completion of the Hampden Memorial, recently erected on Chalgrove Field, the scene of the patriot's last and fatal struggle with the Royalist army, was celebrated by a dinner, at which a large number of admirers of the character of that distinguished man assembled to do honour to his memory on the 200th anniversary of his death. The memorial has no pretension to architectural beauty: it is a plain pillar of brickwork faced with stone, eighteen feet high, tapering towards the summit, and surmounted with a small cap of stone-work. It is mounted on a pedestal about ten feet square, and surrounded by a neat iron railing; the whole being erected on a mound of turf, slightly raised above the surrounding fields, and enclosed by a small fosse or ditch, containing water. The point of land on which it stands is the junction of the four-cross roads, to the village of Chalgrove, Oxford, Hazeley, and Wallingford. It is supposed to be erected near the spot where Hampden fell, and a group of trees at a few hundred paces distance are pointed out as the ambush from which the patriot was wounded by the musket-ball of a skirmisher attached to the Royal army. On the northern side of the pillar is the following inscription:—

“ Here,
In this field of Chalgrove,
John Hampden,
After an able and strenuous
But unsuccessful resistance
In Parliament,
And before the Judges of the land,
To the measures of an arbitrary Court,
First took arms,

Assembling the voices of the
associated counties
Of Buckingham and Oxford,
In 1642;

And here,

Within a few paces of this spot,
He received the wound of which he died
While fighting in defence
Of the free Monarchy
And ancient liberties of England,
June 18, 1643.

In the two hundredth year from that day
This stone was raised
In reverence to his memory."

On the west side are the arms of the Hampden family; and on the south, in somewhat questionable taste, the names of the principal subscribers to the memorial, among whom the following are the most conspicuous:—Bedford, Breadalbane, Hampden, Sudeley, F. Burdett, J. Hampden, J. Lee, Fortescue, Brougham, Buckinghamshire, Leigh, Otway Cave, R. Hampden, D.D., G. Dashwood, Nugent, Lord Chief Justice Denman, Lovelace, Colborne, C. T. D'Eyncourt, T. Leader, T. Fiennes.

The eastern side has a recess in which stands a medallion bust of John Hampden, cut in white marble by Scoular, a pupil of Westmacott. The name of the patriot is immediately beneath the medallion, and the family motto, "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*," surmounts it.

A large concourse of persons from the surrounding neighbourhood attended the dedication of this memorial; and at the dinner, which took place, at which Lord Nugent presided, "The Memory of John Hampden," and other appropriate toasts were given, and some animated speeches were delivered.

19. WATERLOO BANQUET.—The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the 18th of June, falling on a Sunday, the Duke of Wellington

gave his annual banquet at Apsley House to the officers, survivors of the field, to-day. The neighbourhood of the mansion was thronged by spectators, including several equestrians anxious to see the gathering of the heroes. Prince Albert arrived at ten minutes before eight, and was received by the Duke on alighting from his carriage. Covers were laid for eighty-five guests: among whom were the Prince, the Marquis of Exeter, Prince Castelcalá, the Marquis of Anglesey, General Washington, (who had been absent for twenty-two years in Prussia), Sir James Kempt, Lord Strafford, Sir Henry Hardinge, Colonel Gurwood. The Prince was dressed as a Colonel of the Scots Fusileer Guards; the Duke as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. There was the usual magnificent display of plate, and during dinner a selection of music was played. Prince Albert retired at a quarter past ten, and the party immediately broke up; but it was nearly eleven before the whole of the company had departed.

— **SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MACREADY.**—A magnificent piece of plate, subscribed for by the lovers of the national drama, and manufactured under the direction of the committee for testifying their high opinion of the merits of Mr. Macready, was presented to that gentleman, in the great room at Willis's, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The group represents Shakspeare standing on a pedestal, at the base of which, Mr. Macready, habited in the costume of the early stage, is seated, having in his hands a volume. He is attended by the muse of comedy, Thalia, and the muse of tragedy, Mel-

pomene, and, as connected with the subject on which the actor is supposed to be employed—the restoration of the original text of the plays of Shakspeare,—the muse Clio is also introduced. On the other side of the pedestal is Apollo with an attendant group of subordinate figures. Masks, &c. are seen on the ground on which the figures are placed. The whole of this portion of the testimonial stands on a base of triangular form, on one side of which within a metope is represented the Senate scene in *Othello*; in a metope on another side of the base is a representation of the prologue scene in *Henry V.*; and in the third metope, on the remaining side of the base, the Senate scene in *Coriolanus*. At the angles of the base three boys hold tablets, on which are represented the storm scene in *Lear*, the meeting of the witches in *Macbeth*, and a scene from the *Tempest*. The scenes are all in relief, in frosted or dull silver, of very delicate and exquisite workmanship. The base itself is highly polished, and forms an admirable contrast and back-ground to the figures and auxiliaries. The whole rests upon a plinth of good form, supported by feet. The composition is remarkably fine, and the combinations perfect. All the figures accord, harmonize, and concur to carry out the design and sentiment. The execution is equally good, and the likeness of Mr. Macready correct and full of spirit.

The inscription affixed is two-fold. On one side of the base it is thus:—

“To William Charles Macready,
In commemoration of his Management
of
The Theatre Royal, Covent-garden,
In the seasons of 1837-8 and 1838-9,

When his Personation of the Characters,
his Restorations of the Text, and
his illustration of the best Intellectual Aids of the Historical
Facts and Poetical Creations
of the Plays of Shakspeare,
Formed an Epoch in Theatrical Annals
Alike honourable to his own Genius,
And Elevating in its Influence
upon Public Taste;
This Testimonial is presented by
The Lovers of the National Drama.”

On the other side is the following quotation:—

“No man is the lord of anything,
Though in and of him there be much
consisting,
Till he communicate his parts to
others;
Nor doth he of himself know them
for aught
Till he behold them form'd in the
applause
Where they are extended, which, like
an arch, reverberates
The voice again, or like a gate of steel
Fronting the sun, receives and renders
back
His figure and his heat.”
SHAKSPEARE.”

The arms of Mr. Macready are engraved on one part of the lower base.

The Duke of Cambridge addressed Mr. Macready in a very flattering speech, expressing the high sense entertained by the subscribers to the testimonial of his great professional merits; and of the praiseworthy endeavours made by him to restore the national drama to its natural position and dignity, together with their sympathy on his unavoidable retirement from his station as manager of the theatre.

Mr. Macready, who appeared much affected by the tribute, and by the expression of feeling which accompanied it, expressed his acknowledgments in a modest and manly speech. Thanks were then voted to the Illustrious Duke, for

the part he had taken in the proceedings.

21. TESTIMONIAL TO THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY.—The following is the Marquess of Anglesey's reply, in acknowledgment of a piece of plate, value 1,000 guineas, presented to the gallant and noble Marquess, by his brother officers and fellow-soldiers of the 7th Hussars:—

"Officers of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars,—I receive this truly gratifying address. I accept this splendid testimonial of your generous attachment with feelings of the deepest gratitude.

"During more than forty-six years I have had the good fortune to command this distinguished regiment, and through the whole of that period I have never ceased to experience ample proof of its devoted affection.

"The cheerful obedience to my orders, the efficient support I have ever received, the zeal of its members, not merely to obey my commands, but to anticipate my wishes, have rendered the task easy of establishing that high character for the most exact order and regularity which has obtained for this regiment a just celebrity.

"Brother officers, this splendid token of your esteem will remain a source of the highest gratification to me; and it will be my pride to transmit it as an heirloom to my family, a precious memorial, and an incontestable proof that the most correct order and discipline are not only not incompatible with, but are auxiliary to the establishment of those feelings of harmony and good fellowship which are the marked characteristics of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars.

"I am your attached friend,
"ANGLESEY."

22. ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS IN ENGLAND.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, with their suite, arrived at Woolwich from Ostend; they were received by the Lords-in-Waiting on the Queen and Prince Albert and the authorities of the station; and proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

— DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The inhabitants of Greenwich were alarmed by the report that a most dreadful murder had been committed, and that the murderer had also committed the crime of self-destruction. It appeared that about a quarter past six o'clock in the evening Mr. Farmer, the inspector of weights and measures for the borough of Greenwich, was near Straights-mouth (a cross point leading to the church, but a great thoroughfare, the house in which the dreadful crimes were committed being in Doughty's-court, Roan-street), when he heard some person exclaim from a window, "For God's sake! for Christ's sake! come up." The tone and the gestures of the man led Mr. Farmer to suppose that something of a very serious nature had occurred, and he rushed upstairs, and there, to his horror, saw two persons lying on the floor with their throats so severely cut that their heads were nearly severed. He instantly raised them from the floor, holding them in the best way in his power, so as, if possible, to prevent a greater effusion of blood. The floor was even then nearly saturated with what had previously escaped from the sufferers. Sergeant Goode, heard the alarm, and was on the spot in a minute or two, and effectually kept back the mob, who were crowding in. Dr.

Keeble was then sent for, but on viewing the bodies he pronounced life to be utterly extinct, and said that the wounds were of such a nature that death must have been instantaneous.

It appeared that a little girl, about nine years old, rushed into an adjoining room, and said her father was cutting her mother's throat; but although the man, who was the one calling to Mr. Farmer, came in instantly, he was too late to avert the horrible catastrophe. The unhappy couple had lived on indifferent terms, as he had been absent from her. The man had been suspected for some time previously of being insane, but not dangerously so. His name was Joseph Mee; and he was well known in Greenwich as a fisherman and fish-seller. By this dreadful act five children were made orphans.

An inquest on the bodies was held the next day; the diseased state of the unfortunate man's intellect clearly appeared from the evidence given. The jury after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Dinah Sarah Mee, died from the effects of a wound inflicted by her husband, Joseph Mee, who afterwards destroyed himself, being at the time labouring under temporary insanity."

25. **MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT OXFORD.**—About four o'clock in the afternoon, four members of the University were bathing in Sandford Old Lock-pool, about four miles from Oxford, when one of them, named William Gaisford, student of Christ Church, and third son of the Dean, after having been in for five minutes previously, was observed by the others who were on the bank to be in a

state of exhaustion and calling for help. Richard Phillimore, another student of Christ Church, and son of Dr. Phillimore, Regius Professor of Civil Law, jumped in and swam towards his brother collegian; before he could reach him Mr. Gaisford sank, and the stream being very strong from the great fall of water from the lasher above, and from the eddies caused by the meeting of two currents, Mr. Phillimore became exhausted before Mr. Butler, who tried to save him, could get near him; and sank also in a part of the pool about eighteen feet deep. Drags were obtained, and about seven o'clock the body of Mr. Gaisford was found. Every attempt to restore life was vain; and the surgeons gave their opinion that he had been dead above three hours. The body of Mr. Phillimore was not found till four o'clock the next morning, when it was seen through the water, and dragged out. An inquest was held on the bodies at the King's Arms Inn, Sandford, before Mr. G. P. Cox, university coroner, when evidence corroborative of the above statement was given by Paul Butler and Leveson Cyril Randolph, both students of Christ Church, who accompanied deceased in their unfortunate and fatal excursion. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The cathedral bell tolled when the bodies were brought home, and the sad event threw a melancholy gloom over the whole place, university and city, the inhabitants being then busily engaged in making preparations for the gaieties of the commemoration week.

28. **RIOTOUS SCENE AT THE COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.**—A remarkable scene took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, which has

been rarely equalled in the annals of the University. It is usual at the annual commemoration, which always takes place at this time, to propose some distinguished persons to Convocation for a D.C.L. degree. Late yesterday evening it became known in the University that Mr. Everett, the American Minister, formerly an Unitarian preacher in the United States, would be proposed for this honour. The news created considerable sensation on the ground of that gentleman's religious opinions, especially among members of that body, in which the right of bestowing degrees rests. University law requires, that the proposed degree should be announced to the members of Convocation assembled, and their assent asked for conferring it; the form being *Placetne vobis, Domini doctores? placet-ne vobis, magistri?* If any Master dissents, the Vice-Chancellor asks him whether he wants a "scrutiny," i. e., a poll. *Petis-ne scrutinium?* If he says yes, then the votes of the assembly, *pro* and *con.* are taken on the point, and so the matter is settled.

Several members of the Convocation, on hearing of Mr. Everett's proposed degree, were disposed to intimate to the Vice-Chancellor their sentiments on the subject, with the view that the withdrawal of the name might release them from the duty they should otherwise be under, of opposing his degree in Convocation. As soon as ever official information appeared, (early this morning) Mr. Lewis, of Jesus, signified to the Vice-Chancellor his intention of doing so. The Vice-Chancellor replied, that he hoped Mr. Lewis would consider his conscience discharged by that private protest,

and not carry his opposition into Convocation, as it would disturb the harmony of the meeting. Mr. Lewis replied, that as a member of Convocation he should still be obliged to give a public *non placet*.

On the proceedings of Convocation commencing two hours afterwards in the theatre, the Vice-Chancellor proposed for the D.C.L. the names of Mr. Everett and Mr. Daniell. Mr. Lewis, and a considerable number present, shouted "*Non placet*." A storm of undergraduate groans and hisses at the time, directed at an unpopular proctor, prevented either the Vice-Chancellor or the *non placets* from being audible, though several of the latter were immediately under the Vice-Chancellor, and showed by the most forcible signs they could their dissent. The undergraduate storm went on—the *non placets* were not attended to—Mr. Everett was introduced, and after the usual complimentary Latin speech from Dr. Bliss, marched up the steps to the seats of the doctors, amidst the loudest shouts of *non placets*, rendered almost inaudible by the uproar in the gallery, and the plainest external signs and movements of disapprobation from that part of Convocation which dissented. The latter immediately left the theatre and met in Exeter Common-room, where the following protest against the legality of the degree, so conferred, was drawn up (as university custom requires) in Latin.

PROTEST SIGNED BY MEMBERS OF
CONVOCAATION.

"Nos qui in venerabili domo Convocationis jure gratias concedendi fruimur, officii nostri esse duximus declarare atque hâc publicâ nostrâ protestatione confirmare gratiam hodie in venerabili

domo convocationis viro egregio Edvar-do Everett, a Domino Vice-Cancellario concessam irritam esse omnino ac nullam, quippe quæ post scrutinium rite postulatum, nullo scrutinio facto, a Domino Vice-Cancellario concessa esse pronuntiata sit.

The protest was signed by from thirty to forty fellows and tutors of colleges and other members of Convocation. A deputation from the non-contents afterwards waited on Mr. Everett, to express their sorrow at being compelled conscientiously to take the course they had, and remove any impression of personal opposition. The honourable gentleman received them with the utmost courtesy. The effect of the uproar that took place was entirely to put a stop to the usual proceedings of the day. The Vice Chancellor was obliged to dissolve the Convocation without either of the prize essays being recited. The board of heads of houses afterwards met to consult on what steps should be taken in consequence of these insubordinate proceedings on the part of the undergraduates of the University.

28. MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.—The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, was solemnized this evening with great splendour in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The King of Hanover and nearly all the members of the Royal Family, together with the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers and chief officers of State were present.

All the company having arrived at nine o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and the rest of the clergy, entered the chapel and took their places within the precincts of the altar. In about ten minutes the procession entered the chapel, a voluntary being performed on the organ. On Her Majesty reaching the entrance to the chapel, Her Majesty's private band, stationed in the Royal closet, under the direction of Mr. Anderson, performed the chorus in Handel's Coronation Anthem "God save the Queen."

Her Majesty seated herself on the north side of the altar at the end of the *haut pas*. On the side of the Queen were Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Cambridge. Opposite to the Queen were the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, Prince Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorff, and Prince George of Cambridge.

The Princess Augusta of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz stood in front of the altar, the Princess supported by the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke by the King of Hanover. The Archbishop of Canterbury, having the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Norwich on his left hand, and the Bishop of London on his right, then commenced the ceremony. The responses of the bridegroom were given in a clear distinct voice, but those of the Princess were scarcely audible. After the prayer "God, the Father," the 67th Psalm, "God be Merciful unto us," was chanted ;

the music by the Earl of Mornington. At the end of the last prayer, the chorus "Hallelujah, Amen," from *Judas Maccabeus*, Handel, was performed, at the conclusion of which the Archbishop of Canterbury gave the blessing. Sir George Smart presided at the organ. The choir consisted of the boys and twelve gentlemen from Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride approached the Queen, and was saluted by Her Majesty, as also by the Duchesses of Kent, Gloucester, and Cambridge. The Grand Duke received the congratulations of all those about the altar. The Royal Bride and Bridegroom then left the chapel, attended by their suite, and were soon followed by Her Majesty and the rest of her illustrious relatives and visitors to the great dining-room, where the registration of the marriage was made, and was attested by the august and illustrious relatives, and by the Ministers and Officers of State. The whole ceremony lasted little more than half an hour.

The ladies who bore the train of the Royal Bride were, Lady Alexandrina Vane, Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, Lady Clementina Villiers.

JULY.

1. MELANCHOLY AND FATAL DUEL.—A duel with fatal result took place at Camden Town this morning. Two carriages, a brougham and a phaeton, were observed at a quarter to five o'clock by a policeman named Jones, passing by the Camden Villas to-

wards the Brecknock Arms Tavern; at the toll-gate they stopped, and the toll-keeper, E. Davis, saw five gentlemen alight, and go by different directions, in parties of two and three, into the adjoining fields. In about ten minutes, two gentlemen returned, and entering the phaeton, drove off quickly towards the Regent's-park. Davis did not hear any shot, or did not pay attention to it, as shots are often heard in that neighbourhood early in the morning; the Brecknock Arms has a rifle-ground attached to it. But he told the policeman who had come up, that he thought a duel had been fought; and the two went to the ground. Here they found three gentlemen, one lying on the ground, and two standing over him: the wounded man was Lieutenant-Colonel David Lynar Fawcett, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, and of 188, Sloane-street; one of the others was Mr. George Gulliver, Surgeon in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and the third a slender gentleman, not of military aspect. He went, by the Colonel's desire, with the brougham, to fetch Mrs. Fawcett. Jones asked what was the matter, and the Colonel answered, "What is that to you—it is an accident." The policeman procured a board, and the wounded man was carried to the Brecknock Arms; but the waiter, whose master was ill in the country and mistress in bed, refused to admit them. They succeeded in obtaining admittance at the Camden Arms in Randolph-street. Mr. Sandys, a surgeon at Kentish-town, was immediately summoned; and the Colonel's friend sent Mr. Liston and Sir Benjamin Brodie. It was ascertained that the ball had penetrated the right side, and entered the

cavity of the chest ; and the sufferer was put under proper treatment, though with slender hopes of his recovery. On the arrival of Mrs. Fawcett, her husband confessed that his antagonist was his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Alexander Thompson Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), then at Knightsbridge. The two gentlemen had a dispute on the evening of the day before yesterday, about the mode in which Lieut. Munro had managed some property of Colonel Fawcett ; and the Colonel, in a state of irritation, rang the bell and ordered Mr. Munro to leave the house, and next day the latter sent a challenge by Lieutenant Grant. The Colonel lingered till six o'clock on the morning of the 3d, when he died.

A Coroner's inquest was subsequently held, and after repeated adjournments, the jury returned the following verdict :—We find that Alexander Thompson Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, and William Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy are guilty of wilful murder as principals in the first degree ; and that George Gulliver is guilty of wilful murder as principal in the second degree, the jury believing that he was present only as medical attendant.

2. LOSS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER COLUMBIA. —The Columbia left Boston yesterday ; the weather being at that time hazy, with moderate breezes. To-day the fog became dense and the sea calm. The vessel was going at the rate of ten knots an hour when she struck. At first it was supposed that a fishing-boat had been run down ; but the obstacle proved to be a rock ; on which the steamer settled down. The chain-cables were instantly

hauled aft, the coals thrown overboard, the anchors let go from the bows, and every exertion was made to lighten the ship, while an anchor was carried out, in order, if possible, to get her off ; but all in vain. The ship was firmly fixed on the ledge about midships, and from soundings it was ascertained that at this time there was upwards of twenty-seven feet of water at her stern. Signal-guns were fired, and answered ; at four o'clock a boat came on board from Seal Island ; and those in the steamer now learned that they lay on the Devil's Limb, about a mile and a quarter from Seal Island. The pilot in whose charge the steamer was had been totally deceived in his reckoning by an extraordinary indraft of the tide into the Bay of Fundy. The passengers and baggage were conveyed to Seal Island ; and the exertions and humanity of Mr. Hutchins, the master of the lighthouse there were spoken of in the highest terms. For some time after the ship struck, she was found not to admit more water than could be easily got rid of by two pumps : but on the day following a gale of wind sprung up with a heavy sea, which caused the vessel to back upon the rock and bilged her, and the water then flowed in and out of her with the tide. On that day the packet brig *Acadian*, on her passage from Boston to Halifax, spoke the wreck ; and information was forwarded to the agents of the Company at Halifax ; who instantly despatched the *Margaret* to convey the passengers and mails. On the 4th the *Margaret* arrived at the wreck, and immediately took all on board, with the exception of some who were left to see if any part of the ship could be

recovered. No person was hurt from first to last: but the vessel became a total wreck, and afterwards went to pieces.

3. MURDER AT LLANRWST, CARNARVON.—A murder, accompanied by circumstances of almost unparalleled brutality and horror, lately came to light in this remote and secluded part of the principality. About two months ago a middle-aged widow, named Margaret Davies, ostensibly acting as house-keeper to one Evan Jones, a husbandry labourer, holding a petty tenement on the mountain Moel Trefriw, within a mile of Capel Garmon, was suddenly missed, and various conjectures were formed as to the cause of her absence, all, however, very different from the true one. Weeks rolled away, but still there were no signs of her return. On Friday last, however, the 30th ult., her mutilated body was discovered in a ditch near a dingle, about 300 yards from the cottage in which she had dwelt with her presumed murderer. The grave he dug for the body was so very shallow that the stench arising from its decomposition attracted to the spot the dogs of the neighbourhood. This appears to have been a source of annoyance to the assassin; for further to conceal his guilt, he undertook the revolting task of exhuming the body, and in its putrid state conveyed it to the distance already named, where it was discovered accidentally by tracing a dog thither, who had been repeatedly seen resorting to the spot to feast upon the dead. The prisoner was immediately taken into custody by the police, in order to await the result of an inquest upon the mutilated remains.

To-day the coroner for the

county held an inquest upon the body, when the following facts were proved:—

Jane Thomas, sister to the deceased, had seen her on the 9th of last May in Llanrwst, when it was arranged that on the 25th of the same month they should go together to Capel Garmon. On that day witness called at the prisoner's house, where she saw the prisoner's son, who informed her that deceased had left the prisoner, and he did not know where she had gone. She also called on her return, but no one was then in the house. On the 29th of May she again called and saw the prisoner who informed her that the deceased had left him, and that he did not know where she had gone to, though he had heard her say that she intended going to Holywell. At that time the prisoner did not say that the deceased meant to return to her service. When witness expressed her fear that the deceased was without money, the prisoner observed that he knew she had 3*l.* and more. He also said that he intended going to Holywell in search of her. He went to Holywell, and on his way home called on witness to say that he had been there, but that deceased could not be found. Two days before the prisoner so called, witness had received a letter through the Llanrwst post-office, signed with the prisoner's name, informing her that she was to send for the clothes of the deceased, as she had left the prisoner, and would not return until All Saints, but that he expected to be paid 30*s.* he had lent the deceased. Witness observed at this interview that she was disappointed at finding the letter came from the prisoner, and not from the deceased,

as she had at first imagined ; upon which the prisoner denied he had sent her any letter, or authorised any other person to do so. There were at prisoner's house a pair of shoes which were deceased's best pair, but her common pair were missing. Witness identified the corpse as that of her deceased sister.

John Jones, of Brynrhug, Capel Garmon, nephew to the prisoner, proved finding the body in a field, about a quarter of a mile from prisoner's residence. Dogs had been mangling the body. It was taken up, and brought to the prisoner's residence.

Richard Kenrick Nicholls, superintendent in the Denbighshire police force, apprehended the prisoner on suspicion of murder, upon the body being found.

Mr. Henry Williams, surgeon, of Llanrwst, made a *post mortem* examination of the body : could find no marks of violence or symptoms of disease. There was considerable venous blood on the lungs. Was of opinion that the deceased might have met with her death by suffocation. The two toe-nails were those of a human being, and there were two missing from the corpse. They corresponded. Nails would come off by the body lying in damp earth.

Other witnesses were examined, and the jury brought in a verdict of "wilful murder" against the prisoner, Evan Jones, and he was committed to Ruthin gaol, to take his trial at the next Denbighshire assizes.

He was tried on the 4th of August, and acquitted chiefly on account of the absence of any assignable motive for the crime.

— AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH. —

This morning, about a quarter before nine o'clock, Colonel Ellison

died on parade in Hyde-park. The Colonel was commander of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, which had but a short time previously entered Hyde-park for field duty, with every demonstration of gaiety, band playing, colours flying, &c. The men had deployed into line, and the Colonel (seemingly in the possession of health and spirits,) had just given the word to "Present arms," as a general salute, when he fell from his horse in a fit : numbers of the officers on the ground hastened to render aid, while several galloped to obtain medical assistance. There was, however, a surgeon on the spot, but all efforts were useless ; and in the course of twenty minutes he was a corpse, and was borne to his residence, in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on a stretcher, attended by a double file of his men. To increase the melancholy character of the scene, his daughter, who was talking with her aged parent but a few minutes before with a happy and cheerful smile, witnessed the heart-rending incident ; at the next moment she was at his side upon her knees, endeavouring to render every assistance in her power, but, overcome by deep emotion, she fainted, and was conveyed from the Park in a hackney-coach by some of her friends.

A coroner's inquest was afterwards held on the body of the deceased ; and the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died by the visitation of God."

— FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT BLACKWALL.—This morning, as the ship *Queen*, a large East Indiaman, was being hauled into the East India Dock, at Blackwall, a frightful accident happened to a Graves-

end waterman, named Christopher Marshall, who had been attending upon the pilot of the vessel. Marshall and two others were in a boat astern of the *Queen*, and just after the steam-tug which towed her up the river had left her, the boat was cast adrift, and Marshall and his companions were about to take a halser into the boat, when the tide drove it against a barge, moored near the dock entrance, and the ship at the same time swinging round, jammed the boat. Two of the watermen had just time to save themselves from being crushed by leaping into the barge, but poor Marshall was not so fortunate. He made an effort to shove the boat clear, and in doing so was jammed between the ship and the gunwale of the barge. One shriek escaped the poor fellow, and his mangled remains directly afterwards fell into the river and sank; the surface of the water for some distance being stained with his blood. His body was crushed in a horrible manner, and the bowels protruded as he went down.

— COMMISSION OF LUNACY.— This morning a commission of lunacy was opened at the Green Man Hotel, Blackheath, by Mr. F. Barlow, to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Jane Cheetham, of Wellington-street, Woolwich, the widow of an officer in the 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry. The unfortunate lady, a beautiful young woman, a native of Calcutta, and daughter of the late Major Holden, also a relative of Sir G. Holden, who resides at Bath, was introduced. She appeared perfectly collected, and frequently smiled as remarks were made on her conduct. Dr. Clut-terbuck and Mr. Driver, a sur-

geon, were examined. Their testimony went to prove that the unfortunate lady was labouring under one particular delusion—that her husband was not dead. She was what is termed “half-caste,” and had a religious infatuation, that it was a mere temporary separation until some offence against religion had been expiated. She was continually writing letters to him, and fancied she saw him in different disguises. Further evidence was adduced, proving that the unfortunate lady had been at one time with a Mrs. Stebbings, milliner, in Judd-street, Brunswick-square; but she was ill-treated, and removed, and was subsequently very kindly treated by Mrs. Young, at Woolwich; she was always treated as one of the family, and was never left alone; but to soothe her feelings no keeper was placed over her. Lieutenant Cheetham brought her over to England in 1834, returned to Calcutta in the next year, and died in 1841. The lady the subject of the present inquiry was entitled to various sums of money, namely, 102*l.* from the Bengal Military Fund; 22*l.* from Lord Clive’s pension (payable by Sir G. Holden), and a further pension of 70*l.* from the Hon. East India Company, who declined paying unless some person was appointed to manage her affairs, Dr. Hume having reported her to be of unsound mind. The lady was examined, and her answers confirmed the evidence given as to her state of mind. It was stated that she was a proficient in music, in which she delighted. She was married when only fourteen. A verdict was returned that the said Jane Cheetham has been of unsound mind, and incapable

of managing her affairs since the 6th of September, 1841.

9. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—

An accident of a very heart-rending description took place at Lochgoilhead, Argyleshire, this afternoon. A son of Captain Graham, of the *Lochgoil* steamer, and the steward of the vessel, had gone into the water to bathe, and the former, being an excellent swimmer, went some distance down the Loch, followed by his companion. The steward, however, not being so expert in the water as his juvenile associate, his strength soon failed, and he was on the point of sinking at the time his cry of distress caught the attention of young Graham, who immediately swam to his assistance, got hold of him by the hair of his head, and was striking bravely out for the shore, when the steward, in his struggle for existence, fastened upon his young deliverer in such a manner, that his exertions were paralysed, and they both sank. The occurrence having been witnessed from the shore, a boat was rowed towards the place, and by the use of an oar, the bodies were raised in the water in such a manner as to enable them to be lifted into the boat, when they were speedily taken to a proper place, and every exertion made by those present to restore animation. With the steward they succeeded, but the other was gone for ever. The deceased was about sixteen years of age.

11. ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A MADMAN.—The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Hertford were alarmed this afternoon by a report that a most diabolical attempt had been made to murder a male child, about four years of age, in a secluded part of the

country known by the name of Monk's-green. On inquiry it was ascertained that the perpetrator of the deed was a young gentleman named Tillard, the son of a clergyman and magistrate residing near Huntingdon. His mental health has for many years been such as to induce his friends to place him under the guardianship of a keeper, selected from Dr. Sutherland's establishment; and he had, with his keeper, been staying at the residence of the Rev. H. F. Skrimsher, Rector of St. Andrew's, in Hertford. To-day he contrived by some means to escape the vigilance of his keeper, while the latter was dining; and, secreting a table-knife about his person, he went in the direction of Brickendon. Having reached a place called Monk's-green, about three miles from Hertford, he went to the farm of Mr. Dixon, and asked a man named Bangs the way to Hoddesdon. After receiving his directions, he went into a cottage close by, inhabited by a man named Platt, one of Mr. Dixon's workmen. He was observed very mysteriously to go in and out of the cottage, and at length he met a child about four years of age in the lane. He took the little creature by the hand, and threatened to cut off its head. Without ceremony, he then laid the child on his knees, and, drawing the knife across the calves of both its legs, cut through the fleshy part to the bone. The screams of the child brought Bangs to its assistance, who seized the perpetrator, and took him towards Mr. Dixon's barn, where the father of the child was. On being questioned as to his motive in doing so atrocious a deed, he replied that he intended to have done it; that

he should now be tried at the next assizes, and that he should be sent out of the country. He further added, that it would be better he should be transported than be kept in confinement as he then was. The man who had him in custody observed that he was out of his mind, when he replied that he was not, but that he was as well as any one. Intimation was given to the police at Hertford, and the unfortunate young man was given into their custody for a short time, when bail was accepted for his appearance in case any charge was preferred against him; and he was then given into the charge of his keeper.

12. DREADFUL EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. CAMPERDOWN—SHEERNESS.—At forty-five minutes past two, P.M. this day, whilst a salute was being fired in honour of the King of the Belgians passing down Sea Reach, one of the portable magazines on board H.M.S. *Camperdown*, blew up, forced the upper deck on the starboard side up, from the mizenmast as far forward as the mainmast, and knocked down nearly all the cabinet bulkheads, fore and aft, on the upper gun-deck. Scarcely a whole pane of glass was left in the ports on that deck. So great was the force, that the iron horn-knee on the beam-end, at the break of the bulkhead, where the magazine exploded, was broken quite asunder. There were three seamen, namely, Samuel West, James Duke, gunner's mate, and Alfred Fennell, hurt, the two former very dangerously, the latter slightly. Lieutenant Blackmore, belonging to the *Camperdown*, was dangerously hurt, a large splinter having fixed itself under his jaw-bone. Two young ladies (a Miss Barton and

a Miss Yerker,) who were visiting the ship with their friends, were most dangerously wounded and burnt. Several others were slightly injured. Nearly all the officers present received slight injuries by splinters, and were more or less burnt in rescuing the ladies from their burning clothes, and the bulkhead boards which were blown upon them. As soon as the alarm had subsided, a signal was made for the fire-engines and all boats from the different ships and the dockyard; and in a very short time the new floating engine from the dockyard was alongside the *Camperdown*, and the fire was soon extinguished. The two unfortunate young ladies, and the seaman West, afterwards died in consequence of the severe injuries they had received.

17. LOSS OF H.M.S. SAMARANG.—The Samarang, which was launched at Portsmouth in the year 1822, was in the latter part of last year fitted up as a surveying-ship, in order to make a survey of the Chinese Seas; and in the course of the spring of the present year she sailed from Portsmouth on the expedition, and arrived at Singapore on the 22d June. On the 28th of the same month, she proceeded to inspect the river Burrawak, off the island of Borneo. They had favourable weather, and the voyage was equally successful. To-day she had gained about forty miles up the river above named, when, in the early part of the day, the master, Mr. Lozey, left her in one of the galleys, accompanied by another officer and a party of seamen, for the purpose of taking soundings along the coast. The ship was under weigh at the time, and was making but very slow

pace, when suddenly the ebb-tide, which runs remarkably strong, carried her right on to a sunken coral rock, which she struck with considerable violence, producing the greatest alarm among those on board. For a few minutes she kept an upright position, and then partly slipped off the rock and fell over on her beam-ends, when she instantly filled; and it was only by the greatest exertion that the crew could save themselves; in fact, many of them, as the ship rolled over, were precipitated into the water, and no doubt would have perished, but for others who caught hold of them as they made their appearance on the surface of the water. Having reached the shore, which was not far distant, they commenced saving from the unfortunate ship, as the tide permitted, as much provision as they possibly could get at, as also the arms, which they needed in order to protect themselves from an attack by the natives. An order was instantly sent by the commander, Captain Sir E. Belcher, C.B., to Singapore for assistance; and next day, until fresh arrivals, every means were resorted to to save the vessel. Her guns were thrown overboard, and her masts cut away, but it had not the slightest effect: she became a total wreck.

15. CONVICTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—From accounts received from New South Wales, it appears that Beaumont Smith, whose name obtained such publicity in connexion with the Exchequer-bill fraud, was employed as a kind of clerk to the superintendent of the Cascade station, about fifty miles up the country from Hobart Town. The convict Smith seemed resigned to his fate, enjoyed a moderate degree of health, and was cheerful,

although his condition was so different from what it formerly was. Frost was employed as a letter-carrier from one station to another, previous to his falling into disgrace, and being more strictly confined since his attempt to escape. The various stations, since Government have taken the whole of the convicts under its own control, instead of transferring them as agricultural and mechanical labourers in the colony, are situated in a wild part of the country, overrun with bush, and distant from each other about three or four miles only, for the convenience of giving immediate signals by fire-works and other means when any of the convicts escape. The average number of convicts at each station amounts to about 150, and when any of them escape into the bush, they are soon again under the necessity of giving themselves up, from the effects of hunger, as there is scarcely any possibility of their being able to quit the country, owing to the strict surveillance of the vessels approaching the coast. Convict life in New South Wales is the most dreary and miserable that can be imagined, and no conception of its character can be formed by any, even of the most degraded classes in this country; their whole life may be likened to a lingering death, and to those transported for life does not present one cheering ray of hope. Were those who commit crimes in this country aware of the hardships and privations in the penal settlements they would sooner perish in their own country than render themselves liable to be transported as felons, to linger out the deeply miserable life of a convict in New South Wales.

17. NORTHERN CIRCUIT, YORK

—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE—REDSHAW V. WILMAN—
This was an action brought by Miss Mary Ann Redshaw against Mr. Stephen Wilman for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Pashley opened the pleadings; Mr. Baines stated the case to the jury; and Mr. Wilkins appeared for the defendant.

It appeared, principally from the evidence of the father of the plaintiff, that he exercised the business of a cordwainer at Settle, in the West Riding. He had a family of seven children. The defendant was a joiner and builder at the same place, and was understood to be a person of some property. In the year 1838 the plaintiff, then a girl of about 16 years of age, went to live with the mother of the defendant. She was an old woman, and had been for some time almost constantly confined to her bed. The defendant resided in the same house. An intimacy sprung up between the plaintiff and the defendant, and for some cause unexplained the plaintiff left the house, and returned to her father's in September, 1838, but her clothes still remained in her employer's house. The same evening that the plaintiff returned home the defendant called at her father's, and said he was sorry she had left, and that there was no occasion for her leaving, and asked her father if he might pay his addresses to her. The father said there was a great disparity both in age and circumstances. She was only sixteen, and he near forty years of age. The defendant said, that as to the circumstances, that was his look out, and as to age, they might say Mary Ann was two or three years older than she was, and nobody would know it. He was

accordingly admitted as a suitor. He continued his visits upon this footing, when in about three months after it was discovered that the plaintiff was pregnant. He then expressed a great desire to marry before the birth of the child, and fixed upon Christmas-day for the performance of the ceremony, and preparations were made accordingly; but about a fortnight before the time he said that his mother's health was worse and she might die any day, and he should not like to be married on the day she died, and on that ground put it off till some change took place. Things went on in this way till the 1st of May, 1839, when the child was born, upon which he deplored his not having been married before, but said it should be as soon as possible afterwards. In the autumn his mother died, and he then said it must be put off for a month till the affairs were settled. After that he said the family had agreed not to settle the affairs till twelve months after his mother's death, and then he would certainly marry. In the mean time, his visits gradually became less frequent, and at length entirely ceased. The father then wrote to him begging him to come to some settlement about the matter, as he intended shortly to quit the kingdom, and the defendant not noticing the letter, the assistance of Mr. Pearson, attorney, of Kirkby Lonsdale, was sought. His managing clerk, Mr. Robinson, attended to the business, and accordingly wrote to the defendant, who thereupon met them, and a treaty was negotiated by Mr. Robinson between the parties, by which the defendant was to pay down 20*l.* or 30*l.*, and engage to pay 3*s.* per week for the support of the child.

The defendant would not stand to the agreement. An action was then commenced, in the name of the plaintiff's father, for seduction; but a legal difficulty having arisen in that form of proceeding, the action was discontinued.

On cross-examination of the plaintiff's father an attempt was made to throw discredit on the witness and the plaintiff, which failed.

Several other witnesses spoke to the conduct and repeated promises of marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Wilkins addressed the jury at considerable length, and commented upon the construction which he put upon the conduct of the plaintiff and her father, and insisted that the promise was not proved, or, if it was, a very trifling amount would be sufficient compensation for the injury sustained.

The learned Judge summed up the case to the jury, who retired for about half an hour, when they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 150*l*.

18. NORFOLK CIRCUIT, CAMBRIDGE. — JUVENILE ROBBER. — Samuel Hopcraft, aged only fifteen, was indicted for assaulting Mary Tristram on the Queen's highway with a billhook, and stealing a bag and some money from her person.

Mr. Sanders conducted the prosecution.

The prosecutrix was a housemaid in the family of Sir John Dashwood, at Halton, in this county, and in the evening of Saturday the 8th of April, she went to Wendover, for the purpose of meeting a fellow-servant, who was expected to arrive by the London coach. The juvenile prisoner was standing by the coach when the prosecutrix arrived, and was asked by her to inquire if the party ex-

pected was on the coach; he did so, and it was found that she was not. The prosecutrix then left Wendover to return to Halton, and on her road thither she had occasion to pass down a lone and private path. She looked round several times to see if anybody was following her, and saw that the prisoner was. She thereupon quickened her pace, but the prisoner soon overtook her, and after some conversation as to where they were respectively going the boy left her, wishing her good night. She passed on, not apprehending any harm from a lad of the prisoner's age and size, but in a few minutes after they parted he rushed from out of a bush in which he had hidden himself, and brandishing an iron billhook in his right hand, he demanded "her money or her life." For a moment she thought the stripping robber was jesting, and only pretending to frighten her, but he speedily undeceived her, and insisted on her giving up all she had about her. Upon this she gave him her bag, containing a shilling and some halfpence, which he took and ran off with. Information was given of this impudent robbery, and the constable apprehended the prisoner in bed about midnight. He was desired to dress himself in the same jacket which he had worn during the evening, whereupon he put on a light jacket, which he said was the same. It having been represented to the constable that he had been dressed in a dark frock at the time of the robbery, search was made, and it was found in the chimney of his bedroom. The billhook, a formidable weapon, was also found in the house.

The prisoner, who made no defence was found Guilty.

He was next indicted for assaulting Ruth Mobley on the highway, with intent to rob her. This case also was very clearly proved, and he was again found Guilty.

19. SHIPWRECK OF A STEAMER AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE. —The *Pegasus*, which had plied between Leith and Hull for several years, left Leith Harbour this afternoon, having on board, besides the crew, sixteen or seventeen in number, at least sixteen cabin and about twenty steerage passengers. The vessel sped on her way till midnight. Just when the watch was changed, the captain being on the bridge, taking a look about him before he turned in, she struck on a sunken rock inside the Fern Islands, near what is called the Goldstone Rock. The engines were then backed, and she came off. Her head was turned towards the shore; but she did not proceed many hundred yards, when the water rushing in extinguished the fires, and almost immediately the vessel sunk. Finding the vessel sinking rapidly, there was a rush to the boats, which were swamped. The *Martello* steamer, belonging to the same company, on her voyage from Hull, descried the wreck about five o'clock on the same morning. The mate of the *Pegasus* was found in one of the boats, nearly insensible from cold and exhaustion; Mr. Baillie, a passenger, Hillyard, another passenger, and one of the crew, were discovered holding on by the mast —the vessel having sunk in about six fathoms water; and two more of the crew were picked up, as well as six dead bodies.

The subjoined account by Mr. Baillie himself will be found interesting:—

“I have been a seaman for about eighteen years; but was recently in attendance on Mr. Torry, who was one of the passengers on board of the *Pegasus* when she went down. I think it was about twenty minutes past twelve when the vessel struck. I was down in the cabin, lying on a sofa; and when I found that the vessel had struck, I ran on deck; and having seen the state of matters there, I went down to the cabin for Mr. Torry. I told the passengers below that I believed that the ship had struck; but they did not seem to comprehend what I meant. Some of the passengers, chiefly the ladies, were in bed. When I reached the deck with Mr. Torry, I saw the crew in the act of lowering the boats. I put Mr. Torry in the starboard quarter-boat when it was in the act of being lowered; and when it had reached the water I sprang in myself. There were then about nine of us in the boat. A lady, I remember was sitting in the bow. When we were in the boat there was a cry from off the quarter-deck to ‘stick to the ship.’ At that moment the engines were set in motion; and the boat being hooked to the ship’s stern, but unhooked from it at the bow, the back-water raised by the paddles filled the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the sea. I got hold of the ship’s rudder chain; and the chief mate having thrown a rope to me, I got into the ship again. Seeing the danger increasing, I undressed myself to prepare for swimming for my life, and laid my clothes upon the companion. By this time the engine had stopped, and the ship was fast settling by the head. Looking around me while un-

dressing, I saw the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie on the quarter-deck praying, with several of the passengers on their knees around him. Mr. M'Kenzie seemed calm and collected. All the passengers around him were praying too, but Mr. M'Kenzie's voice was distinctly heard above them all. I heard the captain say we must do the best we could for ourselves. I saw a lady with two children close beside me on the companion, calmly resigning herself to the Almighty; the children seemed unconscious of the danger, for they were talking about some trifling matter. When I found the vessel fast filling, I leaped overboard; and the engineer and I were at first drawn into the sea by the suction occasioned by the vessel sinking. I soon got up again, however, and got hold of a plank and the steps which led to the quarter-deck. The stewardess attempted to get hold of me; but I extricated myself from her to save my own life. By this time the scene was a most dismal one. The surface of the water was covered with the dead and the dying. The screeching was fearful. One of the firemen also attempted to get hold of the plank which I had, but I swam away from him. I remained floating about till half-past six o'clock; when I was picked up by a boat from the *Martello*. I was then about a mile from the wreck; and the people in the *Martello* did not for some time observe me till I attracted their attention by waving a stick. One little boy kept himself afloat for about three hours on a part of the skylight covering, and made great exertions to save himself; but he sank at last: his body was warm when picked up.

I was once wrecked before, about twenty years ago, off the coast of St. Domingo; when I was three days and three nights on a reef. It was the experience I learned then which gave me the idea of taking off my clothes before leaping into the sea."

20. THE PEACE CONVENTION AND KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The Memorial to the Governments of the civilized world, adopted at the General Peace Convention lately held in London, on the importance of nations agreeing by treaty stipulations to settle their disputes by a reference to umpires, mutually chosen, was presented to the King of the French to-day by a deputation. His Majesty gave them a most gracious audience, and assured them he was very happy to receive such a communication. He said he felt a great interest in the subject, and had certainly done all he could to preserve peace in Europe. "Peace," said His Majesty, "is what we all want. War now costs too much to be often waged; and I trust the day is coming when we shall get rid of it entirely in the civilized world." His Majesty spoke of arbitration as an excellent substitute for war; alluded to several instances of its successful application; and remarked how perfectly consistent it was in those cases with the dignity of the parties concerned. On other points relative to the subject of peace the King expressed himself very freely, in terms highly gratifying to the deputation, and promised to take the subject of the Memorial into favourable consideration.

22. NORFOLK CIRCUIT, BEDFORD — THE WRESTLINGWORTH MURDER.—Sarah Dazley was indicted for feloniously administer-

ing a quantity of arsenic to William Dazley, her husband, on the 29th of October last, whereof he died on the following day, by which means she wilfully murdered him.

Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Gunning were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. O'Malley for the defence.

The prisoner, who at the time of her trial was of the age of twenty-two, was married to the deceased (her second husband) in the month of January 1841, and he died at Wrestlingworth somewhat suddenly on the 30th of October last year. Suspicious circumstances attended his exit from the world, but not of a character sufficiently definite to justify the interference of the coroner, and in due time the body was buried. However afterwards information was given to a neighbouring magistrate of some facts attending the death of the unfortunate man which induced him to institute inquiries. The immediate consequence of this was that the coroner was called upon to interfere, and in the month of March, in the present year, he caused the dead body to be exhumed and an inquest to be summoned. After several adjournments the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, and she was in consequence apprehended and imprisoned. The dead body was put into the hands of two surgeons in Bedford and underwent a minute examination. It appeared that whilst the head and face and the extremities were decomposed to a very great extent, the stomach and intestines were as fresh as if the man had been dead a few days only. The muscles of the stomach were undecomposed,

and the stomach itself was of a light florid hue, showing, indeed, round red patches indicating the presence of some metallic poison. Upon one of the intestines they observed a small quantity of white powder, and an ulcerated opening in the bowels, through which it had escaped. The stomach was removed, and its contents subjected to a careful analysis, and the result left no doubt that the man had died of poison, and that poison arsenic. In the course of the trial it appeared, that on Sunday, the 23d of last October, very suddenly the deceased was seized with pains in his stomach, and the prisoner called Mr. Sandell, a surgeon, to his assistance. Proper medicines were administered, and he was put to bed. During the day and night and a portion of the following day he continued very ill, vomiting violently, and in great pain. On Tuesday he got better, and in the morning of Wednesday he was almost well. It appeared by the evidence of one Ann Mead, a niece of the prisoner, who lived with her and her husband, that in the forenoon of that day the prisoner made three pills, which she wrapped in a piece of a newspaper and which paper she put into her pocket. A Mrs. Carver proved that shortly after the making of the pills she and the prisoner went to Mr. Sandell's, and that the prisoner told him her husband could not be made take his draughts, and requested him to give her some pills instead, and the doctor, after some demur, gave her three pills in a small box. Having procured them the women returned home, and on their way the prisoner took the pillbox out of her pocket, threw Mr. Sandell's pills into a ditch, and put in their

place three others which she took from her pocket, wrapped in the piece of a newspaper of which Ann Mead spoke. These pills she told Mrs. Carver she had bought at a Mrs. Gurry's, who it appears keeps a small chandler's shop in the village, and is licensed to sell medicines. Having changed the pills she proceeded home and desired her husband to take one or two of them, which he refused to do, saying he could not swallow them. The prisoner then left the house for some purpose, and during her absence her niece, Ann Mead, requested the deceased to take the pills, and at the same time took one herself, saying to him, "See how I'll swallow it;" upon which he also took one. In an hour afterwards the deceased and his niece were taken ill, they were extremely sick and complained of an intense burning pain in the throat and stomach, and on the return of the prisoner to the house she scolded the niece for having been so foolish as to meddle with the pills. The deceased and his niece continued very ill during the night and following day, constantly vomiting and in great pain. On Saturday following, the 29th of October, he got better and sat up for an hour. In the afternoon the prisoner went again to Mr. Sandell's and told him that her husband was bad, and requested him to send some medicine to relieve him, and he accordingly gave her a powder consisting of rhubarb, tartrate of soda, and ginger, which he desired should be taken immediately. It appeared that she returned home, and about half-past nine o'clock at night went up to the room in which her husband was in bed, and took a small packet

from her bosom. This contained some very white powder, which she falsely told her husband she had got from Mr. Sandell's, that which he had really given her being of a dark yellow, and that which she took from her bosom being a pure white. This powder she then put into a teacup in the presence of her husband's two brothers, and, pouring some water into the cup, she stirred up the mixture and gave it to him to drink; he at first refused to drink it, but upon her telling him it came from Mr. Sandell's, and that he had said "it would soon make him either better or worse," he drank it off. An hour afterwards he began to vomit with dreadful violence, complaining at the same time of burning pains and thirst, and in this state he remained until four o'clock on the following morning. At that hour the sickness ceased, but he continued in intense pain until half-past five, when death put an end to his sufferings. It did not appear that the parties lived otherwise than happily together generally; but on one occasion, about ten days before he was first taken ill, they quarrelled and fought with great fury, and after it was over she swore at him and told him "she would do for him some time or other." Two days before he was taken ill and whilst he was in his usual state of tolerable health she told a neighbour that "her husband grew short of breath, and it was her opinion he would soon be taken ill;" an expression which was remembered against her when her prophecy was so shortly afterwards fulfilled by his actual and fatal illness. There was at that time living in the village of Wrestlingworth a carpenter of the

name of Waldock; and in the summer of last year, in answer to a question put by him to the prisoner as to how she liked being married, she replied, "Oh, very well; I have got a good husband, but I wish he was dead. I think he'll soon be in the churchyard, and I shall be happy to follow him there." This Waldock and the prisoner had been fellow-servants, and shortly after her husband's death he paid court to her, and they agreed to be married. Soon after Christmas he caused their bans to be published, and about the same time the rumours began that she had poisoned her late partner. When the bans had been once published Waldock called upon her, and in alluding to these rumours asked her some questions about herself, and particularly whether she remembered the speech she made to him in the summer as to wishing her husband dead. She replied, "Why, do you think I murdered the man?" He told her he did not suspect that, but asked her if she recollected the fight she had with the deceased three weeks before his death, and the threats she then used? To which she answered, she did and that he struck her, and she'd be d—d if she would not do for any man that ever hit her. Waldock then said, "But you don't mean, then, to say you did poison him?" and she answered,—“No, she did not; but she never afterwards took him his dinner, or gave him any beer for supper, and she never would if he had lived for twenty years.” Waldock soon afterwards forbade the further publication of bans and broke off his acquaintanceship with her. Early in March last the prisoner suddenly left Wrestlingworth, but

was shortly afterwards apprehended in London, and brought into this county. In her way down she slept at the Swan at Biggleswade, with two of the female servants, and whilst the latter were undressing she requested them to make haste, and she would tell them all about it. When they were in bed she gave them the history of her husband's illness and the part she took in it, declaring solemnly that she was innocent of his death. After which they all slept. In about an hour she awoke the women, and asked one of them this question,—“Do they hang people now so much as they did?” The girl replied she did not know, but she believed they did not, except the case was very clear. The prisoner then said, “Well, there's one thing, they can't prove where I bought the poison; and there's another, they can't prove that any one saw me give him the poison;” and then they all composed themselves to sleep again. A chymist of the name of Norman proved that the prisoner bought a pennyworth of arsenic (from half an ounce to an ounce) at his shop about eleven months ago; and another chymist, one Burnham, proved selling her the same quantity “about the fall of the year,” but could not say whether it was before or after her husband's death. These were the main features of this mysterious and dreadful case. It further appeared, that on Monday, the 24th of October, the day after he was first taken ill, the contents of the utensil in which he had vomited were emptied into the front yard, and a pig was found dead near the place, with its body greatly swollen. The prisoner was told of

this, and answered, "How could you empty the pot there? put the next out in the back yard;" where no cattle could get to it. It was suggested, that even then the deceased had had arsenic administered by somebody, and that the pills she made on the following Wednesday, as spoken to by Ann Mead, and which Mrs. Carver saw the prisoner put into the pillbox in lieu of Mr. Sandell's, contained arsenic. It also appeared that the prisoner had been married to one Mead before she was united to the murdered man, and that when she was in bed with the girls at the Swan, at Biggleswade, one of them asked her if it was true she had said she would have seven husbands in seven years? and the prisoner replied, "It was not; but what she did say was, that she would have seven in ten years."

Mr. O'Malley addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Baron Alderson, at great length, recapitulated the evidence, and left the case entirely in the hands of the jury. His Lordship recommended them to retire to a private room and consider the case.

They retired accordingly, and in a quarter of an hour returned and found the prisoner Guilty.

The learned Judge, in a most impressive address, passed upon her the sentence of death, and observed that he could not doubt the propriety of the verdict which had cut off all hope of mercy on this side of the grave. She alone knew whether, in addition to her being the guilty instrument of her husband's death, she had also taken the life of her helpless and unoffending child, but the records of this court showed that she was not unsuspected of that dreadful

crime also. The learned judge sentenced her to be hanged, and directed that her body should be buried within the walls of the prison. The prisoner appeared almost unconcerned during this awful and impressive scene.

The circumstance referred to by the learned judge arose out of the fact, that the coroner's jury had also found a verdict against her for the wilful murder of her son by a former husband, a child of a few months old. This child was taken suddenly ill, and when her guilt appeared so clear in the case of her late husband the coroner directed that the bodies of her first husband and the child should be taken up. This was done—that of the man was too much decomposed to enable the jury to say by what means he had died, but a quantity of arsenic was found in the body of the child, and evidence was procured which satisfied the coroner's jury that she had murdered it. The wretched woman was afterwards hanged.

24. FATAL COLLISION AT SEA. —A fatal collision occurred off Dungeness, at one o'clock this morning. The *Pluton*, a French steamer, which had landed the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg with his son and Princess Clementine, at Southampton, was proceeding to Woolwich, to await the return of the Royal party to the Continent. It was going at full speed, when it ran into the star-board quarter of the schooner *Jane of Sunderland*, bound from Newcastle to Rouen with coals; tearing away the rigging and every thing reached by the larger vessel's bows. The mate of the schooner was crushed to death between the schooner's main-chains and the steamer's bows, and his body was

carried overboard. The master and the rest of the crew jumped into the boat that was towing at the stern; and the schooner went down by the head almost at the same moment the painter was cut. After rowing for some time, they came up with the *Pluton*, and were taken on board. The pilot in the *Pluton* stated that he saw the schooner, heard the shouts of her crew, and called to the engineer to stop the steamer, and the men at the wheel to put her helm over; but none of the French ship's crew understanding English, his commands were not obeyed.

27. MELANCHOLY CASE OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.—This morning a considerable sensation was created in Rochester, owing to a young man and young girl of respectable appearance having been found drowned about six o'clock, clasped in each other's arms, lying on the mud of the river Medway, opposite to a place called Phillip's-wall. The bodies were picked up by a fisherman named John Reed, and upon his examination of them, he found that they were tied together with tape round their arms, the left arm of the young man with the right arm of the young woman. The bodies he immediately conveyed to an out-house at Ladbury's quay. The names of the unfortunate couple were William Edward Henderay, aged about thirty years, and Anne Hannah Saneto, about eighteen years. The former was a widower with two children, and the latter a daughter of a publican living in Stroud. It appears that the two persons had been asked in church, and were to have been married at St. Margaret's Church on Sunday last, 23rd inst., but owing to some cause it was put off. Last night

a couple, answering the description of the deceased persons, were seen walking together, and going towards the river about ten o'clock, and it is supposed that they took a boat that had been moored at the stage of the floating bathing establishment; and, having unfastened it, rowed to the place where the bodies were picked up, having previously cast out the anchor.

24. TOTAL LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER LIZARD.—The *Lizard* left Gibraltar this evening, with the wind blowing moderately from the southward, which freshened towards midnight, and the atmosphere became dark and clouded. Within a few minutes of the collision, the look-out men on board the *Lizard* descried a steamer bearing down upon them, and they immediately made signals to and hailed the approaching vessel. The crew, however, on board the French steamer evidently could not have seen the signals which were made to her, or heard the hailing, as she kept on her course, and ran right into the *Lizard*, striking her with tremendous force nearly amidships, and close to her engine-room. The concussion was so great that many of the *Lizard's* crew who were on deck were thrown down by its violence, and those below hurried up on deck in their shirts, to ascertain what was amiss. It was immediately discovered that the vessel had sustained some very serious damage, as the water was pouring very rapidly into her; and, upon further examination, it was found that any exertions on the part of the crew to keep her afloat would be utterly useless, as she was then in a sinking state. Nevertheless, every possible means were resorted

to by the officers and men to save the ship, until the water gained upon her so much that it extinguished her fires, and her machinery consequently became powerless. The French steamer did not sustain any serious damage, and seeing the condition of the *Lizard*, remained by her, in order to render any assistance in her power. When all hope of saving the *Lizard* was abandoned, the attention of her officers was directed to the preservation of the ship's company, which was happily accomplished, without the loss of a single life, by the boats of both ships conveying all hands in safety on board the *Veloce*. Scarcely had the last of the crew reached the French steamer, and within two hours from the time of the collision, when the *Lizard* sunk.

The *Veloce* proceeded to Gibraltar with the crew of the *Lizard*, where they were received on board Her Majesty's ship *Indus*, 72.

Though the lives of the officers and ship's company of the *Lizard* were fortunately preserved, yet everything they possessed on board was lost, as were also the ship's stores, furniture, &c., many of the men having had great difficulty in saving themselves.

28. WESTERN CIRCUIT—EXETER.—ALLEN v. JEFFERY—SEDUCTION.—This was an action for seducing the daughter of the plaintiff, whereby he was deprived of her services. The defendant only pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Greenwood conducted the case for the plaintiff; and Mr. Crowder and Mr. Slade that of the defendant. Mr. Cockburn stated the case to the jury.

Jane Margaret Allen, a very handsome young lady, and who

gave her evidence in the most feeling but straightforward manner, was then called, and gave the following evidence:—My father is a rear-admiral. I am his eldest daughter. My father's family consists of three sons and two daughters. I am twenty-five years of age. In 1842 my father lived at Torpoint, where he had resided seventeen or eighteen years. My father has been much reduced in circumstances, and my sisters and myself have been in the habit of working in wool and silk to support the family. I assisted in the house. My next sister is eighteen. I have a relation of the name of Robinson, at Devonport. I have known the defendant eight years. I was introduced to him at Mr. Robinson's. I constantly saw the defendant at Mr. Robinson's. He latterly paid attention to me. I have also met him at our house; and he made a point of meeting me when I crossed in the steamboat to Plymouth, to receive my work and take it back. The defendant gives instructions in music, and was extensively employed. He is a single man living at Devonport. He instructed my younger sister in music at our house. I was then in the habit of seeing him. He professed attachment to me, and I professed the same. This continued four or five months. I went to his house at parties; and in the beginning of April, 1842, I went across the water on business; the defendant met me. I had been ill; he asked me to take his arm and go to his house. I said he was a single man, and it would not be right to go to his house. He said, "What harm? my mother is there, and you have been there at parties." I accompanied him to his house,

but I did not see his mother there. We went into the parlour. He gave me a glass of wine, which I drank. He did not drink any. I drank about half a glass. I then felt very uncomfortable and very strange. He asked me to sit on the sofa, as I was ill. He took me by the arm. Things seemed to swim about the room. He took liberties with me, but did not complete his object. I remained till I was quite recovered. I saw him two or three times a week after that at our own house. I went to his house again in about three weeks or a month. I met him on the quay, and told him he need not cross to give my sister a lesson, as she was particularly busy. He said he would walk as far as I was going. When I got to the shop to which I was going, he said he would wait; but if I was more than half an hour, if I called at his house he would walk home with me. I said I did not know how long I might be detained; and, after a great deal of persuasion, I said I would call at his house. When I first objected to go to his house, he said, "What does it matter now?" I was delayed, and I called at his house, and remained there about an hour. He played the piano for some time; he then accomplished his purpose. I afterwards found myself in the family way. I told him of it. He said he would tell me what to take to prevent its being known; and he then told me to take tincture of steel. I was to get it; because if I told anybody else to get it, they would know what it was for. I did not get it. I saw him occasionally after that. I wrote two letters to him, but had no answers to my letters. (The defendant's counsel refused

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to produce these letters.) I gave him one myself, and my sister gave him the other. I asked him in the letter what he would do, as no one then knew anything about it; that I could not apply to any one but him for advice. I asked him whether he would behave honourably to me after all that he had promised. I told him I was very unhappy and very miserable about it. He told me after I wrote the first letter to take the steel. The second letter was written three months after the first. In the second letter I told him it was impossible I could conceal it longer, and that if he would not come forward, I must tell my parents; but that, as the father of the child, I had no one to apply to but him. I said a great deal about the state of my mind, and begged him to come forward. I had no answer. He has never taken any further notice of me. The child was born on the 17th of February, and is now alive. My father has maintained me and the child since its birth. My father paid the expense of my delivery. My father is sixty-nine years old; the defendant is about forty.

Cross-examined.—I worked in wool and silk and baby linen. They were fancy things. My father became involved in consequence of fitting out my brother for the Marines. I recollect the defendant sending in his bill for a quarter's teaching. It was explained to him that it was inconvenient to pay it except half-yearly. He did not then call for some time. I was at work when he gave my sister lessons; he continued giving the lessons until he had my second letter, and he did not come afterwards. He frequently took tea with us. He

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would sometimes say, "If you are going to Devonport, I will meet you, and walk home with you." It was after I had first been at his house that I met him by appointment. I went to his house to see his mother; she was not in the room, and I did not ask to see her, but I asked how she was. He went to call his mother, and said she was busy and not well, and therefore she did not come into the room. When he took liberties with me the first time I did not cry out. I did not tell his mother of it; nor did I say anything to any human creature about it. I called at his house the second time, that he might walk home with me. He professed a great deal of affection for me, and I professed the same for him. There was no wine upon that occasion. That was the time he seduced me. He walked with me to the quay afterwards. The intercourse was repeated on the following Monday. I have no friends who are gentlemen. He did not profess any attachment when any one was present. I was at Kingsbridge in April, and remained there three weeks.

Re-examined. — I made what profit I could by my work. His manner was very respectful and kind to me at my father's house, and I believed he was attached to me. I was ill for some time after my delivery; and I have not been out more than three times since the 5th of November. Not a human being ever paid me attention besides; and no man ever took the same liberty with me I swear.

By the Judge. — After the first liberty he took, I felt that I was afterwards in his power.

Mr. Crowder, on behalf of the defendant, addressed the jury.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, in summing up, observed, that this was undoubtedly a very plain and bare case. Looking at the question whether or not they would believe the testimony given by the witness, he trusted that during the assizes they would not be compelled to say they did not believe a witness, and he hoped that they would very slowly come to a conclusion of that kind. Why should this witness have selected this man, and sworn he had had intercourse with her? If it had been an invention, he thought she would have made a much better story for herself. She had told a bare, unpretending, and rather self-inculpatory story of her own conduct. If they were satisfied the intercourse had taken place, then came the damages to which they thought the plaintiff entitled; but the amount depended on the circumstances of the case. If they found a young person misled by a man professing a great attachment, promising her marriage, she giving no encouragement, then the man ought to pay large damages as compensation to the father for the injury he had sustained: if, on the other hand, they found a woman grown up to maturity, who conducted herself with great shrewdness, who did not represent that any particular advantage had been taken of her, going to the defendant's house, stating that he had there taken such a liberty that from that time she thought herself as to reputation in his power, and then the first time she got in his way again going to his house, sitting on the same sofa, letting him then, without crying out, effect his purpose—what had they to say to such a person? What ought she

to have done as a virtuous woman? Ought she not have told her mother, and prevented that man from ever going to her house again? They would say whether very small damages would not meet the justice of the case, if they gave any at all.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 60*l*.

— TRAGICAL AND SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT THE CAMBRIDGE GAOL.—A young man named Henry Burnham was, at the assizes held here yesterday, convicted upon an indictment charging him with having stabbed his wife with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The evidence against him was conclusive, and would indeed have justified the jury in finding that the intent of the prisoner in the outrage upon his wife was not simply to do her bodily harm, but to murder her. It appeared that he was a young man of twenty-eight years of age, and she was in her twenty-fourth year; and that they had been married six years, during which time she had given birth to four children, one of whom at the time of the commission of the felony was only three weeks old. On the 19th of May he returned to his home drunk, and after some angry words with his wife, he fetched a carving-knife from the kitchen, which he sharpened on a steel; and declaring that "he would finish her," he inflicted wounds on her throat, face, arms, and hand. They had not before that time lived happily together; indeed, she told him during the quarrel which preceded the outrage, that "she had lived the life of a transport for the last six years."

The learned judge sentenced

him to be transported for fifteen years; and it was remarked that he bore his sentence with the utmost composure and indifference, and retired from the dock with a scornful smile on his face. On his return to the gaol, he told one of the turnkeys that he should leave the country with a clear conscience, and that he should sleep sounder that night than he did the night before. Having been supplied with a pint of beer, which he said was all he should need, he went to bed, the turnkey having taken away all his clothes except his shirt, stockings, and braces. Between seven and eight o'clock this morning, the under turnkey entered the cell, when he was horrified at finding the wretched man suspended by his braces from an iron bar, quite dead. Assistance was procured, and he was cut down. It appears that in the wall over the door of the cell there was a small opening, about a foot square, which had been made for the purpose of ventilating the cell, and up the middle of the opening there ran perpendicularly a bar of iron, placed in order to prevent escape. To this bar the wretched man had tied his stockings, and to them one end of his braces, the other end of which he fastened round his own neck, and having probably jumped off his bed, the act of self-destruction was completed. The body presented a shocking appearance, being black and livid, and the fatal noose had left a broad and deep mark round his neck, which was much lacerated by the buckles of the braces. He was in the habit of having his Bible and Prayer-book given to him when he went to bed, but when the turnkey locked him up yesterday evening, he told him he should

want only the Prayer-book, which was of course given to him. This morning the book lay on his bed, folded down at the service, "for the burial of the dead;" and it would appear from some noise, as of reading or talking, that was heard during the night by a convict who slept in an adjoining cell, that the unhappy man must have read his own funeral service shortly before he committed the dreadful act of self-destruction. Another very singular fact remains to be noticed. The cell in which he hanged himself was paved with bricks, and with the metal tongue of the buckle of the braces with which he destroyed himself, he had written on the bricks what he intended as his last will and wishes, which, as nearly as it could be decyphered, was in the following words:—

"Take notice. Farewell. Give my property to my dear daughter Elizabeth, God bless her! Don't let her see me on any account. Bury me in Whittlesea churchyard next to my poor brother Daniel. Love to my mother, sisters, and brothers."

This was not written continuously, but on a brick here and there. It will be observed that he only mentioned one of his four children, and did not allude to his wife. She called at the gaol early yesterday morning, to ask if he wished to see her, or to leave any message for his children, but he was then dead.

An inquest was held in the gaol in the afternoon, and it was proved by his brother-in-law, a solicitor, residing in the Isle of Ely, that he had on many occasions since his marriage shown symptoms of aberration of mind, and particularly about the period when he

made the murderous assault on his wife; and that on the morning after that assault he ran down stairs in his night-shirt only, and attempted to destroy himself. The jury, under all the circumstances, took a humane view of the case, and returned as their verdict, that "He had destroyed himself, being at the time lunatic and distracted."

29. The Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a select suite, arrived in New Palace-yard, and visited the new Houses of Parliament. The royal party were joined by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha and Prince Leopold. The Queen's attention was directed by Mr. Barry to the river frontage, the whole of which is so rich in architectural embellishments. Her Majesty greatly admired the heraldic sculpture and the bold and masterly manner in which the lion and unicorn, and other insignia of royalty, were thrown out from the main fabric. From the terrace the Queen, Prince, and suite were conducted to the sculpture and model rooms. A model of the new House of Lords was shown to Her Majesty, with which she was so much pleased, that the royal wish was expressed that duplicates of the ornamental parts might be taken in plaster, and forwarded to the palace.

31. MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.—CHESTER.—An inquest was held at Crowton, on the body of a respectable person, who was found murdered in a lonely road on Delamere Forest, near this town on Friday last, the 28th inst. The deceased, whose name was Mathias Bailey, had been for the last dozen years one of the gamekeepers of Mr. G. Wilbraham, of Delamere House, late member for the county, and it

is supposed has fallen a victim to a gang of poachers, who have long infested that neighbourhood. The coroner for the county, Mr. H. G. Churton, summoned a most respectable jury, to investigate the circumstances attending the event, which caused great alarm and excitement in the neighbourhood. It appeared from the evidence which was adduced, that on Thursday the 27th inst. the deceased was at his work until seven o'clock in the evening, when he retired to bed, observing that he wished to rise early next morning, as he wished to look after some "fellows" (supposed to be a gang of poachers.) Between three and four o'clock next morning he rose and left his house. Shortly afterwards a person named Thomas Pickering, who was looking after his cow which had strayed, heard the report of a gun in the direction where the body was afterwards found, and on looking towards the spot, saw two men running, one of whom had no coat on. He also heard a person call out, immediately after the report, "It's you, John," and thought the voice was that of the deceased. About nine o'clock the body of the deceased was found by a woman, named Mary Yearley, lying in a lonely lane, with a large wound on the back of his neck, and quite dead, but from the fact of the body being warm it would appear that he had not long been dead. The body was removed to the house of the deceased, and a surgeon examined it, who gave it as his opinion, that death had been produced by the spinal marrow being penetrated by shot. There was a large gunshot wound in the back of the neck, the muscles and interverte-

bral cartilage of which were wounded. A large pool of blood was found close to the body. The surgeon was of opinion that death must have been instantaneous. The coroner, in summing up to the jury, regretted that there was no evidence to fix the perpetrators of so foul an outrage, and therefore recommended the jury to find a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict in accordance with the recommendation of the coroner. The deceased left a widow and four young children to lament his melancholy end.

— COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened before Mr. J. Barlow and a special jury, at Hanover Lodge, Park-road, Regent's Park, the house of Mr. David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, to inquire into the state of that gentleman's mind. Mr. Calvert, of the Chancery Bar, who appeared in support of the commission, stated the case:—

Mr. Dyce Sombre was a native of Hindostan, and the son of General Sombre and the Begum or Princess Sirhind. At an early age he came over to England, where he remained until the course of education laid down for him was finished; when at the age of nineteen, he returned to India, and remained at the residence of the Princess, his mother, until her death, which took place in 1836. Some time before her death she made a will, bequeathing to Mr. Dyce Sombre the whole of her landed and personal property; and this will she soon after confirmed by another document. Upon the will of the Princess becoming known, the East-India Company

claimed the lands left to Mr. Dyce Sombre, but allowed him to retain the personal property, which was enormous. He came to England in 1838; and in 1840 he became acquainted with Miss Jervis, the daughter of Earl St. Vincent; to whom he paid his addresses, and to whom he was married in September in the same year. It was shortly after his marriage that the first symptoms of mental aberration manifested themselves, and they gradually increased until an inquiry was rendered imperatively necessary.

The witnesses examined were, Sir James Clarke, Dr. Dreva, a medical gentleman in the service of the East-India Company and a friend of Mr. Dyce Sombre; Dr. Elliotson, Mr. A. Montgomery, Mr. Lawford, solicitor to the East-India Company; Mr. Edmund Ricketts, clerk in the Treasury, a relative of Mrs. Sombre; William Sheriff, Mr. Sombre's keeper; and Dr. Munroe. A variety of extravagances were described by the witnesses. Mr. Sombre had challenged Sir James Lushington and Sir Richard Jenkins on the score of his claims on the East-India Company, and Sir H. Campbell for looking into the challenger's hat; he had presented pistols at his keeper; on the 17th of May he poured some brandy over an apple and ate it, calling it a letter, and saying that it would prevent the Queen's ball from taking place on that day; he said that spirits witnessed his marriage, and that he first saw them in India, in the shape of the letter T. His chief hallucination was with respect to the fidelity of his wife (a daughter of Lord St. Vincent); and he wished her to send a challenge to another lady,

and fight her with pistols, because, as he said, "she might be jealous of the ladies as I am of the men; and I wished to afford her every satisfaction."

The jury declared Mr. Dyce Sombre to have been "of unsound mind from the 27th of October, 1842."

AUGUST.

1. LOSS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S STEAMER MEMNON.—This steamer left Bombay on the 20th July; made a fine passage against the monsoon; but went ashore off Cape Guardafui, on the night of this day, and the hard wind prevented the attempt to back off. The passengers and crew landed in a boat, and marched twenty miles to the village of Uloolah. The mails, and all the goods, save some treasure that happened to be on deck, were lost. One person went mad with the heat, and dashed his brains out against a rock; but that was the only death that occurred. The First Lieutenant left the place, in a boat, with a midshipman, three seamen, and five passengers, for Aden; which they reached on the 25th August.

— ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS FROM COLCHESTER BOROUGH GAOL. At an early hour this morning William Osborn, charged with shooting at his wife with a pistol, with intent to murder her, and Richard Petchell, charged with swindling a farmer at Little Clacton, in Essex, named Budds, of a valuable mare, at Colchester fair, on the 5th ult., effected their escape from prison in the following manner:—The old Moot-hall being nearly razed to the ground,

the old and insecure prison adjoining was, as it were, laid bare, and the carpenters had recently been at work to keep the weather out. The prisoners and others during the day had been allowed to walk in the yard, where the carpenters were at work, when they contrived to steal a chisel from one of the carpenters' baskets. With this they cut away the window sills of the apartment where they were confined, so that they removed the iron bars sufficiently to get through and let themselves down into the new market-place by their bed-clothes, leaving their hats and boots behind. There is little doubt that their accomplices were waiting outside to receive them and convey them away. Another prisoner, named William Barnard, also charged with swindling, very nearly effected his escape in a similar manner, but he was prevented. He at first denied all knowledge of the other prisoners' escape, but on being put in irons, he admitted that he was privy to it.

3. MELANCHOLY EVENT.—This evening, shortly after nine o'clock, the following melancholy occurrence, resulting in the death of Mr. Ancona, took place on Waterloo-bridge. Mr. Ancona had been spending the afternoon with two friends, Mr. Green, jun., son of the celebrated aeronaut, and another person, and they were returning over Waterloo-bridge towards the Middlesex shore, at the hour abovementioned, when on nearing the third arch from the Surrey side, the deceased made a sudden exclamation which seemed to be to the effect that he would throw himself over the parapet, and, darting from his friends, ran towards the next recess. In an

instant, before either Mr. Green or the other person in his company could recognize the reality of his intention, Mr. Ancona had mounted the small stone seat in the recess, and the next moment fell head-foremost into the river. Unfortunately, the occurrence was the work of an instant, and as the tide was running down fast, all attempts to recover the body were fruitless, although several boats put off almost immediately from the stairs on both sides of the bridge. The agony of his friends, and of Mr. Green in particular, may be more easily imagined than described when the fact of his death became no longer doubtful. It was with the greatest difficulty that the latter could be prevented from throwing himself over the parapet by the persons who had assembled. He cried out loudly, that if he had but known it he could have saved his dear friend easily, and in the paroxysm of his grief charged the bystanders with having caused the deceased's death. The deceased was the brother of Mr. Ancona, the well-known architect, and was of a very eccentric character. At first it was supposed that he had intended to commit suicide, but it was proved at the coroner's inquest subsequently held, that he had suddenly said that he would bet a shilling that he would walk along the parapet wall of the bridge, and it is supposed that in attempting to do this in a spirit of mad frolic, he lost his footing and fell over. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of accidental death.

4. NORTHERN CIRCUIT, NEWCASTLE.—Joseph Atkinson was indicted for that he unlawfully did solemnize in the month of June

last a marriage at Berwick-on-Tweed between William Brown and Catherine Cosser.

The prisoner pleaded "Guilty."

It appeared that the prisoner was the "priest of Lamberton toll-bar," which is about four miles north of Berwick, and consequently in Scotland. He was in the habit of solemnizing marriages according to the same fashion as the celebrated priest of Gretna on the other side of the kingdom. The parties married arrived at that place for the purpose of being united by the indissoluble knot, and unfortunately for him at least, he was absent at Berwick. Being in urgent haste and fearful of pursuit, they returned to Berwick, where they found the prisoner at the Old Hen and Chickens public-house, and applied to him. He refused to perform the ceremony unless they would accompany him to the toll-bar. The parties, however, were urgent, being apprehensive lest the pursuit in the rear should overtake them before they had arrived at the place. They plied him with drink, and at length he consented, and performed the ceremony, and afterwards returned to Lamberton, where he recorded the marriage in his book as having been performed there. The case involved no question of the Scotch marriage law, the marriage having been performed on English ground, and within the operation of the English Marriage Act.

Mr. Justice Cresswell commenting upon the enormity of the offence, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

5. NORFOLK CIRCUIT—SINGULAR CASE.—William Bullen was indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of one Sarah

Partridge with intent to steal her goods.

Mr. C. Cooper stated the facts.

This case caused the most excessive merriment in court, and kept the auditors in a chorus of irrepressible laughter from its commencement to its conclusion. The prosecutrix stated that she was a widow, aged seventy-seven, living at Barningham, and that on the night of last Monday the 31st ult. she was awakened by the falling of a brick down the chimney upon the floor of her bedroom. She "sat up and listened," and heard somebody "slip, slip down the chimley," and a groan from the same quarter, as of a person in distress. She immediately leaped from her bed, and ran to the house of a neighbour, "in my under coat, and without shoe or stocking," said she. Having procured assistance, she returned to her house, and whilst she was in a lane leading to it she heard loud and deep groans proceeding from her bedroom, "and somebody a praying." She and her assistant went into the bedroom, and discovered that the groans came from some one in the chimney, who prayed to be let out, for he was "a-smothering." "Who are you, and where do you come from?" asked the widow; "I'm Bullen, and come down the chimley," said the intruder, "for God's sake let me out. I'm stuck fast by the chin and can't get up or down." They then approached the chimney, and saw a man's toes hanging down just above the grate, his body being out of sight. Finding they could not pull him down, a carpenter was sent for, and with a pickaxe he took down the skirting-board and brickwork, and released the man from his durance

most vile: it was the prisoner, "And, my Lord," said the prosecutrix, "it was that 'ere man, and he had hadn't got nothing on hisself, only his shirt and stockings." He was severely lacerated and hurt, and as soon as he could give any account of himself, he declared he knew not where the rest of the garments were, nor how he got up the chimney, nor what he did it for. Upon searching the premises, his clothes were found in the garden, and it appeared that he must have ascended by a cherry-tree which grew against the widow's chimney. It appeared on her examination that he had not been accustomed to pay her nocturnal visits by the chimney or otherwise, and in answer to the question "whether he had ever paid her any particular attentions?" she answered with a gravity and simplicity which convulsed every one in court with laughter, "O lor, no! not anything of that sort, I do assure you!" It appeared that the prisoner, if he had been desirous of breaking into the house unheard, might have done so by the kitchen window.

In his defence, the prisoner said he was drunk, and did not know how he got into the chimney, nor where he was, until he found himself stuck so fast, that he could get neither up or down. His master stated that he was an honest man, but greatly given to liquor.

The learned judge summed up the evidence, telling the jury that the breaking was fully proved, it being burglary to enter a house by night down the chimney, if done for the purpose of committing a felony. But the real question was, whether they believed

the prisoner's intention was to have stolen the goods of the prosecutrix, if he had succeeded in getting down the chimney. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

— A THOROUGH-PACED SCOUNDREL.—At Marylebone Police-office, to-day, George William Hamilton, who called himself a solicitor, of 39, Somerset-street, Portman-square, was re-examined on a charge of disgracefully attempting to extort money; having been previously remanded. At the first examination, the servants of Mr. Hopper, a gentleman living in Derby-place, Bayswater, described Mr. Hamilton's prowling about the house on various occasions. At one time he made inquiries whether a young lady, Miss Jessie Hopper, who had returned from a walk, lived at the house; then he threatened to advertise something to her discredit; and subsequently he left letters at the house conveying more distinct threats. These letters purported to come from one "Robert Bell," who desired replies to be sent to the care of Mr. Hamilton: he threatened in one of the letters addressed to Miss Emily Hopper, a sister, to subpoena Miss Jessie as a witness "against the brothel which she has so frequently visited in the morning during the last two months, in company with an officer, who, I believe, visits at your house,"—having first offered to "sell his secret" to Miss Hopper, although the editor of the *Satirist* would gladly purchase it. A fourth letter was from Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Hopper, stating that he had received instructions from Mr. Bell to prosecute the house, and advising Mr. Hopper to put his daughter in communication with

Mr. Bell. Hamilton was seized by Mr. Woodhouse, a friend of the family, who had lain in wait for him. He then advised Mr. Woodhouse (apparently taking him for the young lady's brother) to "settle it;" asserting that "Mr. Bell" was a most respectable man. To the Magistrate he said, that he knew nothing of the letters signed Bell, and denied that he had left anything at Mr. Hopper's house; promising to bring witnesses to prove the fact. He was attended only by his legal adviser, Mr. Flower; who had advised him to call no witnesses; but Mr. Flower insisted that Miss Jessie Hopper ought to have been produced. Mr. Clarkson, who supported the prosecution, stated that the prosecutor was the father, and that Miss Jessie's attendance was not at all necessary; but, in fact, the result of the prisoner's conduct was, that the young lady was then lying in bed, in a dangerous if not dying state. He added, that Mr. Hamilton was no attorney at all; no such name appearing on the rolls. The prisoner, who looked very dejected, was committed to Newgate for trial.

The scoundrel was afterwards tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 24th of August, and transported for fourteen years. The punishment was far too light for the offence.

— FLOWERS OF ELOQUENCE.
—"Mr. Speaker," said a distinguished orator in a Western Legislature, "I have been accused of vacillation in my political principles! Me vacillate!—me, who first drew the breath of life beneath the gigantic foliage of the forest oak! who was cradled in an earthquake, and suckled by the Mississippi!—me, whose playthings in

childhood were the bear and the alligator, and who in maturer years delighted to grapple with the furious torrent as it rushed wild and headlong from its mountain home, and to sport with the tornado and the double-engine steam boat! Me vacillate! Mr. Speaker, the idea is preposterous!"

8. SUICIDE AT CROYDON.—An inquest was held at the Canteen of the Croydon Barracks, on the body of Donald M'Guinness, a drill-sergeant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who destroyed himself by cutting his throat on Saturday last, the 6th inst. Sarah Norris, servant to the deceased, deposed, that he lived at the barracks, at Croydon, and on Saturday morning, about a quarter before five o'clock, the deceased came down from his bedroom and asked witness for a light, which she gave him, and he then smoked a pipe. He then asked for pen and ink, and was engaged in his room writing for a quarter of an hour, when he again came into the kitchen, sharpened a razor, and shaved himself. Soon afterwards he again came into the kitchen, and brushed his hair and cleaned his teeth, and then returned to his bedroom. In a short time he came down again, looking very wildly, and asked her who was in the kitchen, and after this he again went upstairs, and in a short time she saw something dropping from the ceiling, which upon examination she found to be blood. Witness gave an alarm, and the deceased was discovered dead with his throat cut. There was no person in the deceased's apartments but herself and the children, and he must have committed violence upon himself. For the last few days before the de-

ceased's death she had observed that he appeared very dull and melancholy, and when his wife asked him any question he looked down, and did not give any answer. William Nipper, a recruit, proved that he found the deceased quite dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor lying by his side. A letter written by the deceased was read. The following are the material portions of its contents:—"I find I cannot live as I ought. I have been wicked in my youth. I lay no blame to any one but myself. There is my bank book, which I hope will be given to my children. I owe a bill to Mr. ——. I hope God will forgive me for the deed I am about to commit." Sergeant Tree, of the Coldstream Guards, and some other witnesses, having been examined to show that the deceased had frequently acted in a very strange manner, at the same time expressing their belief that he was not in a sane state of mind, the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict that "The deceased destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity."

— OXFORD CIRCUIT, STAFFORD.—George Moore, aged thirty-four, was indicted for stealing on the 29th of May last, at Bilston, a gelding, the property of Thomas Burley.

Mr. Boughey appeared for the prosecution.

The prisoner pleaded "Guilty," and handed up to his Lordship a written statement, the general purport of which was, that he was compelled to commit the offence through want and a starving family.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said,—

"You have written me a letter, in which you cite what you call a beautiful passage in Scripture from the 6th chapter of Proverbs:—"Then do not despise a thief if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is a hungered." I have no doubt your beautiful passage will be very popular in the gaol. I don't know whether men despise a thief or not, but I do know that they punish him. I think when you were reading your Bible you had better have stopped at the 20th chapter of Exodus, where you would have found these words, "Thou shalt not steal." Recollect that these two passages are not inconsistent, but that the latter is a direct and positive command; and remember, too, that if you ever come here again, the whole book of Proverbs will not save you from transportation. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the House of Correction for this county for eight calendar months, and that during that time you be kept to hard labour."

9. STAFFORD.—HORRIBLE CASE —Charles Higginson, *alias* Higgins, aged 26, a man of a dull and stolid look, was indicted for the wilful murder of his son, William Higginson, on the 2d of April last, at the parish of Eccleshall, by beating him on the head with a blunt instrument. There was another count in the indictment, laying suffocation as the cause of death.

Mr. Corbett conducted the prosecution.

The prisoner, who was not assisted by counsel, pleaded "Guilty" several times, but Mr. Justice Maule, who seemed to doubt whether the prisoner fully understood the effect of such a plea, ordered a

plea of "Not guilty" to be recorded, and the trial proceeded.

It appeared that the prisoner was a widower, and that he had but one child, a little boy, five years old, whom he put out to nurse, at 1s. 6d. per week, with a woman named Sarah Breeze, who lived at Tipley-heath. The prisoner was in service when the child was first put out to nurse, and upon his quitting his service he came to lodge with Mrs. Breeze. On the first of April, which fell on a Saturday, the payment for the child's board and lodging was four weeks in arrear, and Mrs. Breeze took the opportunity of telling the prisoner that she could no longer afford to keep the child for the money, and that she wished it to be removed. The prisoner asked her husband, William Breeze, to call him early on the following morning; and at 5 o'clock he got up, and asked for his spade, saying that he had something to do for the man he was working for, a person named Reeves, who lives at Knightley. The road which the prisoner took was through Bishop's wood, which does not lead to Knightley. About 9 o'clock the prisoner returned, but without his spade, and at 10 o'clock he again left the house taking his little boy with him, and saying that he intended to convey the child to his brother's house, about eight miles off. He was seen by a neighbour going into Bishop's wood, which is only about 200 or 300 yards distant from the house of Breeze, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock on the Sunday morning. The boy was then with him, and this was the last time that the poor child was seen alive. About 1 o'clock on the same day he went to the house of his sister-in-law, Maria Higgin-

son, at Knightley, and she asked him how his child was. The prisoner replied that it was dead, that it died on Tuesday, and that he buried it on Thursday. The woman then inquired what had been the matter with the child, and his answer was, that it had had a bad eye. The prisoner afterwards stated to a person named Sambrook that the child had died, and that he had buried it in Bishop's wood. Next morning he disappeared; and on the following day search was made in the wood for the body of the child. The parties who went out observed near a gate some fresh soil, and upon turning up the earth the first thing they saw was a child's shoe, and soon afterwards the body of a child was discovered about ten inches from the surface. The body was that of a child who had been but recently buried, and it was not much decomposed. It had some clothes on, which were shown to be the same as those worn by the deceased on the Sunday morning when his father took him away from the house of Mrs. Breeze. A handkerchief was over the eyes, and another tied very tightly over the mouth. The surgeon who examined the body found no external fracture of the skull, but the internal table was fractured, and there was considerable contusion on the right side of the head, which in his opinion would have been sufficient to cause death, though not immediately. The lungs were in a state of congestion, which would arise from suffocation, and the surgeon said he considered this to be the immediate cause of the child's death.

After the surgeon had given his evidence, and the prisoner was asked whether he wished to put

any questions to him, he said, "I put the child in alive." The thrill of horror which ran through the court when this dreadful declaration escaped from the prisoner's lips may well be imagined.

The prisoner was soon afterwards apprehended, and merely said to the constable when taken into custody, "You want me about my poor little child."

Mr. Justice Maule summed up the evidence to the jury, and they were about to consider their verdict, when it was suggested to his Lordship that there were several persons in attendance who would be able to prove that the prisoner was of weak intellect. It appeared from their testimony that from his childhood the prisoner had not the same faculties as other boys, and the surgeon of the county-gaol deposed that he considered the prisoner to be of weak intellect, although not sufficiently so to make him incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," and

His lordship, after commenting on the enormity of his offence, passed sentence of death upon the miserable wretch, without holding out to him the least hope of mercy on this side of the grave.

— SAGACITY OF A DOG.—

This morning, much to the surprise of the people on the pier at Tarbert, a very large Newfoundland dog sprang into the sea, and in an instant appeared with a little boy attired in petticoats suspended from his mouth. It appeared that the little fellow had wandered from the side of his nurse and fallen into the sea, where, no doubt, he would have

perished, had it not been for the sagacious animal, as no one perceived the accident but Cæsar, who apprised the bystanders of what had occurred, by carefully placing the boy safe and sound at the feet of his nurse on *terra firma*.

— CHESTER ASSIZES—MURDER.

—James Ratcliffe, aged 58, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth Ratcliffe, by stabbing her with a knife in the abdomen.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Trafford conducted the case on the part of the prosecution; and Mr. Egerton defended the prisoner.

It appeared from the statement of counsel and the evidence of the several witnesses, that the occurrence took place on Thursday, the 22d of June, and that for some time previously the parties had been living together at Stockport. The prisoner had been a tobacco-nist, but was in such a constant state of intoxication that he was discharged from the place where he had been working for some years with a gentleman of the name of Sherlock. He had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom were sufficiently old to work in the factories and to earn a small livelihood for themselves. The eldest son, James, seemed to be a steady young man, who frequently remonstrated with his father on the impropriety of his conduct to his mother, brother, and sister. This appeared to have had no effect, and James took a small house in Hooper's - buildings, Stockport. They were lodging at the latter place for about a week or a fortnight before the prisoner found out where they were living. He met James one day in the street, and

asked to be taken home. James refused to do this, but gave him 3d. to buy bread, and at other times bought victuals for him. However, he found out before long where his wife and children resided; and upon Thursday, the 22d of June, at an early hour in the morning, he made a great noise opposite the house, calling out very loudly, and appeared to be in a state of very great excitement from some cause or other. A woman of the name of Swan, who lived next door, repeatedly requested him to be quiet, but it was all to no purpose. He continued to make the noise, and at length got hold of the key of the son's house, which happened at the time to be in the door. The deceased, who was watching from the inside, cried out to Mrs. Swan that he was taking the key, upon which she ran out and endeavoured to prevent him. A scuffle took place, but the prisoner succeeded in keeping the key, and immediately after walked deliberately from the place. Information having been given to the son James, who was then working at a neighbouring factory, he left his work, and proceeded in search of his father. Having found him at a distance of about 200 yards from the house, he demanded the key. The prisoner refused to surrender it, asserting that the house belonged to himself. The son having, after some time, succeeded in taking it from him, returned to the house, locked the door, and took away the key in his pocket. The deceased having eaten her breakfast in the house of Mrs. Swan walked out for some purpose or other for a few minutes, and in the interim the prisoner returned to the house and endeavoured to open the door.

Having found it fast, he went into Mrs. Swan's house, and asked to be permitted to sit down. She told him he might sit down and welcome, and, after he had been seated for a few minutes, the deceased returned to the house. He then told her that he was very poorly, and requested of her to fetch him a doctor. She said she had no money for a doctor, and that there was a smell of drink from him. He replied that he had only had three pennyworth of whiskey, and that he had taken it for a pain in his abdomen. She told him that it would have been better if he had got something to eat. He then said that he should like a drink of water, upon which the deceased got a teacup of water and held it to his lips while he drank. He then sat down in another part of the house, and changed his position once or twice. At last he got still nearer to the deceased, when suddenly he pulled out a large clasp knife from his left side, changed it to his right hand, sprang upon her and stabbed her with it in the abdomen without saying a single word. She screamed out, "Oh, Mrs. Swan, I'm murdered," and then ran out of the house, crying, "murder." The prisoner walked deliberately away, and as he was in the act of going out Mrs. Swan saw the knife distinctly in his hand; and it would appear that the knife must have been open when he drew it from his sleeve. He was apprehended after a sharp pursuit and struggle, and the knife taken from him. On the way to the lockup he repeatedly exclaimed, "I hope to God I killed her, and then I'll die happy;" he also expressed a wish to have three pennyworth of rum, saying, that

he knew it would be the last drop he should ever have it in his power to take, and adding, that he had not lain in a bed for the last eight weeks. Shortly before the occurrence he declared to a neighbour, with dreadful oaths, that "he was determined to stab his wife and to take her head off." The deceased, who died in twenty-four hours after the injury had been inflicted, was stabbed in the stomach, and the wound was about an inch in length and about three inches in depth.

Mr. Egerton, in addressing the jury on the part of the prisoner, contended that the evidence tended to shew that the accused was not of sane mind at the time of committing the act. He also contended that, even if he were of sane mind, the circumstances of the case tended to reduce the crime below that of murder.

His lordship, in summing up, thought the safety of the public would be jeopardized, if such a preposterous notion were entertained in this instance, that the prisoner at the time of the act was unable to distinguish between right and wrong; and he said he was unable to suggest anything that would reduce the crime to that of manslaughter.

The jury, after an absence from Court for ten minutes, found the prisoner "Guilty."

The Judge immediately put on the black cap, and sentenced the prisoner, who was dreadfully agitated, to execution.

11. MURDER AT ASHBURTON.—About one o'clock in the afternoon, as a boy was picking ferns in a field near the Denbury or Broadhempston-road, about a quarter of a mile from the town, he saw the clothes of a woman under

some broil or hedge cuttings, with a basket on the top of it. He immediately ran into the town to get some one to go and see what it was, and having found two men, named Harris and Merrish, they went to the field, and found it was a woman, who had been killed and covered with two fagots of broil. The body was in the hedge drain at the corner of the field. Being the only persons on the spot, they did not remove anything, but informed the authorities of it. The overseer and Mr. Hele, a medical gentleman, with a great number of people, proceeded to the spot, and, on removing the broil and basket, a shocking sight presented itself. The body of a woman was lying on its face, the bonnet being off. The head appeared in a dreadful state, a great quantity of blood entangling the cap and hair. She was quite dead and stiff, and on taking her out of the drain a thrill of horror ran through the people present, about twenty-five or thirty, who had arrived first on the place. On examining her the head was found terribly mutilated, and a large wound on the right side of the head above the ear; another on the forehead fracturing the skull, and a heavy blow near the left ear. The eyes were swollen close with blows, and the face was otherwise shockingly mutilated. Her right hand and arm were dreadfully bruised, and the hands clinched, as if defending herself from her assailant. A man, named Harding, immediately recognized her as being Rebecca Tooley, of Totness, who was there on the fair day yesterday.

—REMARKABLE TENACITY OF LIFE.—On the 21st ult. the sides of a pit belonging to the Oldfield colliery, Fenton, in the Potteries,

fell in to the extent of between twenty and thirty yards. At the time of the accident there were seven men and one horse in the works. Fortunately, by means of a passage which communicated with an adjoining pit, called a water-pit, the men escaped in safety, but the horse, being unable to pass through the same aperture, was left in his perilous situation. Three days after the occurrence three men descended the shaft of the water-pit, and succeeded in conveying some hay and corn to the unfortunate animal; and two days afterwards they furnished him with a fresh supply; but this time they accomplished their object with much difficulty owing to the generation of sulphurous gas. After the lapse, however, of five more days, they made another attempt, which proved totally ineffectual, the gas having accumulated to such an extent in the water-pit as to render all further efforts both impracticable and hopeless, and the poor animal was, therefore, reluctantly abandoned to his fate. To-day the re-opening of the coal-pit shaft was completed, when, to the utter astonishment of the workmen, the horse was not only found alive, but standing on his legs, having been inhumed twenty-one days, fifteen or sixteen of which he had been entirely without meat or drink. He quite recovered.

— NORTHERN CIRCUIT. —
APPLEBY—BROUGHAM-HALL ESTATES—ROBINSON V. BIRD AND OTHERS.—In this case, Sir T. Wilde, the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Cowling appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Knowles for the defendants.

Sir T. Wilde stated the case. The action was brought for a tres-

pass committed by the defendants, in having entered certain premises in the occupation of the plaintiff, and there seized a horse. To this charge the defendants had put in two answers. The first denied the trespass; and the second alleged, that if they did seize the mare it was in their own stable. According to the ordinary course of legal proceedings, the party who laid claim to any species of property was bound to prove it. The defendants in the present case were bound to prove their title. It was the duty of the defendants on the present occasion to make out the plea that the stable belonged to one of the defendants, Thomas Bird. It seemed, however, that he did not intend to appear and make out his case. He would not, however, allow him to get off in that way. He had been imposing on the good nature of the people in that part of the country, and borrowing money at all hands on the pretence that he had some good claim to the Brougham-hall estates. He would, by the evidence which he should adduce, show conclusively that Lord Brougham was the legal possessor of the Brougham-hall estates, and that the defendants had no claim to them whatever. Lord Brougham had thought it necessary that that should be done, because it was painful to him to hear that individuals were going up and down the country pretending that they had a title to his property. When a man had been in possession of a property for a long period, the law presumed his title to be good. The law presumed that no man would retain wrongful possession of his neighbour's property. The defendant Thomas Bird was desirous of compelling Lord Brougham to

prove his title. But a man ought to have some ground or appearance of claim or title before he interfered with the property of another or called on him to prove his title. It was a most unreasonable and wanton thing that a man should be so put to prove his title; and it was a particularly unjust thing to make a man prove his title to property which had been a long time in his possession. In the present case the title was perfectly clear. He was in a condition to show that from the very earliest period of English history, the Burghams, Browhams, or Broughams, were in possession of this property. He would prove to them that Bird executed a conveyance of the property in question in favour of an ancestor of Lord Brougham in the year 1727; and, if necessary, give evidence to the time of Henry II., that the estate belonged originally to the Brougham family. James Bird acquired some interest in the estate prior to 1726, whether as mortgagee, or in what other way, did not clearly appear. In 1726, James Bird, an attorney, was the owner of Brougham-hall, and of the demesnes and lands therewith connected. That person left two grand-daughters. These two sold the interest of the Birds to Lord Brougham's ancestor—his great great uncle, for 5,000*l.*, and so brought back the estate that formerly belonged to the family. The defendant Thomas Bird had of late been begging and borrowing all over the country, affecting to have some claim or other to the property in question. He was, however, able to show no sort of relationship, nor title to the property. On the day in question, however, he came on Mr. Robin-

son's farm, and Adam Bird and John Irving, the auctioneer, obtruded themselves at the desire of Thomas Bird, and distrained on a mare. He left a notice of distress in the plaintiff's possession, stating that the mare was in the custody of the law, and would be sold if not replevied in a certain number of days. The defendants afterwards went and took possession of Brougham-hall. That was done premeditatedly, and with the intention of compelling his Lordship to take proceedings, and, no doubt, in the expectation that he would submit to some gross extortion. The plaintiff, Mr. Robinson, was prepared to sustain his Lordship's title. The defendants, however, should have raised that question in a proper way, as a man cannot try a title by coming and seizing for rent. He hoped that after hearing the evidence in support of what he had stated, they would give him a verdict, and to visit the defendants with the punishment which their conduct so well deserved.

A few witnesses were called, and the jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 40*s.*

12. OFFICER SHOT ON PARADE.—Lieutenant Robertson Mackay, Adjutant of the Fifth Fusileers, was shot at Parsonstown, in Ireland, on parade, by one of the soldiers whom he was exercising; and he died almost immediately; leaving a wife and five children.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. Mackay. At a previous inquest on a soldier who had died suddenly in the same place, the jury declared him to have died from "excessive drill." The "excessive drill" had been officially denied; but the prisoner

now sullenly said "the drill was the cause" of his crime; and the jury were induced by the evidence of several soldiers, to return this verdict—

"That private George Jubee, of the Fifth Fusileers, did, at the time and place mentioned, and in the manner described by the witnesses, kill and murder Adjutant Robertson Mackay, of the said corps; but the jury is of opinion, that the majority of the men of the said regiment, are both murmuring at and suffering from the drills and parades which they have daily to undergo. The jury, therefore, recommend that the proper authorities should institute a strict and searching inquiry into these matters."

15. SUICIDE MANIA AT WATERLOO - BRIDGE. — This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, an unfortunate woman named Palmer, living at Battlebridge, attempted to drown herself at the steps from the Middlesex side of Waterloo-bridge. She was seized by a police-constable, and was taken before Mr. Jardine, who remanded her till her friends could be sent for. At one o'clock yesterday morning, another unfortunate woman, living in the Southwark-bridge-road, attempted to throw herself off Waterloo-bridge, but was prevented by a gentleman named Giles, who was passing by at the moment. She begged not to be given into custody; and, on her making a solemn promise not to repeat the offence, she was allowed to depart. In less than an hour afterwards, a married woman, from Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, no doubt for the same purpose, came to Waterloo-bridge, but was not allowed by Finch, the toll-collector, to go on, and a police-

constable saw her home. She had a dreadful black eye, and had been quarrelling with her husband.

19. NUMEROUS FIRES.—No less than seven fires occurred in London on the same night. A fire in Tooley-street was the most extensive. It broke out in the premises of Messrs. Ward, oilmen, near the entrance of Topping's wharf, which were totally destroyed. Loss, 10,000*l*. It then consumed the shot-tower lately used as Watson's telegraph, and afterwards caught the roof of St. Olave's church, no part of which, but the bare walls were left standing. The premises of Messrs. Scovell's, Topping's wharf, were also totally destroyed. Loss 20,000*l*. The total loss is estimated at 50,000*l*. Some of the vessels lying near the wharf were injured before they could be moved off. The next fire was remarkable for a melancholy loss of life. It took place in the premises of Mr. Newberry, Fetter-lane, operative chemist and firework manufacturer. The first alarm was a loud explosion, which blew the front shop and its contents into the street. Mr. Newberry appeared at the second floor window, and precipitated himself into the street. He was taken to Bartholomew's hospital, but on his arrival there had ceased to live. Several females appeared at the windows, whose cries for help were piteous, but explosions were constantly taking place, and no help could be given, and they unfortunately perished in the flames.

— The Opera-house at Berlin, after having stood exactly a hundred years, was destroyed by fire on the night of this day. A military ballet, with some firing in it, had been performed; but it is not thought that any carelessness

during the performance caused the accident. The contiguous palace of the Prince of Prussia was also threatened; and the Prince, with several Princes his relatives, the Archduke Stephen of Austria, and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, were on the spot, aiding the efforts of the police and military to save the palace, and luckily with success.

— ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM A CONVICT-SHIP.—This night a desperate attempt was made by some felons to escape from on board the *Maitland* convict-ship, lying in the Sound, at Devonport, and bound to the Falkland Islands. The prison in which they were confined was in the forward part of the ship, just under the fore-castle, where the watch on them was not so strict as in the other divisions. They commenced operations by boring holes through the bulkhead or partition of the fore part of the water-closet, on the larboard side of the upper deck; and it is supposed their intention was, to saw out a square piece of the partition large enough for one to get through. Before, however, they had accomplished the sawing, they were heard by the watch; but, notwithstanding a strict search for the culprits and the implements likely to have been used was immediately made, no clue was obtained to the former, and only a gimlet was found lying on the floor of the prison.

20. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at Woolwich this day in the *Napoleon*, French man-of-war steamer. They landed at the dock-yard, and were received by Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Capt. F. Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, and also by Count

Phillippe de Chabot, French Chargé d'Affaires. Their object was to pay a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor, where they afterwards proceeded by the Great Western Railway. On Thursday, the 24th inst., they proceeded to Woolwich in a small steamer, and after inspecting the dock-yard and arsenal, embarked in the French steamer for Havre.

25. TRIAL ON CHARGE OF MURDER ARISING OUT OF A DUEL.—(See July 1.)—The trial of two of the parties engaged in the late fatal duel, in which Colonel Fawcett lost his life, came on to-day at the Central Criminal Court, when Mr. Gulliver, Surgeon in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and Mr. Cuddy, a Lieutenant in the 55th Regiment, surrendered to be tried. Lieutenant Munro and Lieutenant Grant were called, but did not appear. The judges were Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Rolfe. The Attorney-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Chambers, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Ballantyne, for the prisoners. The Attorney-General said, that he thought the charge against Mr. Gulliver could not be sustained, and therefore he entered a *Nolle prosequi*. Mr. Gulliver was accordingly discharged from the dock, and became a witness for the prosecution. The evidence generally did not differ from that taken at the inquest and before the police magistrate, except that it was less ample and more compact. An additional witness was Mr. Gulliver; whose evidence did not add much to the main facts, but supplied one or two points of interest. It appeared that he was asked to accompany Mr. Grant on the same morning that the duel took place. From some words

that Mr. Gulliver overheard, it would appear that after all, the fatal shot was the result of a mistake at the moment:—

“I had my back towards the parties, when I heard a cry, ‘Ready—fire!’ and also a cry of ‘Doctor!’ I think Lieutenant Munro called out ‘Doctor!’ I heard a report of fire-arms, and I ran up to Colonel Fawcett, who was lying on the ground, wounded. A gentleman, I believe it was Mr. Cuddy, was standing by him. Lieutenant Munro ran up to Colonel Fawcett. There was something said about levelling a pistol. Colonel Fawcett said he was levelling, or covering him, or words to that effect. Lieutenant Munro said, ‘*Oh, Fawcett, I thought you were levelling at me,*’ or ‘*covering me,*’ or words to that effect. Colonel Fawcett said, ‘No, I was not.’”

The evidence of Mr. Liston confirmed Colonel Fawcett’s assurance; for he said that Colonel Fawcett’s arm must have been raised very high at the moment when he received the shot. Sergeant Shee addressed the jury for the prisoner, contending that the duellist, acting under an imperative necessity, could not be considered a murderer; and especially the second of the man who was killed. The only witness for the defence was General Sir W. Clinton; who, being asked whether the prisoner at the bar had served in the 55th Regiment, began his evidence thus:—

“The officer I see at the bar—I don’t call him prisoner—I recognize to have been the officer who was almost the first to escalate the walls of one of the largest cities of China.”

The General was checked in the warmth which induced him to

deviate into irrelevant matters, (though probably the “escalade” had its effect with the jury,) and he stated that Mr. Cuddy had always been esteemed a person of quiet habits. Mr. Justice Williams charged the jury, that if the prisoner was present aiding, assisting, and abetting in a deliberate duel, in which Colonel Fawcett was killed, they must find him guilty. After some deliberation, the jury asked if Mr. Cuddy was charged with wilful murder? and they were told that he was. It is to be gathered that they had a doubt whether he was proved to have handled the pistols, or given other active assistance, *before* the shot was fired. After retiring for nearly three hours, the jury returned a verdict of “Not Guilty;” which was received with a burst of applause in court. Lieutenant Cuddy was then discharged.

—BIGAMY ON A LARGE SCALE.—

At the Liverpool Assizes, Robert Taylor was indicted for bigamy, having married Deborah Foster, at Wigan, his former wife being still alive. Taylor was a practised bigamist: he was in the habit of announcing himself as the son of Lord Kennedy, entitled to 60,000*l.* a-year; and on that pretence he had succeeded in seducing divers young women, in various places, to marry him. In 1838, he married one Skidmore; in 1839, a girl named Wilson, and being convicted of that offence, he suffered eighteen months’ imprisonment; in 1840, he married a woman named Denison, for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months; in 1842, he married Foster; and there is reason to believe that those were not all his victims. He was now sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen years.

26. A splendid entertainment was given by Her Majesty at Virginia Water, in honour of the birth-day of Prince Albert, who attained his twenty-fourth year to-day.

— DESTRUCTION OF A STEAM FRIGATE BY FIRE.—The total destruction of the United States steamer *Missouri*, took place at Gibraltar. The *Missouri* was pierced for 44 guns, and carried 28. The fire being observed by people on board the British war-steamer *Locust*, that vessel hastened to the spot, and the whole of the American crew were saved: floating fire-engines were also sent off by the Governor; but, to prevent an otherwise inevitable explosion of gunpowder on board the steamer, it was scuttled. The *Missouri* was bound to Canton, with the new Ambassador sent from the United States to the Emperor of China, together with the gentlemen of his embassy and suite. The fire was occasioned by combustion of the large cargo of coal which the *Missouri* was obliged to carry. This combustion had been going on for a considerable time; and upon its discovery, a quantity of water was thrown upon the coal, which had the effect of apparently extinguishing the flame. But it was, in fact, merely smothered; and upon its breaking out a second time, it was found to have gained such head that no efforts could arrest its progress. The fire-engines were worked with great vigour, and other means resorted to to throw a quantity of water on the flames, but in vain. It communicated itself rapidly to the remaining parts of the magnificent vessel. By dint of considerable exertions, many valuable effects were saved, and put on board the

Locust, including 50,000 dollars of specie. The vessel was of immense capacity, her register being of nearly 2,000 tons; and her crew was very numerous.

— EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—At the Liverpool Assizes, John Anderson was charged with receiving seven 100*l.* Bank of England notes, knowing them to have been stolen. The notes formed part of a sum lost by Mr. John Marquis, during the Preston Guild, in September last. Mr. Marquis was accosted in the streets of Preston by a man and a woman, who walked one on each side of him; and after pushing him, they ran away; when he found that he had lost 1,990*l.*, among which were nine 100*l.* notes. The prisoner was a keeper of two brothels in Liverpool; and last autumn he became acquainted with a Mr. Jennings, who was a clerk in the Branch Bank of England. This Mr. Jennings had lately been married; but he kept up an intimacy with one Harriet Bentley, in whose company he went to Anderson's house. While there, Jennings found a gold watch; which he took away, telling Bentley that he would restore it if claimed, or advertise it. It was claimed, through Anderson; and Jennings was obliged to pay through Anderson, 2*l.* to "arrange it" with the owner. In the conversations on the subject, Anderson learned that his new acquaintance was a clerk in the Bank, and proposed to him a manœuvre which would be mutually serviceable—to exchange a 100*l.* note. Jennings agreed, and actually did substitute the 100*l.* for one in the Bank, which he gave to Jennings, receiving 7*l.* 10*s.* for his trouble. In a similar way, and on the same terms, he disposed of six other 100*l.* notes, and was told that

they were part of the Preston Guild robbery. Subsequently he changed two 50*l.* notes, for which Jennings gave him a breast-pin; and at length a 1,000*l.* note was given to him to change, being part of 3,000*l.* stolen from a gentleman in a London omnibus, as he left a bank. Jennings deposited this note as a security for a loan of 20*l.*; the note being traced, it led to his detection; and in the agony of alarm and contrition, he disclosed everything that he knew before the Liverpool magistrate. The defence of Anderson's counsel consisted in an attempt to throw discredit on the evidence; but it was too strong. He was found "Guilty," and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

28. NARROW ESCAPE OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY.—The King and Queen, and Queen of the Belgians, left the Château d'Eu at three o'clock, in a *char-à-banc* drawn by six horses, to drive to Tréport, by the new road called De Mers. Having arrived at the sluice of Assas, at the head of the canal which communicates with the sea, four of the horses were on the bridge, when they were frightened by the firing of the cannon at Tréport, and likewise by the noise of the water rushing from the sluice-gate. One of the leaders plunged, and broke the slight chain placed as a protection, fell into the canal, and dragged with him in his fall the two middle horses, whose weight fortunately caused the harness which connected them with the carriage to break. The postilion who rode the wheel horse, with much presence of mind and great physical strength, turned his horses so as to bring the pole of the carriage against one of the

posts at the entrance of the bridge, so that the carriage was stopped by this manœuvre. The King, Queen, and the persons who accompanied them, alighted from the carriage. His Majesty, after having ascertained that no one was hurt, continued his promenade to Tréport on foot, accompanied by the neighbouring population, who advanced with cheers of "Long live the King!" After having walked on the pier for an hour, their Majesties returned in their carriage to the Château d'Eu, where they arrived at a quarter past five o'clock.

— Early this morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their departure from Windsor for the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway, to be conveyed by a special train to Southampton, where they were received by Major-General Sir H. Pakenham and his staff, and the Mayor and Corporation. On arriving at the end of the pier, her Majesty was met by the Duke of Wellington, and other noble and official personages who accompanied him. At this time it rained heavily, and as there was not a sufficient covering for the stage intended to run on to the yacht (the *Victoria and Albert*) from the shore, the members of the corporation (like so many Raleighs,) stripped off their red gowns in a moment, and the pathway was covered for Her Majesty's use, so that Queen Victoria, like Queen Elizabeth, walked dry-footed to her yacht. Her Majesty and the Prince then went on board the yacht, which proceeded down the Southampton Water, followed by numerous other steamers. After passing by Cowes and Spithead, Her Majesty landed at Ryde,

where she visited Lord Harcourt, and afterwards returned on board the yacht to Cowes Roads, where she slept.

29. The Queen and Prince Albert visited Norris Castle, and also Appuldercombe, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. On the following day the yacht passed by Devonport and Dartmouth.

31. The Queen and Prince visited Mount Edgecumbe, and the latter inspected the Dockyard and Victualling-office, where he was received by the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. Her Majesty then held a levee in the yacht, when numerous addresses were presented: she then landed and proceeded through Devonport and Stonehouse to Plymouth, and afterwards viewed the Breakwater.

31. PARRICIDE IN COBHAM PARK—GRAVESEND.—A Mr. Robert Dadd, formerly a chemist at Rochester, but latterly a manufacturer of oil paints in Suffolk-place, London, arrived at the Ship Inn, at Cobham, kept by Mr. Matthew Gardner, about six o'clock on Monday evening, the 28th inst., in a gig accompanied by his son. Having alighted they went into the parlour, and the father spoke to Adams, the waiter, and said, "Get beds for us." Adams replied, "There are no beds in the house, but I can get you beds in the village: will you have one or two?" The deceased said, "One will do—this is my son, you know." The son added in a surly tone, "Get two if you can." Adams then went out and engaged beds in two separate cottages. The son afterwards went out for some time, but returned about nine o'clock, when the waiter who had been conversing with the father left the room.

He came back, however, about ten o'clock, and found that Mr. Dadd and his son had gone out together to take a walk, Mrs. Gardner, the wife of the landlord, having seen them quit the house. Adams remained up until past twelve o'clock, but neither father nor son returned.

About a quarter past seven o'clock on the following morning, a Mr. Lyster, as he was driving through the Cobham Park-road in a gig, accompanied by his uncle, discovered the body of the deceased lying in Cobham-park, about forty yards from the road side, and calling to a shepherd who was tending his flock at about 200 yards' distance, directed his attention to the deceased, after which he proceeded to the Ship Inn and sent a boy for Dawes, the village constable, at the same time informing Adams what he had seen. The statement he made caused Adams to exclaim instantly, "My God, that must be poor Mr. Dadd," and he immediately proceeded to the spot and found his anticipations but too truly realized.

Mr. Sanders, a surgeon of Gravesend, was called to inspect the body, and afterwards he, assisted by his son, made a *post-mortem* examination. It appeared that the deceased's head was bruised on the left side, as if from a severe blow, and slightly on the temple near the same part. There were two wounds on the throat, but not serious—apparently accidental gashes inflicted in a scuffle. The cause of death was a stab in the left breast, which had entered between the second and third ribs, penetrating the lung. It is a singular fact that, from the one incision, there were two internal wounds, as if the instrument had

been partially drawn back, a twist given to it, and then again thrust into the body of the deceased. There were also other wounds, but of a much slighter nature. The unfortunate man must have soon ceased to exist. The murder was committed upon the margin of a deep hole, about 100 feet square, called "Paddock Hole," which is surrounded by trees, under one of which the body of the deceased was observed by Mr. Lyster. There were marks upon the ground as if some resistance had been made by the victim, there being strong indentations of the heel of a boot, and marks of slippings, such as would appear if a person had partially fallen and recovered himself. The instrument with which the wound was inflicted, in the opinion of the surgeon, was what is called a Turkish knife, with a spring blade, which was found lying about three yards from the body of the deceased.

The jury who sat upon the inquest to-day, after a patient investigation of all the circumstances, not feeling inclined at once to fix the guilt upon the son, returned a verdict, "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown," but that the son perpetrated the horrid deed there could be no doubt. He was a young man of great promise as an artist, and had recently drawn one of the cartoons exhibited in Westminster Hall. He had become quite unsettled in his intellect, and was under the care of his father at the time. He contrived to escape out of this country into France after committing the dreadful crime. There whilst travelling in a diligence he attempted suddenly to cut the

throat of a fellow-passenger, which led to his apprehension and the discovery of who he was. The unfortunate lunatic was subsequently placed in confinement.

SEPTEMBER.

1. QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The *Victoria* and *Albert* steam-yacht left Barn Pool at nine o'clock this morning, and passed through the western outlet of Plymouth Sound to Falmouth; saluted at its departure by cannon from the shipping and battery, and the cheers of the multitudes assembled on the heights. After passing Eddystone, the yacht came to an anchor off St. Mawe's Castle; and the Queen and Prince stepped into a barge, in which they entered Falmouth harbour, passed round it, and returned to the yacht. The Mayors of Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro, put off from the shore to catch her Majesty in her circuit and present addresses. The Mayor of Truro, unluckily overleaped himself and fell into the water; so that he and the address, being too wet for presentation, were obliged to be put on shore again. The other municipal chiefs were more fortunate; and were presented to the Queen, after her return to the yacht, by the Earl of Aberdeen. The Mayor of Falmouth, being a Quaker, kept on his hat; a singularity in the ceremonial duty explained by Lord Aberdeen, and graciously suffered by the Sovereign. At three o'clock, the vessel again moved; going up channel to Eddystone, where it was joined by a fleet of war-ships, and struck off for the coast of France.

About ten o'clock the *Ariel* English steamer arrived at Tréport, and subsequently the *Napoléon*, and then the *Archimedes*, French war-steamers, with despatches announcing the approach of the English fleet. Towards five o'clock, at Tréport the crowd had considerably increased, and the troops fell into line. The jetty was cleared to some distance, and the crews of the King's barge took their places. This boat was handsomely arranged, with a crimson silk awning, to which white muslin curtains were attached, in case it should be found advisable to exclude the beams of the sun. Under the awning was fitted up a horse-shoe-shaped seat, capable of containing about a dozen persons, the whole covered with crimson velvet. Near the barge were placed two other boats, handsome of their kind, but far inferior to that destined for the King. Over the deck of the *Reine des Belges*, which was moored along the quay, was formed a temporary passage to the state barge. A ladder, of which the steps were covered with crimson velvet, led down to the passage; and by this it was intended that Queen Victoria should land.

At five o'clock precisely, three cannon, followed by the cheers of the people, which were almost unceasingly kept up, announced the departure of the King and the Royal party from the Chateau. His Majesty was seated in the large chariot intended for the Queen of England; and with him were the Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, Madame Adelaide, and the Princesses. The Princes arrived on horseback, with their officers. Other carriages followed, all being open

chars-à-banc, with four seats. His Majesty's carriage alone had eight horses; three of the others had six, and the remainder four horses. The party, on alighting, at once proceeded into the royal tent; and after looking for a short time at the preparations which had been made, his Majesty proceeded to the royal barge; walking as firmly as a man of forty, and giving directions for several changes which he desired. He descended the steps leaning upon the arms of Lord Cowley and of Admiral Makau, the Minister of Marine, and accompanied by the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, M. Guizot, and one or two others.

Upon the *Victoria* and *Albert* bringing to, the royal barge came alongside of her; and the King went on board the steamer, where he was received by the Queen and Prince Albert on the quarter-deck. He immediately welcomed the Queen in the most cordial terms, and embraced her. He then went up to Prince Albert, whom he also gave a very warm reception to, and shook heartily by both hands. The Prince of Joinville, who had gone from Cherbourg in the *Pluton* steamer to meet her Majesty, was on board; having accompanied the Queen from Cherbourg, where she arrived at five o'clock in the morning, to Tréport in her steamer. On the Queen leaving her yacht, the royal standard of England was immediately lowered, and the standards of England and of France were hoisted on the King's barge. All the vessels in the roads then saluted the royal party, and the salute was returned from the batteries on shore. The firing continued during the whole time the party were on the water,

The Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, and the Princesses, attended by the ladies in waiting and several gentlemen belonging to the Court, walked in the mean time to the end of the jetty, where they had a full view of the sea and of the approaching steamer. The members of the Corporation of the town were also in attendance upon the royal party. The cannon continued to fire at intervals, the music to play, and the whole scene was one of great animation. By the time the barge had approached the landing-place, the ladies of the Royal Family of France, and all their lords and ladies in waiting, had placed themselves round the top of the stairs, in a curve line, but in such a manner, however, as not to hide the interesting scene of meeting from the spectators. The Queen of the French stood two paces in advance of the brilliant line. At length, at a few minutes after six o'clock, the royal barge touched the shore; and the King of the French taking her Majesty of England by the hand, assisted her up the steps. The Queen of the French advanced to receive the Queen of England, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, in which the military most cordially joined. Louis Philippe immediately presented Queen Victoria to the Queen of the French; who took her by both hands, and saluted her several times on both cheeks, with evident warmth of manner. The Queen of the Belgians, and other ladies of the Royal Family, (to most of whom her Majesty was previously known,) then came forward, and also saluted her with great cordiality and affection. Prince Albert was presented to all the ladies

present in the same way. The shouts of "Vive la Reine Victoria!" "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!" which from the landing continued almost without interruption, were redoubled upon seeing the kindly feeling exhibited by the royal personages; emotion was perceptible on both sides, particularly on the part of Queen Victoria. The suite of the Queen of England had been brought ashore in the ships' boats, and landed at a different flight of steps. The principal persons were the Earls of Aberdeen, Delawarr, and Liverpool, Lord and Lady Canning, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. George Anson, Colonel Wylde, Sir James Clarke, and the Honourable Miss Liddell, the Maid of Honour in Waiting. They were in the tent by the time her Majesty came on shore. The Queen appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. She was dressed in a dark purple satin, a black mantilla trimmed with lace, and straw bonnet with yellow ribands and one long ostrich feather. Nothing could exceed the simplicity of her appearance. Prince Albert wore a dark frock-coat, light waistcoat, grey trousers, and dark cross-barred cravat.

In the evening a grand entertainment took place in the banquetting room of the Chateau d'Eu; it was hung round with portraits, set in handsome frames; and the roof panelled, richly gilt, and painted with subjects taken from the history of France. The plate, which was all gold or silver gilt, was of the most splendid description; and in the centre was a most magnificent plateau of gold, with large vases of the same costly material, filled with flowers.

The number of the party was about forty; and besides the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of England and Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and the Princess Clementine, Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier, it included Lord and Lady Cowley, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl Delawarr, M. Guizot, General Sebastiani, and M. Lacave Laplagne. The King of the French, who wore a military uniform, appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and to enjoy himself vastly on the occasion. He sat at the centre of the table; on his right hand sat the Queen of England, and on his left the Queen of the Belgians. Her Majesty had the Prince of Joinville on her right hand, and carried on a most animated conversation with him during the whole time of dinner; laughing and talking with much enjoyment and freedom. Her dress was of crimson velvet, such as she frequently wore on state occasions at home: on her arm she wore the order of the Garter, and across her breast the riband of that order: her head-dress was very plain, the hair being simply braided; and her jewels were handsome emeralds and diamonds. The Queen of the French sat immediately opposite the King; having Prince Albert on her right and the Duke d'Aumale on her left. On the left of the Queen of the French sat the Duke d'Aumale. Next to him sat the Princess of Joinville; an exceedingly handsome and elegant person, with a most superb diamond necklace. The Duchess of Orleans being in widow's weeds, French

etiquette did not allow her to dine in public. However, Queen Victoria visited the Duchess after dinner, and saw "the young people;" to whom she paid such gratifying attentions that she speedily became a great favourite with all of them.

3. To-day (Sunday) the Chateau d'Eu was comparatively quiet, and none of the members of the Royal Families left the precincts of the palace. Queen Victoria, not being provided with a chaplain, had prayers read in a private apartment by one of the members of the suite. The King and Queen of the French and the Royal Family attended prayers at the parish-church, to which there is a private way from the palace. The Queen and Prince, accompanied by King Louis Philippe and the Queen of the French, walked and drove in the park, and visited the Royal farm. The forbearance from gayer amusements was in compliment to the feelings of the English party.

4. The great event of to-day was a fête champêtre on the Mont d'Orleans, an elevated spot in the midst of the forest of Eu; and at the villages everybody was astir at the earliest hour. A handsome tent was pitched on the spot commanding the best view; and under it was a table, with a "luncheon," as it was called, in honour of the English; being in fact a sumptuous repast, with covers laid for seventy-two persons. There was none, however, of the splendour observed at the banquet in the Chateau; no great display of plate, no plateaux, no vases of gold or silver; but every thing was restricted to what was necessary. The chairs were camp-chairs, the wine was in very plain

bottles, and every other portion of the appurtenances was in the same keeping. Numbers of servants and soldiers stood about; and a well appointed kitchen, at a little distance from table, was concealed by the trees. The first to arrive, at half-past three o'clock, was the little Count of Paris, his cousin, the son of the late Princess Mary of Orleans, their tutor, and a young companion, son of Colonel de Chabannes. About half an hour after came a troop of horsemen, consisting of Prince Albert, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the Duc de Montpensier, the Duc d'Aumale, and several other gentlemen. Prince Albert was attended by Colonel de Chabannes, whom the King had appointed Aide-de-camp to the Prince during his visit; Major Roure having also been appointed Chevalier d'Honneur to the Queen. In a few minutes drove up a char-à-banc with four horses, containing the King and Queen Victoria, the Queen of the French, and other royal ladies; the remainder of the party followed in five other carriages of the same kind. One contained a party of statesmen, M. Guizot sitting between Lord Aberdeen and Lord Liverpool. As each portion of the guests arrived, they were greeted with loud cheers; the two Monarchs obtaining their full share.

While in the tent, the King called to him his chief courier, M. Vernet, and presenting him to the Queen of England, said, "*Here is an old courier of the Empire, who acted in that capacity for half a score of years to Napoleon. He has now been twenty-eight years in my service; and, by the way, being stunned by a fall on a journey I was making ten years*

since, I myself bled and brought him to life."

Vernet made his obeisances, and the Queen kindly bowed to him. He was an exceedingly good-looking man, with dark hair, slightly grizzled; not tall, but powerful and robust, and still uncommonly active, although nearly thirty-five years had elapsed since he distinguished himself (being then a horse soldier) in the battles of Esling and Wagram.

After the meal, all rose, and the King, giving his arm to Queen Victoria, walked round the platform before the tent; Prince Albert leading the Queen of the French, and the rest of the party following. In this way the King presented his youthful guest to the assembled crowd; and thus gave the signal for a burst of cheers; which were kept up and renewed till the departure of the whole party, and until they were out of sight on their way back to Eu. In the evening there was a concert at the Chateau.

5. The entertainments of to-day began with a military show. Early in the morning, the Cavalry Regiment, the Carabineers, took up their station on a piece of open ground in a valley lying off the Dieppe road, about four miles from Eu. At seven o'clock, the band playing the English National Anthem, arrived Prince Albert, dressed as an English Field-Marshal, on a splendid white charger, and accompanied by the Duke d'Aumale, the Duke de Montpensier, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, several French generals and officers. The fine regiment of Carabineers was then put through a variety of manœuvres. After the review, the Princes and other officers dismounted; and at Prince Albert's

request the officers of the regiment were presented to him, and complimented on their display of military tactics. The royal party then repaired to the infantry barracks, the Caserne de Montpensier, where a regiment of the line was reviewed; and the cavalcade returned to the Château.

In the afternoon the whole party at the Château went, by a private way, to see the Church of Nôtre Dame, Queen Victoria, as usual, leaning on the King's arm, the Queen of the French on Prince Albert's. An affecting little incident marked the abeyance of mere state form. The Duchess of Orleans appeared on entering the church to be affected by some sudden recollection, and was about to retire, when the Queen of the Belgians, taking her by the hand, led her towards the great altar. The Duchess, the Queen of the French, and the Queen of the Belgians then knelt, and continued for a short time in prayer; and on rising, it was apparent that the Duchess of Orleans had shed tears. Having walked round the church, Louis Philippe ably playing the part of cicerone, he led the way down into the crypt containing the monuments of the Counts of Artois, and of the Counts of Eu, his maternal ancestors. The crypt was lighted by candles. Afterwards the whole party took a drive to Tréport in five chars-à-banc; Victoria sitting between Louis Philippe and Prince Albert. The people at Tréport were of course loud in their salutations. In the evening there was another concert at the Château.

6. To-day the Queen of England was to have entertained her host and hostess and their guests on board her yacht, but the state

of the weather and the tide prevented the project. Instead, there was another fête champêtre in the forest; the differences between this and the former one being, that the spot was the Mount of St. Catherine; that, as the distance from Eu was fifteen miles, comparatively few spectators were present; and that the repast was taken entirely *al fresco*, no tent being erected. In the evening there was the usual concert.

7. To-day her Majesty and Prince Albert quitted the hospitable shores of France, and embarked on board their yacht for England, the same ceremonies being observed as took place on their landing.

1. FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—The family of the Rev. John Pratt, of Seddlescomb, near Hastings, was plunged into deep affliction by the untimely death of a son of the venerable gentleman, the Rev. Henry Pratt, of Wartling, Sussex. To-day the younger Mr. Pratt left home in his chaise for a day's partridge shooting on the estates of his father at Seddlescomb, and the melancholy catastrophe by which he was deprived of life arose from the incautious removal, on his arrival at that place, of a fowling-piece he had brought with him from the vehicle. The gun, which was already loaded, by some casualty not explained, went off, and the contents of the barrel entering the body of the unfortunate gentleman, his death was instantaneous. It is not a twelvemonth since Mr. Pratt married one of the daughters of the Rev. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Bart., Rector of Bodiam, in the same vicinity.

— TOTAL WRECK OF THE QUEEN

STEAM PACKET.—This event took place during the voyage of the ill-fated steamer from Bristol to Dublin, shortly after leaving the former port. The following account of the loss was communicated to the owners by Captain Gardiner, the commander of the vessel:—

“ In proceeding down Channel we had the most beautiful weather that ever shone from the heavens. About twenty minutes past ten, P.M., and very clear weather, as clear as day, we were abreast Milford lights, and steering a direct course for the Broad Sound between Skokam and Skomer, and as we were entering the Sound it came on a dense fog, so much so that we could not see the ship's head. I immediately put the ship's helm hard aport, and brought her head S.S.E. to make the Milford lights, and then shape my course outside the island. I gave my orders to the engineer to slow the engines—quite slow. The orders were strictly obeyed. At the same time I sent Mr. Reeve, the chief officer, to the engineer, to fix his handles, ready to stop or reverse her, as I might require—at this time going quite slow. Scarcely had these orders been given before the look-out called out—‘ Hard aport: a vessel right a-head ! ’ It was immediately attended to, and immediately we struck. At the same time we could not see what it was until we saw the breakers against the rocks. We reversed the engines, and she backed off, and we directed our course for Milford, thinking to save the ship. About the distance of one mile from the island we saw a sloop, and called her alongside to assist us. At this time there were ten feet water in

the hold, and she was fast settling forward ; when I immediately put all the ladies on board the ship.

“ By this time I had a great list to port, and very much by the head ; I sent the sloop from alongside, and remained by the ship as long as prudence would allow me. About a quarter of an hour from this time she sunk in from ten to sixteen fathoms of water. We have saved nothing but the plate, the compasses, and boats. The ladies were all, or nearly so, in bed ; and were put on board the sloop in their night clothes, and so arrived at Milford last evening, at six o'clock, the fog being so dense she could not find the harbour. We have had every attention paid us since we arrived here. The crew I send up by the *Troubadour* steamer this day. I keep the first and second officer and steward with me, until I receive orders from you. To-morrow morning we go out to the spot where the ill-fated vessel went down, to see what can be done. If we can find her, it may be possible to raise her : at all events, we may recover the valuables on board.”

— A fatal and extraordinary duel took place lately in the commune of Maisonfort, (Seine-et-Oise.) Two gentlemen, named Lenfant and Melfant, having quarrelled over a game at billiards, drew lots who should first throw the red ball at his adversary's head. Chance favoured M. Maldant, who threw the ball with such force and correct aim at the forehead of the other as to kill him on the spot.

— **PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.**— Captain Harris, who went out as Ambassador from this country to the Court of Shoa, a kingdom situated in Southern Abyssinia, for the purpose of concluding a treaty

of commerce with the King, and who was presented to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, upon his return to England in the *Oriental*, at the court held by the Queen on the day previously to the prorogation of Parliament, brought to this country, as presents to the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an immense quantity of rare and valuable articles, and amongst them a jet black mule, of the most exquisite symmetry, taken from the stud of the King of Shoa, and presented in his Majesty's name to the Heir Apparent to the British throne. The trappings of this beautiful animal (which, in the language of the country, is called *tishal*, or *sans pareil*) consisting of a saddle cloth, of a peculiar form and exquisite workmanship, upon which is elaborately emblazoned the Ethiopian lion, an extraordinarily shaped Abyssinian saddle, with breast-plate, and head-stall, *en suite*, are of the most gorgeous and magnificent description. The other presents brought over by Captain Harris consist of a crown, worn by the former Queen of Shoa, various shields covered with numerous warlike devices, composed of gold and silver and precious stones; spears, gauntlets; cloaks and robes made of the skins of Ethiopian wild animals; armlets of solid silver; numerous distinctive badges of honour, such as ivory rings, silver falchions, or crooked swords; curious specimens of armour; several baskets made of grass and beads, and somewhat rude in their construction, filled with aromatic herbs, &c. A brilliantly-illuminated letter to Her Majesty, in the Arabic language, in which the King of Shoa expresses the highest respect and esteem for "the

Queen of the greatest nation under the sun," accompanied the presents brought over by Captain Harris.

7. CALAMITOUS FIRE AT BRISTOL, ACCOMPANIED BY LOSS OF LIFE.—A most calamitous fire occurred here last night, or rather, at an early hour this morning, in which a large amount of property was destroyed, and one person burnt to death. The house in which the dreadful occurrence took place was a public-house in Castle-street, which had been carried on for a great number of years as the Old Castle Tavern. The occupier, Mr. T. Worthington, whose life was sacrificed, was about forty-five years of age, and his family consisted of his wife, a son, and a niece, a little girl of about ten or eleven years of age. Mr. Worthington had been in a very bad state of health for twelve months or longer; he was completely bedridden, and had for several months been incapable of the slightest voluntary exertion, being obliged to be fed with a spoon by Mrs. Worthington and her domestics. At about ten o'clock last night he was fed as usual, and afterwards his little niece, Lydia Groves, went into his room, it is supposed with the intention of sitting with him until the house was closed, and her aunt retired to rest. Whilst she was by his bedside, she incautiously removed the light, which was usually kept in the chamber, and the flame of the candle coming in contact with the furniture of the bed, it immediately became ignited. She tried to put out the fire, and burned herself very much over the face, neck, and arms. She also called out loudly for help, and succeeded in arresting the attention of her aunt, the servant

girl, and others. The two former hastened upstairs as fast as possible, followed by some men. On their opening the door, they found a quantity of smoke issuing forth, and the child rushed out of the apartment. The landlady and the servant then called out that the landlord was in the room, and were about to enter it, when the young men said they could do no good. The men went inside the room for a moment, and then came out and got water, and threw it upon the fire. After this two men tried to get into the room, but another man, who held the door, said it would be a mad attempt, and he closed the door and prevented them, saying that the fire would extend unless the door was kept closed. The premises were very old, and the fire increased with much rapidity, baffling the efforts of the firemen to arrest its progress. The unfortunate landlord remained in the burning apartment, and was speedily burnt to death. By the exertions of the police and neighbours, some property was saved; but the greater part, including a box containing about seventy sovereigns and upwards of 60*l.* in bills, was destroyed. A search was made after daylight for the remains of the unfortunate landlord, and his head and trunk, without arms or legs, were after a while raked out of the embers.

9. EXTORTING MONEY.—A new method of extorting money was exposed in a case at Bow-street Police-office, to-day. William Hall, a resident of Newcastle, staying for a time in London, went into a shop in Wych-street yesterday afternoon, to buy a book exposed in the window, which bore the title-page of a very indecent pub-

lication, though it is said to be a different work. After examining it, Mr. Hall agreed to give 15*s.* for it, and gave the shopman a 5*l.* note. The man said that he must go to get change: presently two other men, William Jones and William Thomas, entered the shop; and Jones gave Mr. Hall a sovereign wrapped up in paper, saying that that was the full change. Mr. Hall insisted on having 4*l.* 5*s.*; on which Jones threatened to give him in custody for having such a book in his possession. Jones went to the Station-house, and said that he wanted a policeman to arrest a man, for offering an indecent book for sale; but he went away without staying for an answer. Mr. Hall then came to the Station-house, and a policeman accompanied him to the shop. When they entered, Thomas gave Mr. Hall into custody. The policeman, however, detained the two men; and to-day they were placed before Mr. Twyford. Jones said that the man who was not in custody was the person who committed the offence, of which he knew nothing. Thomas declared that he was only a lodger in the house, and knew nothing of the case. The prisoners were remanded, to give time for apprehending the shopman; with the understanding that they would ultimately be committed for trial.

12. QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO KING LEOPOLD.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their departure from Brighton this morning. The approaches to the Palace, which were guarded by Hussars and Grenadiers, and the sea-shore, were crowded by spectators; and the sea was studded with boats. The carriage containing the Queen and Prince drove

on to the pier, (from which the public were excluded,) at a quarter to nine o'clock. In the Queen's carriage rode Lady Canning and the Hon. Miss Hamilton; in another the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord C. Dundas, the Earl of Liverpool, Sir E. Bowater, Lord E. Wellesley, and the Hon. Mr. Anson. The whole party embarked in a galley, except the Duchess. As the galley departed, a salute was fired from the pier-head and from the battery; and the yards of the shipping were manned. In that nautical manoeuvre, a sailor fell overboard from one of the ships; and the Queen watched with interest until he was picked up again. As soon as the voyagers had embarked, the yacht got under weigh; and, attended by a fleet of eight other steamers, proceeded towards Walmer. At the same time, the *St. Vincent* and another ship of the line, which had kept an offing, sailed for Walmer.

At three o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* far ahead of its companions, passed Dover about a mile off the shore; on which was a multitudinous array of spectators. Salutes were fired from the Grand Redoubt and the Castle.

Early in the day, Walmer was in a bustle; visitors having already crowded that usually quiet neighbourhood. At twenty minutes past three o'clock, the yacht came in sight; and, after passing close-in-shore, went again more to seaward, and dropped anchor between the *St. Vincent* and *Caledonia*. The yacht was attended from Deal by a fleet of twenty-seven six-oared galleys, manned by Deal boatmen all dressed in white. The Duke of Wellington entered a gig, which was lowered by the *Ariel*

alongside of the *Victoria and Albert*, which he boarded. The Duke was welcomed in the most friendly manner by the Queen and Prince, who both cordially shook his hand. He remained to dine at the royal table; and Admiral Sir Charles Rowley was also summoned from the *St. Vincent*. After stopping on board for two hours, the Duke returned to the shore; the Queen exhibiting some anxiety for his safe landing, on account of a considerable swell then rolling in to the beach. He reached the land with no further harm than a thorough wetting from the surf; and, at once mounting his horse, rode to Walmer Castle. After dark, the Castle was illuminated; as well as the shipping, the yards being manned by sailors who carried port-fires.

All night the weather was rather rough; but next morning it moderated, and the royal yacht, with its attendant squadron, got under weigh at seven o'clock, and stood out to sea.

(13.) The *Victoria and Albert* steam yacht was expected to arrive at Ostend between three and four o'clock this afternoon: but it was descried in the distance at half-past one, bearing right down for the place; and it came to an anchor off the quay precisely at two o'clock. The King and Queen of the Belgians immediately went on board; his Majesty affectionately embracing his niece, and cordial salutations being exchanged on all sides. Both the Queen and Prince looked remarkably well after their voyage. The travellers were conducted to a pavilion on the quay. Among the distinguished persons who were in attendance on the King to receive the Queen of England, were General Goblet,

Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count d'Aerschoot, Grand Marshal of the Palace; M. Conway, Intendant of the Civil List; the Burgomaster, M. Serruys: the Consuls of Great Britain and the United States; the Sheriffs, (*Echevins*,) the Town Council, several Generals and other officers of distinction, and a considerable number of elegantly dressed ladies. The royal personages entered a carriage, and the visitors were conveyed to their allotted residence; the people loudly greeting them on the way. The unexpected despatch of the steamer had prevented the completion of some preparations.

The Queen and Prince having borne the voyage so well, it was determined that a banquet in the Hotel de Ville, fixed for that evening, should proceed; the King using that building for want of room in his own residence. The men who were finishing the decorations of the temporary portico had scarcely time to take their ladders away, when, a few minutes before eight o'clock, the roll of drums and a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the party. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, arrived in the first carriage, which was drawn by two handsome grays. The suite followed in four other carriages. The hotel was entered from the Place d'Armes by a hall, opening to the grand staircase. The hall and staircase were decorated with flowers, shrubs, and exotics, among which were some fine orange and lemon trees, in a very elegant manner. The staircase was carpeted, but the room in which the dinner took place was without any carpet. It was lighted by three chandeliers

of or-molu, with oil burners, and with numerous branches of wax candles at the sides and at either end. The table was laid for thirty-two persons. The service was of silver, rich, but without ostentation; the plates for the dessert being very splendid porcelain, ornamented with figures of rare birds and flowers. The whole was brilliant and in good taste. King Leopold sat in the middle seat opposite the windows; on his right hand was Queen Victoria, next to her the Queen of the Belgians, and next to her Prince Albert. The rest of the company were arranged according to their ranks. King Leopold was dressed in plain clothes, but wore the riband of the Garter, as did Lord Aberdeen. Prince Albert was in plain clothes, and wore the riband and cross of the Bath. Several others of the company wore ribands: and most of them were in splendid uniforms, decorated with stars and orders. Queen Victoria, who looked remarkably well, was dressed in a white lace and muslin dress. She wore her hair in bands, ornamented with flowers and bound with a *ferronier* of brilliants. Her Majesty had on a brilliant necklace, and across her shoulder the blue riband of the Garter. The Queen of the Belgians was in a pale blue silk dress, with a stomacher of brilliants, and had on her head a dress-bonnet of white lace with feathers.

(14.) This morning, Prince Albert took the King to visit the royal yacht. By some awkward steering, the Belgian boat in which they were ran foul of another vessel; but no injury was done. The King and Prince then reviewed some Light Artillery and Infantry at a station to the east of the town.

During the day, the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe arrived. The Princess would have knelt to Queen Victoria; but Her Majesty prevented her with an embrace. There was another banquet in the Hotel de Ville; and after that the party went to the opera.

(15.) The Queen and Prince Albert proceeded to Bruges, and were received in great state at the Maison de Ville, where the royal party had refreshment. They then repaired to the Palais de Justice, the Chapelle du Saint Sang, the Church of Notre Dame, the Cathedral, &c. In the evening Her Majesty returned to Ostend by the railway, and reached the Palace about six o'clock.

(16.) Her Majesty and the Prince repaired to Ghent, where they were received by the Governor Burgomaster, Bishop, &c. On a triumphal arch were inscriptions pointing out the fact of the city having been visited by Philippa of Hainault, Queen of England in 1343, and after the lapse of exactly five centuries by another Queen of England. She visited the cathedral, through which she was conducted by the bishop and a train of ecclesiastics. Here she saw the splendid chiselled bronze candelabra placed in the choir on each side of the grand altar, which formerly belonged to our Charles I. and which were sold by Cromwell to the Dutch. She then proceeded to the Beguinage, where she was welcomed by the lady superior and sisterhood of the nunnery. After a collation at the Government House, the Queen attended a concert at the theatre, and then returned to Ostend.

(17.) Being Sunday, neither the Queen nor the Prince left the palace, where service was performed

by the Rev. Mr. Jessop, British Chaplain at Ostend.

(18.) The royal party proceeded to Brussels, and having been entertained there during the day, repaired at night to the palace of Lacken.

(19.) They went by railroad to Antwerp where they visited the cathedral, and witnessed the antique pageant of the Giant, before the palace in the Place de Mer.

(20.) At one o'clock to-day, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by their suite, and accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which immediately got under weigh, and proceeded, under a roar of cannon, down the river. At Liefkenshoet King Leopold and Queen Louise took leave of their guests: and, entering a royal barge, returned up the river to Antwerp. The yacht went forward on its voyage; saluted by a royal salute at Flushing, where the Dutch authorities, and some English officials, stood ready to pay their respects, on account of a rumour that the yacht would lie off the town; which it did not. Salutes continued to be fired by batteries, and shipping, as the yacht and its attendant vessels passed, until it stood fairly out to sea. The yacht lay to during the night in Margate Roads; and Her Majesty landed at Woolwich on the morning of Thursday, the 21st.

12. CASTLE RUSHEN, IN THE ISLE OF MAN, BROKEN OPEN.—SUCCESSFUL ESCAPE OF SIX CRIMINALS.—This act of desperate hardihood took place this morning, about the hour of one o'clock, and in the following manner:—

A lad of the name of Hughes
K 2

was confined in a room, along with an idiot, in the western tower of the Castle. Immediately beneath was the kitchen, in which the prisoners' food was usually cooked. Hughes's door was strongly fastened on the outside, but that of the cooking room was not. Both communicated with the great staircase, upon which all the prisoners' cells open. He had torn up some of the flooring boards of his own apartment, broken through the ceiling, and had, by the aid of his bed-clothes, descended into the room below. From this his passage to the staircase was both easy and direct. It appears he had then taken a long table out of the cooking-room, and by placing one end thereof on the iron hand-rail of the stairs, and inclining the other against the wall, he had succeeded in reaching a small square hole which communicated with the garret or cockloft immediately under the roof. Nothing but the removal of a few lathes and slates was necessary to enable him to reach the leads. It would seem that he had gained possession of a vast quantity of blankets, sheets, &c., as they enabled him to descend from the giddy parapet into the fosse, a height of no less than sixty feet. A door opens from the foot of the staircase into this fosse or yard; it was strongly fastened on the outside by a heavy padlock. This lock he had wrenched asunder with a piece of an old poker. Having thus gained possession of the staircase from the outside, he had only to tear away the locks from the cell doors of the following prisoners:—John Kaighan, Henry Tyson, George Rowley, R. Magee, and W. Trafford. These being liberated, brought down with them a quantity of tables, forms,

and other materials, which they piled together upon the roof of a small outhouse, and thus succeeded in surmounting the high wall which divided the prisoners' yard from the space leading to the ramparts; these they finally ascended and traversed till they reached the ruined ivy-covered bastion which abuts on the quay. From this they descended, being assisted by some fishing nets which happened to be drying thereon.

Without further daring, all this ingenuity and prowess would have been of no effect. They had escaped from the prison, and their next step was to escape from the island. This they effected with a skill and decision no way inferior to that manifested in the commencement of their enterprise. They knew that Mr. Gawne had pleasure-boats constantly on the beach, at the southern end of the rabbit warren, and where the stream that passes Kentraug enters the sea. Thither they repaired, and succeeded in launching his smallest one. They stored her with a quantity of fish which they found drying at the doors of different cottages in their line of march, and put in a pig trough for a tank, and supplied themselves, with oars and spars, wherever they could be found.

They had no sooner got fairly afloat in the bay, than they discovered Mr. Gawne's fine large pleasure boat at anchor. Here they found everything that they wanted for their escape; they therefore trans-shipped their fish, and abandoned the small boat, and were last seen sailing away past the Chickens with a brisk breeze and a flowing sheet, in the direction of Ireland.

13. A MAN EIGHTY - FOUR

YEARS OF AGE CONVICTED OF MURDER.—At the autumn sitting of the Justiciary Court in Stirling to-day, Allan Mair was accused of the murder of Mary Fletcher or Mair, his reputed wife. The interest of the case lay in the age of the parties; Mair being eighty-four years of age, and the woman a year older. It was stated, that he kept her short of food, although he did not want for it himself; and he had been heard to abuse her, "wishing she was in hell and her soul burning." On the night of the 14th May last, a neighbour heard him striking Mary, as if with a hammer, and saying that he would "make her put in the sneck of the bed;" it was a box bed, probably let into a recess in the wall, like a cupboard, and closed with a door; of which the "sneck" would be the hasp. The old woman was heard to say, "Let me lie and die in peace, and don't strike me any more." Next day he went to the Manse, as he said, "to tell the minister to make a snuff box of Mary." The old woman was discovered crouched up at the foot of the bed, covered with bruises and with blood; and she died of her wounds. Mair was found guilty, and sentenced by Lord Moncreiff to be hanged on the 4th October. [See p. 140.]

— **LOSS OF THE DUNCANNON STEAMER.**—The *Duncannon* was considered a very fine steamer, though of small tonnage, and was the property of a company at Hull. To-day she was engaged by a party of ladies and gentlemen for an excursion down the Humber to the Spurn light. She left Barton, a small village, at an early hour in the morning, and during her passage she called at Hull and other places to receive the company,

which amounted altogether to about 130 passengers, including a military band. The whole party spent a delightful morning, it being a very fine day, and on the steamer reaching the Spurn, which was about eleven o'clock, the company were landed on the sands, which are quite high and dry at low water, similar to the Goodwin Sands, and are a great resort for pleasure parties along this part of the coast during the summer. The steamer was run stem on to the sands for the purpose of more safely landing the company, and it appears that proper precautions were not adopted to get her off before the tide fell much lower. The consequence of this neglect was, that her stern kept lowering as the water receded, whilst her bow was firmly imbedded in the sand, until she slipped completely into one of the steepest parts of the spurn. In the meantime the party was enjoying themselves to the utmost on the sands, little dreaming of the sad calamity which had befallen their conveyance, and on their returning to the vessel about three o'clock in the afternoon, they found to their surprise that the sea was rushing in at the after-cabin windows with great violence. The crew failed in altering her position, and as the tide rose she gradually filled, and was soon lost to the eye. The unfortunate company were rescued from their perilous situation by a sloop called the *Hope*, and were safely landed at a late hour the same evening at Barton.

16. SHOCKING SUICIDE.—The Rev. Mr. Hare, of Liddington, had been for some time indisposed with a low nervous affection. This morning, when Dr. Maurice, of Marlborough, his medical at-

tendant, called to see him, Mrs. Hare, who was sitting in the parlour, told the doctor, in answer to his inquiry as to Mr. Hare's health, that she thought him much better—that he was just gone upstairs; and added, "Perhaps you will go up and see him, Sir." Dr. Maurice accordingly went upstairs, and, to his horror, found the rev. gentleman weltering in his blood, with his head nearly severed from his body. He had not left Mrs. Hare more than ten minutes.

— **MELANCHOLY COACH ACCIDENT.**—This morning, as the Red Rover coach was coming from Ludlow to Bewdley, when within a mile and a half of the latter town, the fore axletree broke; the coach at the time was coming down the hill at a very slow rate, and the wheel had the slipper on, or the accident might have been attended with more dreadful consequences than it was. The coach was very heavily loaded, and the whole of the passengers were violently precipitated to the ground, most of them receiving severe bruises. One gentleman, a Mr. Thomas, of Camberwell, Surrey, received such injury by the coach falling upon him, that he was obliged to be carried to the Wheat-sheaf Inn, Bewdley, and on his arrival there every attention was paid him by the medical gentlemen in attendance, but he rapidly sank and expired about two o'clock next morning. The deceased was a native of Ludlow, aged fifty-seven; he had retired from business, and came in the country to see his old friends.

17. **DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.**—Two fires broke out almost simultaneously this night, in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, and were

quickly followed by fresh outbreaks in Old-street, St. Luke's; Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street; Cottage-place, Lion-street, New Kent-road; Halfmoon-street, Bishopsgate, and Wapping; in fact, throughout the whole night the entire brigade were almost brought into requisition, and the duty which the firemen had to perform was one of a most harassing character. At each of these fires considerable damage was occasioned, more particularly the one in Old-street, St. Luke's which excited some strong suspicions that it had not originated from accident, as two fires were found raging in different parts of the building, and after a careful inquiry had been gone into by the firemen, it so far satisfied Mr. Braidwood as to make known to the insurance-offices through his report his opinion of its origin. That one which occurred at the city saw-mills in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, raged for nearly nine hours, and the numerous brigade engines did not cease playing on the burning property till near five o'clock yesterday morning, when the exact amount of damage was ascertained. The boiler-house, two stacks of timber more than fifty feet high, containing thousands of deals, were completely destroyed, besides other stacks damaged, the whole of which are insured in the County Fire-office. The premises of Mr. Sykes, timber-merchant, in Osborne-street, were slightly injured, as also a dwelling-house in Angel-court. Several persons were seriously hurt by the falling of the flaming deals off the stacks, and who were removed to the London Hospital on shutters. With respect to the dreadful fire which immediately followed the outbreak

of the one at the mills, on the premises of Mr. Wood, fancy toy and ornament manufacturer, in the Whitechapel-road, it appears that Mr. Wood had only left the premises about a quarter of an hour before the fire was discovered, at which time he thought all was safe, and left them in charge of one of his sisters, who, for a length of time after the outbreak, was considered to have perished in the flames, which providentially was not the case, as she escaped over the roof and sought shelter in an adjoining house. With such fury did the destructive element make progress, that within a quarter of an hour the building, which was very large, was in flames from the basement to the roof, and in less than half an hour the premises were gutted.

18. EXTRAORDINARY CASE. — Inspector Hodson and Sergeant Lambert, of the City police, arrived at Leicester this evening with a warrant for the apprehension of John Briton, charged with committing a highway robbery, accompanied by violence. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:—About sixteen years since, a robbery was committed upon the person of a farmer returning from the market at Wells, in Somersetshire, when such violence was used that the victim was left for dead, several blows having been inflicted, and his mouth stuffed with clay. After some time a gipsy named Burton was apprehended, tried, and convicted as one of the parties implicated, in consequence of which he was executed. From that time till about three weeks since, no clue was obtained to the other parties, when the prisoner, being in London, was recognized

by a Somersetshire man, now one of the Metropolitan police, as "Gipsy Jack," one of the parties suspected. A communication was immediately made to the authorities in the neighbourhood of Wells, and a warrant was put in the hands of the abovenamed officers to execute, whereupon they succeeded in tracing the prisoner to East Langton, in Leicester-shire, where for the last sixteen years he had been carrying on business as a horse-dealer, upon an extensive scale, under the assumed name of Briton—indeed, it was said that last year he had a contract with Government to supply the army with a large draught of horses, and not the least suspicion attached in the neighbourhood that he had at any time formed improper connexions. Upon the arrival of the officers at Leicester, they communicated with Mr. Goodyer, the active chief-constable of the county, who accompanied them to Waltham fair, near Melton Mowbray, when Mr. Goodyer quickly found the party of whom they were in pursuit, telling him that he wished to speak to him in an adjoining public-house. Prisoner at once proceeded thereto, when he was informed of the nature of the charge against him, upon which he said, "Oh, it's a mistake; it's another man you want, named Burton," the name of the man who was executed. Upon searching his person, 100*l.* in bank notes were found, and several sovereigns; a large string of horses that he had at the fair were immediately taken home by one of his men, and he himself was, after the necessary forms had been gone through, conveyed by railway to London, the next day, on his way to Wells. The greatest

excitement prevailed in Leicester on the arrival of the prisoner, who had been known and respected in his line of business for some years, in the course of which he had accumulated a respectable competency.

21. MORE FIRES.—This week was a remarkable one for fires in London, as no less than twenty-two, not including those which broke out almost in the same moment in Whitechapel, took place on Saturday night the 16th inst., On Sunday, from the hours of one in the morning to twelve o'clock at night, six fires occurred—namely, at Poplar; Old-street, St. Luke's; Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, High-street, Whitechapel; New Kent-road; Half-moon-street, and Primrose-street, Bishopsgate. Monday, eight fires—at Wapping, the Hall of Commerce, Russell-square; Bow-street, Covent-garden; Munster-place, Regent's-park; Devonshire-place, Commercial-road-east; in Fleet-street, and in Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey. On Tuesday three fires broke out;—High-street, Whitechapel, again; Osborne-street, Whitechapel; and in Upper Whitecross-street. Wednesday eight fires,—George-street, Bethnal-green; Princes-street, Wood-street, Spitalfields; Warwick-square, Newgate-street; Warren-street, Fitzroy-square; Great Suffolk-street, Borough; Kent-street, Borough; Trumpet-court, Whitechapel; and in Parsons's-street, Ratcliffe-highway; at each of which several of the brigade engines attended, and were so far fortunate as to prevent their extending to any alarming height. The one, however, in Parsons-street was very nearly attended with the burning of a large

sugar-house, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Church. It was discovered by a potboy, who was retiring to bed, and who noticed a great quantity of fire issuing from the basement windows. The brigade engine was promptly in attendance, and after some exertion the fire was subdued, and, on an examination being made, it was found that the bond timbers in the party-wall had ignited, through a fire being kindled in an adjoining yard on the previous evening, and which would have quickly extended throughout the building, had it not been discovered at so early a stage.

23. "WITCHCRAFT" IN SCOTLAND.—A "witch" was tried at Dingwall, in Ross-shire, in the Sheriff's Criminal Court. Catherine Campbell or Beaton was prosecuted on two charges,—for having stolen 1*l.* from Donald Matheson, "tenant in Inverchoran of Strathconan," in May 1836; and for having stolen 2*l.* from Elizabeth Murchison, a widow, about ten weeks ago. Matheson went to consult the witch about some sheep that were dying and straying; and she took the opportunity of warning him that his wife was threatened with some ill through the machinations of "Miss Hay," another "witchcraft doctress." Mrs. Campbell, however, promised that the ill would be averted if he would procure her a 1*l.* note to put under his wife's pillow. He borrowed a note, and gave it to Campbell; who handed to him a parcel, which she said contained the note, to lay under his wife's pillow; enjoining him to return it to her unopened. The wife, however, opened it: and it proved to contain only sand and brown paper. He never could

get back his note; though he paid the man from whom he borrowed it in a few days. In the other case, Mrs. Murchison, a widow, had lost 2*l.* which had been stolen; and Campbell sent her a message that she would recover it for her. The witch induced her client to give her 2*l.*; which she appeared to wrap up in a parcel; and she gave it to Mrs. Murchison, telling her to spit upon it "in the name of Providence"; and informing her that, if she would not sleep at night, she would see a person enter and place the 2*l.* that had been stolen in the window. The witch's fee for this spell was 2*s.* 6*d.*, with the promise of one of the notes, when recovered, and a pair of stockings. Mrs. Campbell left Dingwall for Lochconan; on which Mrs. Murchison opened the parcel, and found it to contain some crumbs of bread. The jury pronounced the prisoner guilty of both charges. In passing sentence of three months' imprisonment, the Sheriff dwelt on the extraordinary circumstance that in a country where information was so general among all classes, and where the people were alike remarkable for their sagacity and intelligence, a superstition so absurd as that of witchcraft or divination—a belief in the powers of which led to the present prosecution—should still linger; and he trusted that the example made by the conviction of the prisoner would have the salutary effect of lessening in future a belief alike disgraceful to the country and the age.

— Sudden Death in a Railway Train.—On the arrival of the 10 o'clock night train from Birmingham at the Camden-town station of the London and Bir-

mingham Railway, the guards, as is the usual custom on the train arriving at that station, went round to the several passengers for the purpose of taking their checks prior to the train proceeding to the terminus at Euston-square. On going into one of the third-class carriages, in which were three persons, two bakers and a sailor, for the checks, the latter was sitting in one corner of the carriage, apparently asleep. The guard tried to arouse him, but failing, felt his pulse and face, and found them both cold and rigid. The train proceeded to the terminus, and on the sailor being lifted out of the carriage, life was found to be quite extinct, and had apparently been so some hours. Two bakers, who gave their names at the railway station as Quinsey and William Bird, said that when the deceased got into the carriage he complained of feeling unwell, and said that he had come from Liverpool. During the journey up, he appeared very uneasy, shifting from one side of the carriage to the other, until he got into the corner in which he was found, when he appeared to go to sleep.

24. STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—This afternoon the *Red Rover* steamer left Herne Bay about three o'clock, on her return to London, with between 200 and 300 passengers; she had not proceeded far towards the Nore when a loud noise was heard, which caused great consternation among the passengers. Many supposed the vessel had struck the ground, or a sunken anchor or a buoy, and that she was on the point of going down. The noise was repeated three times. At this moment the *Red Rover* was five or six miles from Herne Bay,

and about the same distance from the shore. The alarm became general, and was scarcely lessened when the Captain gave orders to let go the anchor. After some little confusion and delay, it was ascertained that the cross-head of the piston, a large iron beam, had snapped asunder, tearing away a portion of the wood work, and bending almost double the piston-rod and the connecting rod—thus completely disabling one of the engines. In about half an hour the vessel proceeded with only one engine, causing a delay of nearly three hours in the time of her arrival at Blackwall, which place she did not reach till ten o'clock.

25. **DEATH OF MR. J. WEIPPERT.**—On the 21st inst., Mr. Weippert had a rehearsal of his band at his town residence, and proceeded to Hampton, where his family was residing. It appears that shortly after passing the toll-gate, at Bushy, his chaise came in contact with another vehicle going the contrary direction, the collision of both carriages upsetting that in which Mr. Weippert was riding, by which he was thrown out, falling on his head. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and immediately conveyed to his cottage, near Hampton-bridge, when medical aid was procured. However, he lingered until this afternoon, when he died from the effects of the serious injuries he sustained about his head. Mr. Weippert had for upwards of twenty years been director of the orchestra at the Court balls and Almack's, and by his enterprising endeavours he maintained a high position at all the *fêtes* of our aristocracy both in town and country.

26. **DINNER TO ESPARTERO AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**—The Lord

Mayor gave a grand dinner at the Mansion House, to General Espartero; who was loudly cheered by a crowd collected outside, on his arrival, at a quarter to six o'clock. An extraordinary Court of Common Council was held in one of the rooms of the mansion; and the Lord Mayor presented to General Espartero the address recently voted to him by the Corporation, expressing regret at his "forced retirement" from Spain, and sympathy in the frustration of his wise and philanthropic policy. General Espartero replied in Spanish, in a short complimentary speech, a translation of which was read by the Lord Mayor.

27. **FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held before Mr. Gell, the Sussex coroner, at the King's Head, Keymer, on the body of James Brooker, a farmer at Clayton. William Seers, a nephew of the deceased, deposed, that yesterday afternoon, he was at work cutting beans in a field, at Ditchling, occupied by his uncle, who came into the same field with his gun. Witness did not hear it fired off, but he observed deceased lay it up in a hedge. At half-past five o'clock, deceased said, he was going to get his gun, and went towards the hedge where he had left it. Witness was stooping at the time, tying up beans, when he heard the report of a gun, and on looking up saw his uncle coming towards him. He said, "I'm a dead man, Bill," and on witness taking hold of him he fell, and in a few minutes expired. The only other witness examined at the inquest was another labourer, who deposed that Seers called to him, and, pointing out the body of the deceased, said he had shot himself by the catching of the trigger as

he was drawing his gun out of the hedge. They examined the body, and found that the whole charge had lodged in the side, from which there had been a profuse bleeding. The jury returned a verdict, that "The deceased accidentally shot himself."

28. CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—HORRIBLE DEATH OF AN INFANT FROM LUCIFER MATCHES.—An inquest was held this afternoon, before Mr. W. Baker, coroner, on the body of Rebecca Trickey, a child four years of age, whose parents reside at No. 3, Charles-place, Hertford-road, Kingsland. It appeared, by the evidence of a sister of the deceased, that about eight A.M. on the 26th inst. she rose before her father and mother, as did the deceased, together with her brother; that she proceeded to clear the front garden of weeds, and whilst doing so the front door slammed to and became fast. She immediately afterwards heard shrieks, and fearing that something had happened, she tried to get in, but could not. She raised an alarm, and a neighbour came, and broke the door open; they then, directed by the shrieks, proceeded to the kitchen, where she beheld her sister standing, grasping the table, burnt from head to foot. On seeing her mother the little creature exclaimed, "Oh, mother, mother! I was not playing with the fire, I burned myself with a lucifer-match." She subsequently cried out, "Go, and fetch the doctor." The poor infant lingered from eight A.M. to one P.M., when death put a period to its agonies. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

OCTOBER.

3. STRANGE CREDULITY.—Elizabeth Frazer, *alias* Lady Elizabeth Frazer, a genteel-looking and well-dressed young woman, was this evening placed at the bar, charged with having under fraudulent pretences, obtained various articles of dress and jewellery, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Norton.

Complainant stated that she lived at No. 51, Grosvenor-place, and about ten weeks since the prisoner, who was a perfect stranger, called upon her and represented herself as having just arrived in London. She stated herself to be Lady Elizabeth Frazer, and said that she was related to and intimately acquainted with the Duchess of Sutherland. She was, she said, entitled to an estate of 7,000*l.* per year, but the interference of the law authorities being necessary, she had come to London for the purpose of having the matter settled, and had brought with her a letter of introduction from her solicitor to Mrs. Norton. The moment she mentioned the name of the solicitor, all doubt on the part of witness ceased, as she knew him well as an old friend of her family. The prisoner then fumbled over a variety of letters, in order to find the one she had mentioned, but at length declared, with seeming regret, that she had either left it behind, or mislaid it on the road. In the course of conversation, she mentioned all the friends, male and female, in the country, with whom she (Mrs. Norton) was acquainted, and observed that they had for some time been riding about on airing excursions with her carriage and four. That carriage with the horses she had

ordered to be sent up by the train, together with some hunters, which she intended to make a present of to a gentleman, a friend of hers in town. Complainant provided her with a lodging for the night, and on her coming to breakfast the next morning, informed her that she had written down to the solicitor, and hourly expected an answer. Soon after breakfast, the prisoner complained of severe head-ache, and said that she would walk as far as the top of the street, but as her luggage had not arrived complainant lent her a satin shawl, a new parasol, a gold brooch, and a new pair of gloves. Prisoner then asked for the loan of 10s., stating that she should have some purchases to make, and did not wish to change a 50*l.* note, which she had in her pocket. Complainant lent her 5*s.*, assuring her that it would be more than she could possibly want, and from the period of her going out she never saw her again until she was in custody. The prisoner had scarcely left the house when she received a letter from the solicitor mentioned by the prisoner at Birmingham, asking her if she was mad, and declaring that neither he, nor any other of her friends, had any knowledge of the lady, or Mistress or Miss Fraser whom she had mentioned. On searching prisoner's lodgings, in Belton-street, Long-acre, which were of a most miserable description, the satin shawl was found, but the other articles were missing.

Prisoner attempted to make a defence, which consisted of the most slanderous and unsupported accusations against the complainant.

Mr. Bond commented upon the absurdity of respectable people lis-

tening to such improbable stories, and parting with their property. As this case might be strengthened by the finding of the missing articles, he should remand the prisoner.

— FALL OF A HOUSE — TWO PERSONS KILLED.—This afternoon a house fell in the village of West-field, near North Weildham. There were seven persons in the house at the time; two of them, a bedridden old man named Prosser, and a poor woman named Wilkes, were buried in the ruins, and when their bodies were dug out, life was extinct. The other inmates were a labourer's wife, with four children. On hearing the crash, she rushed out with her two youngest children in her arms, calling to the others, who were in the other room, to follow. They were, however, buried in the ruins. After great exertions, the body of one was dug out alive, but shockingly disfigured. The other had been protected by a beam, and had received no injury. The husband of the woman having been indiscreetly told of the accident, and that all the inmates had perished, it threw him into strong convulsions. The house had been condemned as unsafe, and the inmates had received repeated notices to quit.

4. EXECUTION OF A MAN EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE. — [See *supra*, September 13.] — Allan Mair, the old man who was convicted at the last Stirling Circuit Court of beating his wife so that she died, was hanged to-day in front of the Court-house at Stirling. He had heard the sentence of death pronounced without seeming moved; but as the time for his execution approached, his manner changed. He went to bed at eleven o'clock last night; about

two o'clock this morning he awoke, and hearing the noise made by the workmen in erecting the scaffold, anxiously inquired the occasion of the noise, and immediately added, "Oh! ay, they're putting up the gibbet. What a horrible thing, to be hanged like a dog!" He then fell into a disturbed sleep, from which the striking of every hour awoke him; and he would exclaim, "That's an hour less I've to live." At the time for rising, he was with difficulty persuaded to dress. He would receive no sustenance in the shape of food, but eagerly drank a glass of wine. He then took farewell of Mr. Campbell, the Governor of the prison, and thanked him warmly for the attention and kindness with which he had treated him. As the hour approached, he became very restless; and on leaving the cell, was very much agitated, and wept bitterly. He had previously declared his resolution not to walk; and had accordingly to be supported by two men, who led him into the Court-house. During the customary religious exercises, he wept much, the tears streaming through his bony fingers when he pressed them to his face; and every now and then he wrung his hands. He seemed to take little notice of what was passing around him; his mind evidently being absorbed in thinking of his approaching execution. After the exercises had been concluded, a glass of wine was brought to him, but he resolutely refused it, declaring that "he would not go into the presence of God Almighty drunk." Here the executioner, who was singularly attired, in a light jacket and trousers seamed with red and black, and a huge black crape mask, entered the room; on seeing

whom, Mair started back, and every limb appeared to quiver with the intensity of his excitement. The executioner then advanced to pinion him; but Mair shrank away, evidently alarmed at his approach. On the rope being passed round his arms, he complained that it was hurting him. "Oh, dinna hurt me," said he, "dinna hurt me! I'm auld—I'll mak nae resistance. An' oh! when I gang to the gibbet, dinna keep me lang—just fling me off at once." After some difficulty he was pinioned; and the mournful procession being formed, he was led out between two officers to the scaffold.

On emerging from the Court-house, and when the gibbet and the immense crowd met his gaze, he held down his head, and groaned piteously, lifting up his hands, and ejaculating, "Oh Lord! oh Lord!" He was instantly led to the drop; but he declared he was unable to stand; and, as he had expressed a resolution to address the multitude, a chair was brought for him. On sitting down, he appeared to gather additional strength and resolution, and addressed the crowd thus:—

"I hope you will listen attentively to what I am now about to say to you, as this is the first time I have been permitted to tell my mind to the public. I have been most unjustly condemned, through false swearing; and here I pray that God may send his curse upon all connected with my trial—I curse the witnesses with all the curses of the hundred-and-ninth Psalm. There is one person connected with the parish who brought in false witnesses to condemn an innocent man. When in prison, this person came to visit

me ; but I told him that it was a wonder the God of heaven did not rain down fire and brimstone upon him as he did upon Sodom and Gomorrah. He it was who brought false witnesses against me—who brought Roman Catholics, who worship stocks and stones, and others to swear away my life: but God will curse and eternally damn him."

After going on in a similar strain for a minute or two, he paused for a little space ; upon which the executioner, thinking he had concluded, stepped towards him, and inquired if he had done? " No, Sir, I am not done !" replied he warmly, and lifting up his clinched hand and striking it violently upon his knee, " I'm not done !" I'll say much more if they will allow me." And he went on with the same mixture of asseveration and curses, for about five minutes more. Then there was prayer. The Reverend Mr. Leitch bade him farewell ; when he stretched out his hand, saying, " Farewell, Sir, farewell ; I'll soon be in eternity." The executioner then put the cap on the old man's head, adjusted the rope, and placed the signal handkerchief in his hand. At this time he was sitting in the chair on the drop ; and although the cap was drawn down over his face, continued muttering his anathemas against all who had connexion with his trial. He was then desired to rise from the chair, in order that it might be removed ; but he replied that he could not, wept piteously, and while in the act of exclaiming " May God be—" the fatal bolt was withdrawn, and the wretched old man, uttering a heavy groan, was launched into eternity. For a moment he raised one of his hands, which

had not been properly pinioned, to the back of his neck, seized the rope convulsively, and endeavoured to save himself ; but his grasp instantly relaxed, and after struggling violently for some time, he ceased to exist.

The following is a sketch of Mair's life:—

"Allan Mair was born five weeks after the death of his father. His mother having married again, he left the paternal dwelling at nine years of age. His mother thinking he was lost, advertised him in the newspapers of the day ; the knowledge of which afterwards reached him, but did not bring him home. He had gone to England at that early age ; where he remained, employed as a drover for twenty-five years. He was next employed to conduct 160 Merino sheep, belonging to the Earl of Selkirk, to his settlement upon the Red River, in North America. For this job he received 160 guineas. After remaining there for a few weeks, he made his way to New York, where he got into the employment of Mr. Lloyd, an extensive dealer and shipper. He was employed by him principally in buying grain to be ground into flour. Here he was doing well, and saving money, and getting every day more into the confidence of his master. He was then placed on shipboard, in one of Mr. Lloyd's ships, as supercargo. This vessel traded regularly between New York and Kingston in Jamaica. He continued in this trade upwards of four years ; when, by some means, he had learned that his mother was engaged in a law-plea. He then returned to Scotland, bringing with him 2,000 guineas, which all went to the lawyers in a very short time ;

which, it seems, while it directed his mind to litigation, at the same time rendered him sour and misanthropic."

8. DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—

As Mrs. Anderson, of Oakley, with Mr. and Miss Inskip, her visitors, were returning, after attending divine service in the morning at Stevington Church, over the river which flows between that church and Mr. Anderson's house, during a violent squall, the boat was swamped, and the three were drowned. The clergyman was administering the holy sacrament during the awful event, and, alarmed by the cries of the survivor, who had the conduct of the party, hastened with the clerk and some of the communicants to the river, when neither boat nor persons were to be seen; all were sunk. After great exertions, the bodies were taken out of the river in about an hour afterwards.

9. WHIRLWIND AT MAIDSTONE.

—This morning, at about nine o'clock, this town was visited by one of these phenomena, which suddenly swept through the streets with such violence, that the passengers could hardly keep their footing. Its principal force seemed to be expended in Earl-street, where two stacks of chimnies were thrown down, one of which passed clear through the roof of Mr. Barnes's sail-loft, within a few inches of where he was seated at work, and the other fell in Mr. Button's yard, on the very spot where Mrs. Button and her child had been standing but a minute before; in both cases happily no personal injury was suffered. The lead over Mr. Tootell's office door was completely turned up, a quantity of ridge tiles at another house went flying through the air like a

covey of birds; a number of shutters standing before a third dwelling went dancing on the pavement as if possessed, and finally measured their length in the carriage-way; and last, but not least curious, a glass gas lamp was carried out of an iron post and entirely disappeared. The wind which was south-west, suddenly veered round to north-west, and the temperature fell considerably.

10. TOBACCO SMUGGLING.—At the Greenwich Police-office, Richard Bailey, a private in the Royal Artillery, was convicted of smuggling tobacco. He had been watched to a tobacconist's shop in Greenwich, where he deposited twenty-one pounds of foreign manufactured tobacco; the duty on which would have been about 10*l*. He was ordered to pay 100*l*. penalty; and in default, was committed to prison for six months; but it was understood that an application would be made to Government by the military authorities, as Bailey bore an excellent character in his regiment, and was not really the guilty party. It was stated that the officers of Excise had seized 1,000 packages of tobacco at the quarters of Mr. Henry Edward Jagger, the keeper of the canteen at the Royal Artillery Barracks in Woolwich; ingeniously concealed in some tea canisters that had recently been brought over from Canada, in the *Algerine* troop-transport-ship.

— DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at the Holybush public-house, Church-end, Redbourn, by Mr. Osbaldeston, coroner for the county, on the body of a young man named William Rush, who was shot accidentally by his companion, Joseph Hilliard, a young man in the office of Mr.

Blagg, the Town-Clerk of St. Alban's. The following evidence was gone into:—William Gilbert, of St. Michael's, near St. Alban's, sworn, stated he rents the shooting of Revell-end Farm, near Redbourn. He was out about seven o'clock this morning with the deceased and Joseph Hilliard. They went rabbit shooting, and reached Revell-end about nine, and began beating directly; neither of them had had a shot when the accident happened. When they got to a dell, called Jarvis Dell, which is very woody, and where there is no path, he (witness) went first, Hilliard next, and then the deceased. All had guns loaded. Witness was about ten yards in advance, when he heard a gun go off; he turned round and could not see Hilliard or the deceased. Witness said, "What did you shoot at?" Hilliard called out, "Oh God! I've shot poor Bill Rush." Witness went directly. Hilliard had dropped his gun, and witness observed that the cock of the barrel which had not gone off was down on the nipple. The gun was a double-barrelled one. The deceased did not speak. The shot had penetrated his right breast. He died instantly. Hilliard and the deceased were on very intimate terms; they were like brothers. Witness, in conclusion, said he could not tell how the gun went off. Joseph Hilliard next stated on his oath that he went out this morning in company with the first witness and the deceased. They went into the dell spoken of by the last witness. Gilbert went first, he (Hilliard) second, and the deceased followed. His gun was on his left arm. The deceased had come up to him, and was at his side when the gun suddenly ex-

ploded, and shot him in the breast. How it went off, he (Hilliard) could not possibly tell. The deceased was twenty-six years old, and they were on the best terms. Verdict, "Accidental death."

11. A fatal fire occurred in St. Martin's-court, this morning. It broke out at two o'clock, in the house of Mr. Labram, a boot and shoe maker; having probably been smouldering since an early hour on the previous evening, when a smell of burning was perceived. Mr. Labram and his family escaped on the leads. A Mr. Pollock and his brother-in-law, who lodged in the house, also went on to the leads, intending to return for Mrs. Pollock and two children; but when they attempted it they found it impossible to get back, and the wife and children, shrieking for assistance, were left to their fate. Three other houses caught fire; and a little boy, the son of Mr. King, a hairdresser, was dangerously hurt by falling from the leads to the pavement. The fire was subdued about five o'clock; Mr. Labram's house being destroyed, the other three much damaged, and six others less so.

12. FATAL OCCURRENCE.—After the conclusion of the races at Kelso last night, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Fushie-bridge, the owner of a mare that ran for the Kelso Plate, left the course in a gig, accompanied by a friend. On their way home they had occasion to pass the River Leader early this morning, which had been considerably swollen by the heavy rains during the preceding day. The horse and gig, when about the middle of the stream, were carried down by the strength of the current. Mr. Wilson got out with great difficulty, and made his way

to Earlston: but his friend was entombed in the turbid waters.

13. **SUICIDE.** — Mr. George Gibson, an official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy, was found to have hanged himself to-day, in his dressing room, at his residence, No. 9, Blandford-square. He had once been in so unhealthy a state of mind that his medical attendant had ordered his razors to be removed, and latterly he had been morose and irritable. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mr. Gibson destroyed himself while in an unsound state of mind.

15. **INCENDIARY FIRES IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.** — Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out upon the farm belonging to the Rev. W. Webb, at Great Gransden, which destroyed a haulm and a straw stack, valued at 100*l*. The same night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, another fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. W. Holben, of Barton. Some of the villagers returning from their club saw the fire break out in a haulm stack, which was placed between two corn stacks, and hastening to the spot fortunately succeeded in removing the haulm before the fire could reach the other stacks, and thus saved, in all probability, the destruction of the entire premises. To-night, about eight o'clock, a third fire (within the space of a few miles) broke out on the premises of Mr. Samuel Prest, of Stapleford, which entirely consumed a hovel and straw stack. All the above fires are suspected to have been the work of incendiaries.

16. **DESPERATE BURGLAR.** — At the Clerkenwell Police-office, Jeremiah Caylor, a powerful and sullen young man, was charged with having burglariously entered the

house of Mr. Knapp, a silversmith, in High-street, Islington. Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Knapp was roused from his bed by an unusual noise; and he found two men in his shop. One of them ran through the back-parlour, and jumped out of a window. The other burglar, Caylor, attempted to escape in the same way, but Mr. Knapp caught him. Caylor beat and kicked Mr. Knapp most violently, until a kick in the left eye stupified the silversmith, and the thief then jumped out at the window: but he fell on the flag-stones; the master of the house followed, and again seized him; and another violent struggle ensued. Caylor had just kicked his antagonist to the ground, and swung himself up by a tree, when some police, attracted by Mr. Knapp's cries for aid, jumped into the yard, pursued the robber to the roof of an outhouse, and seized him. The other man, Henry Harvey, was found lying outside, having broken his leg in jumping from a high wall. He was removed at once to the Royal Free Hospital. Caylor was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

17. **THE "FREE CHURCH" OF SCOTLAND.** — The General Assembly of the "Free Protestant Church of Scotland," met in Glasgow City Hall, to-day. Among the visitors were the Marquess of Breadalbanè, Mr. Fox Maule, and the Rev. Cesar Malan, from Geneva; among the lay members Sir David Brewster and Sir Andrew Agnew. Dr. Chalmers preached a sermon, which was much admired, and ordered to be printed; and then he resigned the chair to the newly-appointed Moderator, Dr. Thomas Brown. On taking the chair, Dr. Brown in-

sisted on the authenticity of his own church—

“We meet not at this time for the purpose of framing a new constitution for the Church of Scotland. That constitution, under the guidance of the Spirit of God, has been framed by the skill and the wisdom of our forefathers—the men of eminence and the men of God of former times—our Protestant Reformers; and it existed before it was brought into connexion with the State at all. * *

We are the true Church, that was originally recognized by the State.”

The roll was called over, several new commissions were handed in, and soon after the Assembly adjourned. Next day a good deal of business was transacted, and deputations from other Presbyterian churches were received.

— RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to-night at Croydon, on the Dover Railway, whereby the driver of the train which reaches the London terminus at a quarter past ten o'clock unfortunately lost his life. It seems that the poor fellow, in leaning over the engine carriage, overbalanced himself and fell under the wheels. One leg was torn off at the upper part of the thigh, and the other above the instep. He was conveyed to town, and immediately removed on a stretcher to Guy's Hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired.

18. DARING BURGLARY.—This morning the family of Captain R. Pollock, residing at No. 6, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, Kensington New Town, were alarmed by discovering that the premises had during the night been burglariously entered and robbed. The thieves it appeared had, by scaling two high walls at

the rear of the house, got into the back garden, and, by means of boring several holes with a centre-bit, effected an entrance into the house. They then ransacked the front parlour, and also the front drawing-room, but ventured no higher up stairs, and took their departure the same way as they had entered, without disturbing the family. The thieves left behind them the centre-bit and a screw-driver, from the appearance of which it was evident they were not experienced burglars.

— ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—William Isherwood, formerly a power-loom weaver, lived in a cottage in the vicinity of Buryfold print-works, belonging to Mr. Eccles Shorrock. He had been for some time a pauper and a lunatic in the workhouse, but about a fortnight ago one of his children died, and he applied for and obtained permission to attend the funeral, and unfortunately he never afterwards returned to the workhouse. Only a few weeks ago he attempted to cut his throat, but the effusion of blood was on that occasion stopped, and his life saved. About six o'clock this morning, a neighbour was alarmed by hearing a dreadful noise, and cries for mercy and assistance. He accordingly hastened to render his assistance, but found that the outer door of the residence of the unhappy lunatic was fastened. Resolving, however, to obtain an entrance, he put his shoulder to the door, which gave way, and immediately upon that being effected, the wretched criminal dashed through the window, clambering over the fence that protects the reservoir, which is in the immediate vicinity of the cottage, and is there somewhere about four

yards in depth, and plunged into it. He was followed by some of his neighbours, who went into the stream to rescue him, but it appears his feet had sunk deep into the mud, and as the water was washing over him he was drowned in a very short space of time, and before any effectual means could be taken to rescue him from his perilous condition. Meantime the cottage of the unhappy criminal was entered, and it was found that his unfortunate wife was in a most dangerous condition; he had used an axe or bill-hook for his savage purpose, and cut her on the head, arms, and breast, and broken several of her ribs. Jealousy was the motive which led him to commit this awful crime.

— FEARFUL STORM AT SEA AND SHIPWRECK.— Throughout yesterday and to-day, a most awful storm raged along the eastern coast, causing a tremendous sea. The loss of life and property was truly distressing. Among the many casualties that occurred, was the total loss of the British-built ship *Burhampootur*, C. G. Cowley commander, which took place about six o'clock this morning, on the rocks off the south-east portion of the town of Margate. The unfortunate ship, which was a very fine vessel, 550 tons burthen, had been chartered by Carter and Bonus, the emigrant agents of Leadenhall-street, for the conveyance of emigrants on the part of Government to Port Philip. Owing to her size and construction she was well adapted for that line of traffic, every accommodation being made that could give comfort to the passengers during their tedious voyage. On Monday last, the 16th inst., she sailed from the London Docks, having on board ninety-

four emigrants besides the crew: they consisted of twenty-one women, forty-four children, and the rest men, chiefly belonging to the labouring class. The voyage to sea was as favourable as could be desired, and it was the intention of the captain to proceed to Cork for the purpose of receiving the remainder of the emigrants, but bad weather threatening, she hove-to last night in Margate Roads and anchored, orders being given to make her as snug as possible. The ship wore the gale gallantly, and hopes were entertained that she would ride it out, when a fearful blast drove her from her anchorage, and she was instantly hurled stem-on to the chalk rocks, about half a mile distant from Margate town, between Clifton Baths and Kingston. The sea at the same time was breaking over her decks. All was confusion on board, and the shock being so great as to carry away her rudder, she instantly filled. The decks were now crowded by the unfortunate emigrants, and a scene of the most heart-rending character presented itself, every one of them expecting every moment to be swept into the sea, and either be dashed to pieces or drowned. Captain Cowley entreated of them to be tranquil, and fortunately they obeyed, and after a short lapse of time several Margate luggers came off, and succeeded in taking every soul off the ill-fated ship, and landing them safely. The poor emigrants were in a most deplorable state, being completely drenched. Carts having been procured, they were, without loss of time, conveyed on to Margate, where they were billeted at the several public-houses; and received in a very hospitable and humane manner.

19. A DESPERATE LEAP.—A few days since as a Twyford constable was conveying a prisoner (who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment) from that place to Abingdon gaol, by the Great Western Railway, the prisoner, shortly after the train started, and while it was proceeding at the rate of upwards of thirty miles an hour, suddenly leaped from the carriage, tumbling over head and heels into the road. The constable, upon the impulse of the moment and without reflecting upon the danger he would incur, immediately jumped out after him. Those in the train who witnessed the foolhardy conduct of the two men imagined that both must have been inevitably killed. Extraordinary as it may appear, neither was in the least injured, and the prisoner was again captured by the courageous constable, who walked along the line to the next station with his prisoner, and proceeded thence to his place of destination, where they arrived at a somewhat early hour in the morning.

— AUDACIOUS SWINDLING.—An exceedingly clever fellow, exercised his ingenuity very recently amongst the Dissenting portion of the community at Cambridge, representing himself as an illegitimate son of the Duke of Wellington. By his handsome person, winning manners, and very religious deportment, he succeeded in getting introduced to several of the Dissenting families of the town and surrounding villages. So far did he carry his imposture, that he got himself baptized at Eden Chapel, one of their places of worship. He made several pretty presents, seeming to be well stocked with jewellery and cash,

and his style of dress was elegant and fashionable. At length the Cambridge police thought they perceived a striking likeness between the illustrious stranger and a swindler advertised in the *Hue and Cry* as having robbed a female relative at Greenwich of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* and decamped with the booty. He was arrested and found to be the man.

21. ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A singular charge of robbery was brought against a Mr. Lazarus, a respectable member of the Jewish persuasion, at the Police-office of Birmingham, in the month of August last, which excited a good deal of interest from the circumstances attending it. Mr. Lazarus had the misfortune to travel with a party of sailors from London to Birmingham in a second-class carriage, one of whom of the name of Cunningham, contrived to steal his companion's purse, while he was asleep, and on the loss being discovered charged Mr. Lazarus with having committed the robbery, and in fact gave evidence that he had seen him take the money. By a very singular accident, and after Mr. Lazarus had been subjected to much indignity and annoyance, the real thief was discovered, and Cunningham ultimately confessed that he had committed the robbery, and falsely charged an innocent man with the offence. He was accordingly committed on the charge, and was brought up to take his trial before the Recorder, at the Birmingham Sessions. He was defended by Mr. Adams, who pleaded that there was an agreement entered into by the party of sailors on setting out, that if one got into trouble, or was groggy, the other should take care of his money,

and that it was on this account Cunningham had made free with the purse of his companion, who was at the time half seas over. Mr. Miller, who conducted the prosecution, proved that Lines, the sailor who had been robbed, was quite sober at the time; and the jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

— PRESENT FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—The cabinet presented by the King to Queen Victoria during her visit to him at the Chateau d'Eu, is one of the most delicate pieces of workmanship which has issued from the manufactories of Sevres for a long time. It is about fourteen inches long by nine wide, and ten high; on each front is a painting, by M. Devilly, representing the dress of women in the five parts of the world. On the lid is Europe, with rich ornaments, and in a ball dress; the front shows the toilet of a married woman in French India; one of the sides gives a representation of articles of dress in Senegambia; the opposite side an idea of the apparel of women in the islands of the Indian Ocean, and the operation of tattooing at Noukahiva; on the farther front the artist has grouped in a very graceful composition some American women, natives, and creoles, decked in their most splendid vestments.

24. FIRE AT FROGMORE HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—A fire was discovered to have broken out in the spacious corridor at Frogmore-house, at the early hour of half-past six o'clock, this morning, by one of the domestics; and had it not been for its fortunate detection at the time there is very little doubt but that

the splendid mansion must have been burnt to the ground.

It appears that the corridor (which overlooks the picturesque lake), and over which is the sleeping apartment of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is heated by means of flues under the flooring, which is of Portland stone, two and a half inches thick. These flues are of brick, fourteen inches deep and ten inches in width, and intersect this beautiful portion of Frogmore-house, throughout its whole length (some eighty or ninety feet), no less than four times. They are heated by an immense coal furnace, erected in one of the underground apartments of the mansion. There is, likewise, in most parts of the floor a space of three inches between the exterior of these bricked flues and the Portland stone pavement.

Upon one of the domestics this morning entering the apartment, flames, immediately upon the rushing in of the external air, shot up from nearly the centre of the room towards the ceiling. An alarm was instantly raised, and a good supply of water and assistance being at hand, the fire was speedily subdued. The splendid carpet, to the extent of some yards, and an ottoman, were burnt to a cinder, and other portions of the furniture which had ignited were considerably injured.

25. DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A most determined act of suicide was committed by a gentleman this afternoon, in a field adjoining Putney-heath. It appears that about three o'clock, a labourer named Eves had occasion to pass through this meadow to fetch some horses. There is a pathway which traverses the road-side end of the field, and skirting it are many fine

old trees, to which seats have been attached, and it was upon one of these seats that Eves found the deceased gentleman. At a distance the deceased appeared to be asleep, but on a closer examination the man was horror struck at finding him quite dead, and that death had been caused by a pistol bullet, which had passed through his head. Dr. Shillito, of Putney, was sent for, but his professional services were altogether useless. He examined the body, and ascertained that the deceased must have held the muzzle of a pistol to his mouth, and pulling the trigger, the contents passed through the head and lodged in the tree, against which the deceased must have been leaning at the time. At the feet of the deceased were found lying his hat, a small pocket pistol, three bullets and a powder flask. The deceased had adopted all the means in his power to prevent his being recognized after death, for no papers, cards, or other memoranda were found upon him, and he had even cut a piece of linen off his shirt, where there is no doubt his name or initials were written. The deceased had about 22s. on his person.

— **SUDDEN DEATH.** — **FALMOUTH.**—A most melancholy instance of the awful uncertainty of human life occurred here to-day. Mr. Barnes, formerly a merchant, at Lisbon, was this morning following the earthly remains of his wife to the tomb, when but a short distance from his house, he felt ill and left the mournful procession, and went into the house of Mr. W. Downing, who gave him a glass of wine; he drank two thirds of the wine, and then fell a lifeless corpse. He appeared in good health when he left his

house. Both himself and wife had attained the age of 73 years.

— **ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.** —The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle, in a pony carriage-and-four for Cambridge, soon after eight this morning, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg riding in the same carriage. In two others followed the suite, consisting of the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, Lady in Waiting, the Honourable Eleanor Stanley, Maid of Honour, Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen, Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to the Prince, and Mr. G. E. Anson, the Prince's Private Secretary. The escort was a party of Life Guards. At Slough, the pony carriages were exchanged for a special train on the railway. At Paddington, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe took leave of the Queen and Prince; who, with their suite, entered three royal carriages-and-four, and proceeded, with an escort of Life Guards, at a rapid pace, across the Regent's Park, through Camden Town, to the Cambridge-road. Waltham, Ware, and all other places on the line of road, were decorated with arches, flags, and evergreens; the population universally appeared to greet the travellers: at some places the Odd Fellows were conspicuous among the gala folks, at others the Yeomanry Cavalry assisted in the show. The royal escort was relieved at intervals by troops of the Scotch Greys and Yeomanry. Royston presented, among other decorations, a magnificent arch of white and pink, supported on fluted columns of the same colours and decked with evergreens; while the main street was literally a

canopy of flags and triumphal arches. As the cortège entered the county of Cambridge, it was joined by a great and increasing number of gentlemen on horseback, so that an immense cavalcade accompanied it into the city of Cambridge. The place was profusely ornamented with evergreens, flowers, flags, and banners, and triumphal arches; and at the sides platforms were erected for spectators, who thronged every part; the ladies carrying bouquets in their hands. At the entrance of the town stood the Corporation, headed by Mr. Stevenson, the Mayor. The carriages stopped; the civic magistrate, dropping on one knee, presented his mace to the Queen, and she graciously returned it, the people shouting.

The Queen's carriage entered the gateway of Trinity College at a quarter past two o'clock; the royal standard being at the same moment hoisted on the tower, guns firing and bells ringing. After partaking of luncheon in a private apartment, the Queen and Prince Albert entered the hall, where a temporary throne had been erected. They stood at the top of the steps, while Earl Delawarr, habited in a Doctor's gown, introduced Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, and other members of the University. The Vice-Chancellor read congratulatory addresses to the Queen and Prince, who made suitable replies; and the heads of the University were severally presented, the Registry naming them as they were introduced. The Royal party then retired, and proceeded in three carriages to the King's College Chapel, where the cathedral service was performed. The Queen was

observed to express great admiration at the beauty of the chapel. The chair occupied by Her Majesty, of carved oak, was said to be the same as that used by Queen Elizabeth.

A very select circle dined with the Queen and Prince Albert at Trinity Lodge: besides the suite that accompanied them from town, it included the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Whewell, Lord Lyndhurst, the Marquess of Exeter, and Mr. Henry Goulburn. At half-past nine o'clock, the Queen held a levee, at which the Heads of Houses and Proctors were presented, and addresses were delivered to both the Royal personages from the Corporation, Parochial Clergy, and the inhabitants of Cambridge. That night the travellers remained at Trinity Lodge.

In the evening the town was splendidly illuminated with a display of fire-works.

At a quarter to ten o'clock next morning (Thursday) the Queen and Prince Albert proceeded, with the suite and an escort of Scotch Greys, to the Senate-house. A spacious platform, elevated five feet from the floor, was erected in the Hall; on it was a throne, with two chairs of state, and a canopy, with hangings of crimson cloth. Galleries on each side of the platform and above the throne were filled with ladies; other galleries were filled with Under-Graduates; in the body of the hall were the Masters of Arts; on the platform, several Heads of Houses and their ladies. The Queen and Prince Albert were preceded to the throne by the Esquire Bedels and Lord Chamberlain, and followed by the Vice-Chancellor and the suite: the Under-Graduates manifested their usual vigour of

lungs by shouting a welcome. The Queen wore a claret-coloured silk dress striped with black, an amber-coloured India crape shawl, beautifully embroidered with a wreath of flowers, and a bonnet of lilac-coloured silk, covered with lace and ornamented with flowers. Prince Albert wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with the riband and star of the Garter and other orders. Her Majesty and the Prince having taken their seats, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on his Royal Highness, with the usual ceremonies, thus briefly described :—

“The Senior Proctor having read the grace of the Senate for conferring the degree on Prince Albert, Mr. Gunning, the Senior Bedel, accompanied by the Public Orator, Mr. Crick, advanced, bowing to His Royal Highness, and conducted him to his position at the top of the steps, immediately facing the throne. The Public Orator then having bowed to Her Majesty, proceeded to deliver an oration to his Royal Highness, in Latin. This oration lasted about twenty minutes, during all which time his Royal Highness was kept standing. He bowed occasionally in acknowledgment of the compliments passed upon him by the Orator, and sometimes something like a blush passed over his countenance. The Senior Bedel then took his Royal Highness by the right hand, and conducted him to the Vice-Chancellor, who administered to him the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The Vice-Chancellor at the conclusion of these bowed to Her Majesty; then, taking his Royal Highness's hand, he administered the oath to obey and defend the laws of the University; after which, the Vice-

Chancellor, addressing his Royal Highness in the usual Latin form, admitted him to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. His Royal Highness then descended the steps of the dais, and was invested with the scarlet robe of a D.C.L., and took the velvet cap in his hand. A loud burst of cheering, accompanied with the waving of caps, went through the hall as his Royal Highness, thus equipped, walked back to his seat beside Her Majesty. Amidst the cheering were heard some cries of ‘Doctor Albert.’”

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by Royal mandate on the Reverend R. Phelps, Master of Sydney Sussex College; Dr. Oliphant, Regius Professor of Divinity, officiating. From the Senate-house the Queen and Prince proceeded to the Geological Museum, where Professor Sedgwick showed the curiosities; to the University Library; and, taking coach again, to St. John's College. In passing to their carriage, the Royal pair had to walk; and the Under-Graduates of Trinity, who lined the way, pulled off their gowns for the Queen to tread upon. In the Hall of King's College a luncheon was laid out; but the Queen returned to Trinity Lodge to lunch.

In the afternoon Prince Albert, attended by his Equerry, went to see Christ's College, where he was shown the mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by Milton. Thence the Prince passed to Sydney Sussex, Magdalen, and Jesus Colleges, and returned to Trinity Lodge.

The Royal party took their departure at half-past four o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Whittlesea Yeomanry Cavalry,

and proceeded to Wimpole, the seat of Earl Hardwicke, about ten miles south-west of Cambridge. At the Queen's wish, her visit to the Earl was strictly private; but, of course, the usual demonstrations of loyalty by the people on the way could not be prevented. A select party was invited to meet the illustrious visitors.

The Queen breakfasted as early as eight o'clock next morning, and afterwards walked in the grounds with the Prince and others of the visitors. In the course of the day Prince Albert went out shooting with the Earl of Hardwicke. At two o'clock, the Royal party drove over to Earl Delawarr's seat, Bourne, four miles from Wimpole.

Before dinner at Wimpole, addresses were delivered to Her Majesty and the Prince, from the county, by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant, Mr. Edward Humphreys Green, High Sheriff, Mr. Eliot Yorke, M.P., Mr. J. Eaton, M.P., and Mr. J. P. Allix, M.P. Covers were laid at dinner for twenty-six. At night, the principal apartments were thrown open for a grand ball. At the south end of the gallery was a dais, carpeted with crimson cloth; and on the dais a sofa, covered with a beautiful piece of drapery, given by Louis the Fourteenth to the Poet Prior, and by him to the Earl of Oxford—the possessor of Wimpole before its purchase by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. The company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and at half-past nine the Royal party repaired to the gallery. The Queen wore a light, primrose-coloured silk dress, brocaded with gold and colours; a wreath of flowers, with diamonds and emeralds, and the riband and jewel of the Garter. Her Majesty took

her seat on the dais, the persons of her court and of the mansion ranging themselves on either side. The Queen opened the ball with the Earl of Hardwicke; Prince Albert dancing in the same quadrille with the Countess of Hardwicke. At half-past eleven the Queen and Prince Albert withdrew, and, after spending half an hour in the supper-room, retired to rest.

Early next morning, the Royal pair walked out without attendants, and visited the Earl of Hardwicke's farm. At eleven, they took leave of their host, and departed, with the suite in three carriages, escorted by a detachment of Yeomanry for the first stage. The escort was relieved from time to time by parties of dragoons; and the journey to London was marked by demonstrations of loyalty similar to those of the journey down. At Waltham, under the direction of the Rev. M. M. Preston the Rector, the ancient cross, erected by Edward the First, to mark the place where the body of Queen Eleanor rested, was enclosed, leaving sufficient space for the principal carriage to enter. The enclosure was decorated with evergreens, and a man holding an ancient banner stood at each side of the cross. The Rector was in attendance. He had, when Her Majesty before passed through the town, given her a book describing the cross; to which the Queen now referred, and she pointed out the several parts of the structure to Prince Albert. Having thus spent five minutes, the party resumed their way. The Paddington station of the Great Western Railway was reached at ten minutes to four o'clock; and at a quarter

to five the travellers entered Windsor Castle.

— THE REV. MR. ALDHOUSE, THE BIGAMIST.—About a year ago the Rev. Stephen Aldhouse, M.A., lecturer of Allhallows, Lombard-street, &c., was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of bigamy, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. After his removal from Newgate he was placed on board a transport moored off Sheerness, and was there employed as a tutor to the children of one of the officers. He had not filled his post long before an order arrived from the Home-office for the shipment of seven years' convicts for the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land, and Mr. Aldhouse was draughted among them. During the past week a friend received a letter from him, in which he depicts the miseries of transportation in forcible language, the convicts being dreadfully coerced, irrespective of their previous station in life, or of the offence of which they were convicted. He states that he is set to break stones, and is to continue at that employment for two years before any portion of his earnings will be applied for his own use. He expresses a hope that his communication will have the effect of convincing his countrymen that transportation is not the light punishment which many of them imagine it to be.

29. TEMPLE CHURCH.—This morning the Temple Church, which had been closed since August for the purpose of repairs, was re-opened for divine service. A large number of benches, of the respective houses, and many templars, were present. Considerable improvements have taken place since the church has been closed, and a new pulpit,

designed by Mr. Smirke, richly ornamented with carved work, has been erected. Benches for the accommodation of the choir have also been erected, which are also ornamented with carved figures of angels with wings expanded. Adjoining the north transept two rooms for the use of the choir have been erected, and the church has undergone a thorough cleansing. It was rumoured that Her Majesty would attend the service on Sunday, and the church was densely crowded. The Savoy Chapel, which has been closed during the last ten weeks for repairs, was also re-opened to-day.

30. At the Central Criminal Court, William Haynes was tried on a charge of murdering his wife, by administering large doses of sulphate of potass, in order to prevent an increase of their family. Several medical witnesses described the drug as not being more noxious than many others, Epsom salts for instance; though very large doses would be highly dangerous. And there was some doubt whether the wife might not have died of apoplexy. On these grounds, the jury seem to have rested their verdict of acquittal.

— William Stolzer was convicted of stabbing Peter Keim, so that he died. Both the prisoners were foreigners, and Keim was a bootmaker. Stolzer, who knew him, met him in the street on the 30th September, and asked him for some pecuniary assistance; which Keim said he could not give: they separated, and Stolzer ran back and stabbed the other in the abdomen. The defence was insanity; but it failed, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. His life was subsequently spared.

— WELSH SPECIAL COMMIS-

SION.—The Welsh "Rebecca" rioters were brought to trial by a special commission at Cardiff which closed its duties to-day. John Hughes was first tried. The principal witness against him was Captain Napier, Chief Constable of the County. He headed a party of eleven Police, who interrupted the rioters, about a hundred or a hundred and fifty in number, while they were demolishing the gate. The rioters were mostly mounted, their faces blackened, and their persons disguised; and one man had on a Druid's dress—a loose white dress. Captain Napier called out "stop!" as loud as he could; on which the man in the Druid's dress turned round and fired at him. Telling the Police to "mark" that man, the Captain rode up to him, and fired at his horse; which was wounded and threw its rider. Here Captain Napier seems to have lost sight of him for a moment, but others watched him; and presently the Captain was again struggling with the same man in the endeavour to capture him; while one of the Police shot him in the arm. That man was the prisoner. This evidence was supported by that of Mr. Llewellyn, a County Magistrate, and his brother, several of the Police, and the gatekeeper, who described the destruction of the gate. There was some little discrepancy as to the order for firing; Captain Napier not recollecting that he gave any other order than one to "mark" the man who fired at him; two of the Police saying that they discharged their pistols when Captain Napier gave the word "Fire;" and a third saying that he heard no such word given, but he fired when the others did, the Police never having been

taught to fire at the word of command, and indeed not usually carrying pistols. Some of the Police fired twice, others only once; but the rioters mostly galloped off at the first volley. In Hughes's pocket were found some ammunition, two or three pounds in money, and a scrap of paper, on which was written, in Welsh—"Daniel Jones, Brynhier, come with all—to assist in Lantyisa Wednesday night next, or else you shall have no further notice.—Beco." The only evidence for the defence was as to character. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended Hughes to mercy, on account of the good character which he had borne. He was ultimately sentenced to transportation for twenty years.

The proceedings of the Special Commission wound up somewhat suddenly to-day; all the prisoners submitting, and the Crown counsel exercising a conciliatory forbearance. In the first place, David Jones and John Hughes withdrew a plea of "Not guilty," and pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of unlawfully assembling and attempting to demolish the house of William Lewis and others at Llandilotalybont. In mitigation of punishment, their counsel, Mr. M. D. Hill enlarged on the contrite demeanour of the prisoners, and the respectable state from which they had fallen. The other prisoners pleaded guilty, and several of them were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. The Grand and Petit Juries were then discharged with thanks, and the proceedings of the Commission terminated.

31. Thomas Rowe, a discharged cellarman, was tried for shooting at his former master, Mr. Thomas

Waller, a wine-merchant, in Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill. Anger at being refused employment was the immediate motive that actuated Rowe, who was an aged man; but various acts of eccentricity were proved of him, and especially a childish habit of playing with pistols, such as putting them under his pillow at night, or shooting at imaginary crows; and the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity. He was ordered to be detained during the pleasure of the Crown.

NOVEMBER.

1. TRIAL OF A DISSENTING MINISTER ON THE CHARGE OF STEALING A DEAD BODY.—The Rev. Isaac Bridgman and John White Bridgman were tried to-day on a charge of misdemeanour, in removing the body of Mr. J. G. Tawney from a vault in the burial-ground of St. John's Chapel, West Street, Walworth—a Dissenting chapel, of which the Rev. Isaac Bridgman was the minister. Mr. John Bridgman was the other's son, and a student in surgery. On the night of the 6th September, some neighbours saw three men removing the coffin; which was afterwards discovered near a garden at a spot about which Mr. Isaac Bridgman had been seen to dig. Some of the neighbours also thought that they saw the minister at his house on the morning of the 6th, and heard his voice at night. The defence consisted of an explanatory statement by Mr. Bridgman's counsel. Mr. John Bridgman, who was but seventeen years of age, was a zealous student, and he required a skeleton that had been long buried; for which

purpose he removed the remains of Mr. Tawney; but that was some time before the 6th September. Wishing to diminish the chances of detection, on the 6th he also removed the coffin, which was buried in the grounds. That night, his mother discovered the affair, and was much shocked; and it was the conversation with her that was overheard. Eight witnesses of the highest respectability proved that they saw Mr. Isaac Bridgman at Ramsgate on the 6th, 7th, and 8th September,—thus disproving the evidence of his being at home on the 6th; and many others, including several Dissenting ministers, gave him an excellent character both as a minister and a man. The rev. gentleman was acquitted; but John Bridgman was convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

2. OPENING OF GRESHAM COLLEGE.—The new building appropriated to the Gresham College, in Basinghall-street, was opened at two o'clock, and an opening address on the occasion was delivered in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the trustees of the College by the Lecturer on Astronomy, as a preliminary to his first lecture. The lecture was succeeded by a musical entertainment provided by Mr. Edward Taylor, the musical professor, in the shape of an ode in commemoration of the event.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—Mr. W. Carter, coroner for Surrey, held an inquest at the Three Stags, Kennington-road, Lambeth, on the body of Mr. R. Vincent, aged seventy-two, a gentleman of independent fortune. It appeared that the deceased, of whose origin nothing could be gleaned, about thirty-six years ago arrived in

this country from India, where he had amassed a large fortune, and took an apartment at the house No. 11, Mead's-row, Westminster-road, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He was a bachelor, and his manners were of the most singular kind. He provided his own food, which he himself cooked in the kitchen. He was never visited by any one, and had given instructions that no person should enter his room except a charwoman, whom he had engaged to come precisely at nine o'clock every morning to clean it up, make the bed, &c. He would not avail himself of the use of a bedstead, but slept on the floor, and always denied himself a fire. He was, however, not at all of a mean disposition, but lived on the best of everything, and would go out daily after dinner, visit various exhibitions, and devote the evening (sometimes too freely) at the shrine of Bacchus. He was very cleanly and neat in his attire, which, coupled with his hale and hearty appearance, had caused him for the last few years to be distinguished in the neighbourhood as the "fine old English gentleman." On Sunday morning last, the 29th ult., as he did not fetch the boiling water as usual, with which to make his breakfast, nor answer when called to, his room was entered, and he was found dead in bed, his features as composed as though he was in a sleep, and no indications of his having destroyed himself. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who pronounced the cause of his death to be apoplexy. Verdict—"Natural death."

4. A disgraceful and fatal affray took place at Cork Patent Saw-mills, to-day. There was some

kind of dispute at law between the two partners, Mr. Wilson and Dr. Quarry; and Mr. Wilson kept possession of a part of the mill, to the exclusion of the other. Dr. Quarry, with four of the workmen endeavoured to obtain admission; but they were opposed by Mr. F. Delany and two brothers named Carroll, men in the interest of Mr. Wilson; who took a position on a flight of stairs that the entering party had to ascend. Thomas Carroll knocked Dr. Quarry down the stairs with the butt end of a blunderbuss, and afterwards beat him with a saw-buckle, a large iron instrument. Donoghue, one of Dr. Quarry's men, had his head cut open with some sharp instrument, that left a wound like a sabre cut. Dr. Quarry expired the next day. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict stating the facts, and incriminating Dr. Quarry's three assailants. They were committed for trial; and also Mr. Wilson, on an information charging him as an accessary to the murder before the fact.

The mills had acquired a bad notoriety: a party of sawyers once threw vitriol in the face of Mr. Wilson, which destroyed an eye; and he himself once stabbed an unoffending soldier, who happened to be present at a riot among the workmen. A rack was kept over the fireplace in Mr. Wilson's room, full of guns, blunderbusses and swords, and inscribed, "Keep us clean, and we will do our duty."

— HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO HORSES.—Owing to a rupture between the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Animals Friend Society, some disclosures have been made

relative to the barbarities practiced in the knackers' (horse-slaughterers') yards, which are most disgraceful, and should not be tolerated in any civilised country. The Animals' Friend Society has published some extracts from the evidence of their inspector, corroborated by the testimony of several officers of the metropolitan police, who have paid occasional visits to the knackers' yards by order of the Police Commissioners. The tale they tell is dreadful. Speaking of one of these yards,

Thomas Radcliffe, the society's inspector, says, "We found eight horses in an enclosed place, up to their fetlocks in decayed animal matter, mire and every description of corruption. They had neither food nor water. The living animals were standing amongst the carcases of the dead, crnshing them at every step. The stench was overpowering. One of the slaughtermen admitted that they had no trouble with the horses, as four or five dropped off every night. At another yard, the son of the proprietor showed thirty horses lying dead, some completely putrified, and he admitted that they never 'killed while they had so many dead ones.' He offered to sell me a horse, if I wanted one.

Police-sergeant Allen, N 21, says,—We discovered fourteen or fifteen horses, apparently dead, lying on the stones in an open shed, some of them were tied up to rings in the walls, and had died during the night. All the wood-work about the premises was gnawed away, even the bar across the gates inside. While examining the shed, we heard a noise behind among the supposed dead horses,

it was the moving of a horse's leg, the grating of the shoe against a stone. After some trouble we discovered (by the steam issuing from the trunk of a dead horse from which the bowels had been taken) that the still living animal had in its agony, plunged its head into the body of another horse by its side. It was the first time I had seen such horrors, and it made me quite ill for some time after. In another yard I found four or five horses tied to the skeleton of a horse in the open air; one had dropped down from starvation. It was in the agony of death. The animal struck out feebly in its pain, and the others stumbled down on the body three or four times.

6. THE POLICE OF PARIS.—This morning a washerwoman was crossing the Bois de Boulogne with a basket of clean linen, when on a sudden, not far from Bagatelle, a man started out of a thicket, and, holding a poniard before her, ordered her to deliver up her parcel. This order she at once complied with, but the man further commanded her to follow him into the thicket. Exceedingly alarmed at such a proceeding, the poor woman entreated to be excused, but the man insisted. He then made her strip off her clothes to her chemise, and afterwards bound her to a tree with a rope. Having very coolly done this, he made off. The woman with some difficulty got rid of her bonds, and, half dead with cold and fright, took refuge in the nearest dwelling, where clothes were lent her.

7. DARING BURGLARY NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—A desperate burglary was committed in the house of Mr. W. Duke, farmer, near Woodborough, Nottingham, by five

men, who had their faces covered with crape. The thieves broke into the dwelling between two and three o'clock in the morning, and secured a servant man named Simpson, and two boys, who were going to take a waggon load of corn to Nottingham. Mr. William Duke hearing a noise, got up and went down stairs, where he met the men, by whom he was knocked down and served in the same manner as Simpson. The robbers then proceeded to the room of Mr. George Duke, brother of the master of the house, and beat him as he lay in bed in so brutal a manner that the blood from the wounds they inflicted on his head, and other parts of his body, ran on to the floor. The thieves ransacked the house, and took away four 5*l.* notes of a Nottingham bank, 9*l.* in gold and silver, a patent lever silver watch, a gold seal, and other property. They shortly afterwards left the house, and medical aid was procured as soon as possible for Mr. Duke. Information was given to the county police, and nine men were apprehended the same day on suspicion of having committed the offence, although after a protracted examination four of them were discharged; the other five were remanded.

9. ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY. — Shortly after five o'clock this evening, a shocking accident occurred about three quarters of a mile beyond the New Cross station of the Brighton Railway. As a young man in the employ of Mr. Hoof, the contractor for that portion of the line, was engaged in his employment, and his attention was taken off his work by the whistle of the train announcing the approach of the Brighton down train. Just at that moment

the engine with several carriages on the Dover line, was running rapidly on the line towards London. From the statement of one of his fellow workmen, it appears that the poor fellow was unaware of the approach of the train behind him, and notwithstanding every possible exertion was made by the driver of the engine and his fellow workmen to apprise him of his danger, he stood motionless, and in another instant the engine knocked him with fearful force to the ground. He fell with one arm across the rail and his hand upon it, and thus the wheels of the train passed over him, severing his arm above the elbow, and cutting off his fingers. As soon as possible he was picked up, and specially conveyed to the terminus at London-bridge, whence he was taken to Guy's Hospital. In a few minutes after his admission there, it was seen that nothing short of amputation could save the life of the sufferer. The limb was consequently taken off.

—OBSERVANCE OF THE RUBRIC. —At the visitation of the Archdeacon of Surrey, held at Epsom, to-day, the officiating clergymen of the parish of Richmond were presented by the churchwardens of that place for non-observance of the Rubrics. On the rev. gentlemen being called upon by the Archdeacon to answer the charge, they pleaded custom, and the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese for their non-observance. It was, however, clearly demonstrated by the churchwardens, that custom could not contravene the Acts of Uniformity (which are prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer), and that the Bishop had not the power to sanction a deviation from the ritual of the

Church of England. The presentment was made in answer to one of the articles of inquiry which are annually exhibited by the Archdeacon to churchwardens.

10. DESTRUCTION OF LUTON HOO HOUSE BY FIRE.—The Marquess of Bute's magnificent seat of Luton Hoo was destroyed by fire this morning. At two o'clock A.M. the under gardener who slept in one of the lower rooms, heard a loud noise like the cracking of cart whips, and at the same time looking out of window, he saw a flickering light. Suspecting the cause, he raised the alarm; and messengers were hastily despatched for Mr. Chase, of Langley Lodge, Lord Bute's solicitor, the Luton and Hitchin fire engines, and the labourers from Lord Bute's farm, headed by their employer Mr. Thompson. The engines were of little avail. Those from Luton were small, and those from Hitchin were rendered almost useless by the ill supply of water; for in the hurry some one threw into disorder the machinery which conveyed water from an ornamental pond through pipes to the mansion; and one of the engines had to be stationed at the pond itself, a quarter of a mile distant, to force the water to the rest; which were still very inadequately furnished. In a short time, therefore, the greater part of the building, beginning with the roof of the great hall, was in flames. The chief endeavour was to cut off communication with the library, a fine apartment of three separate rooms, in the South wing; and the attempt was successful. In the mean time Mrs. Partridge, the housekeeper, at the head of a number of persons, removed the valuable collection of pictures by

the old masters; most of which were carried out unhurt. Mr. Chase and the Reverend Henry Burgess, of Luton, directed others who removed the books from danger—40,000 volumes, with many curious manuscripts; and subsequently Mr. Chase encouraged a party with promises of high reward, to assist him in removing from a saloon some beautiful sculptured marble mantelpieces; the roof fell in just after the party left the saloon. In this manner, before the destruction of the building, the greater part of the furniture and objects of virtu were removed; and after the fire had exhausted itself, the property was carried into the Southern wing, the only part that remained standing. The burning is supposed actually to have begun on Wednesday the 8th inst., when some plumbers who were at work on the roof of the hall had a fire there; and it is conjectured that sparks must have fallen through the crevices of the copper sheet that covered the hall, down among the rafters beneath. Mrs. Partridge perceived a strong smell of burning: and she sent for the plumbers to see that all was safe; which it appeared to be, and soon afterwards the men left their work. A despatch announcing the disaster, was sent to the Marquess, who was staying at Cardiff.

Luton Hoo, or High Luton, stood on an eminence, about two miles east of the town of Luton, and in the midst of an estate, 4,500 acres in extent. The mansion had been built at various times, and in various styles; but the larger portion was the work of the architect Adams, who was employed by the Minister Bute, in the reign of George the Third; and under the present owner,

Smirke had made considerable additions.

11. DANGER OF A JOKE WITH ELEPHANTS.—At the statute fair at Barnsley, a country bumpkin went to look at Hilton's collection of wild beasts. On entering the place he began to amuse himself by giving the elephant gingerbread and fruit; but soon growing tired of that, he thought he would try a joke, and pricked the elephant's trunk with a penknife. No sooner was this done, than out of his den rushed the animal amongst the visitors, forcing the chain and the large post to which he had been fastened along with him. The elephant caught the delinquent by the collar, and threw him with great force on the ground. Up he got again quickly, and made his escape outside, but the elephant struck the temporary ceiling which the man had just passed with such force as to shiver it to pieces. The scene at the moment was truly ludicrous—men, women, and children tumbled over each other in all directions. Fortunately no one was hurt, except the elephant pricker, who complained of his collar-bone.

12. APPALLING OUTRAGE IN TIPPERARY.—This evening (Sunday) the family circle, at dinner, of Mr. Thomas Waller, of Finnoe house, within a mile-and-a-half of Borrisokane, consisted of that gentleman and Mrs. Waller, a young boy, their grandson, son to Mr. John Francis Waller, Miss Vereker, sister to Mrs. Waller, and Mr. John A. Braddell, brother-in-law of Mr. Waller. The dining parlour had two entrance doors, one from the hall, and the other leading to the stairs in connexion with the kitchen. Mr. Braddell sat at the head, and Mr. Waller

at the foot of the table; and just as the first course was being removed, Mr. Braddell perceived a man, armed with a pistol, in the doorway, which was near to Mr. Waller, and who presented it at his head. Mr. Braddell cried out, 'Waller, you are murdered!' and, immediately starting to his feet, was about to rush against the fellow with the chair he sat upon, when he perceived himself covered by a blunderbuss in the arms of another villain, who was in the doorway which entered from the hall. Mr. Braddell rushed then upon this fellow, and with the chair forced him into the hall, when the shock struck the flint out of his deadly weapon. The old butler, a venerable and worthy servant, pushed the young boy under a sideboard, and with a garden tool used for plucking up weeds he inflicted many severe blows on the ruffian who levelled the weapon at his master. There were in this murderous attack seven persons, and a desperate and sanguinary battle then ensued. The villains succeeded in wresting the garden tool from the butler, and with it, the butt of their fire-arms, a bar of iron they found in the hall, and the coulter of a plough, they beat to an unmerciful extent the two gentlemen, the two ladies, and the aged butler, who was only able to crawl to the alarm-bell, which he rang violently, on which the party made off, leaving, as they supposed, their victims butchered. The alarm bell brought some of the neighbouring gentry, who found the dining-room and hall more like a slaughter-house than those belonging to the mansion of a gentleman. The entire family were in a complete state of insensibility.

Dr. Stoney, of Borrisokane, was instantly sent for, when it was found that Mr. Waller and Mr. Braddell were dreadfully injured; Mrs. Waller lying under the table in her gore, being struck down by the blow of a bar of iron on the back of the head, and Miss Vereker in a similar or possibly a worse state. Next morning Dr. Dempster, of Nenagh, was early in attendance, and the sufferers were examined, and their wounds dressed. Mr. Waller's left arm had both bones broken, there was eleven cuts on his head, and one of his eyes was dangerously injured. Mr. Braddell was brought into Nenagh. His head was awfully bruised; his eyes frightfully injured, and his body severely beaten and hurt, and on being undressed his clothes were found to be saturated in his own blood. Subsequently, Mr. Waller and Miss Vereker died, victims to one of the most fiendish and brutal attacks ever made even in Ireland, where murderous outrages are so common.

13. EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIANISM. — A walking match against time, similar to the celebrated feat of 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours by Captain Barclay, terminated at Leeds. A young man of the name of James Searle, a native of Leeds, commenced the arduous task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, one mile each hour, on Monday, the 2d of October, on a piece of the public highway in the neighbourhood of Holbeck, which is in the borough of Leeds. He always walked two miles in immediate succession—one at the termination and the other at the beginning of every hour—and continued to walk in that way

until five o'clock this afternoon, when he had walked altogether 1,052 miles 1,400 yards in 1,017 successive hours. Though the distance between the point at which he started and that at which he terminated was called a mile only, it was actually sixty-eight yards more than a statute mile; hence the aggregate distance walked exceeded that required for the accomplishment of the feat. It is said that Searle attempted the task voluntarily, and at the first there was not much money depending on the issue; but after he had continued to walk for about a fortnight, a good many bets were made, and therefore a considerable sum of money changed hands on Monday last. Next day Searle was "chair-ed," like a newly elected member of Parliament, through the principal streets of the borough of Leeds, accompanied by a large concourse of people and aband of music. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

— SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

Deep and painful sensation was excited in the city of York and its neighbourhood to day, by the commission of suicide by the Rev. Charles Ingle, vicar of Osbaldwick, and of Haxby, Murton, and Strensall, all villages in the vicinity of York. Mr. Ingle was about fifty years of age, and had resided at Osbaldwick for the last fifteen or sixteen years. It appears that for the last nine months he had been labouring under an affection of the nerves, which induced pains and dizziness in the head, of which he frequently complained, and which was attended by much despondency of mind. He was so unwell as not to be able to perform service at Osbaldwick Church

on Sunday week ; but yesterday he was somewhat better, and preached in the Church from Isaiah, chapter xiv. verse 9, "Wo unto him that striveth with his Maker." This morning a female servant took his breakfast to him in bed. After breakfast he told her that he would ring for her when he wanted her again. She last saw him alive about ten o'clock in the morning, and though she went up stairs several times in the course of the forenoon, she never heard him stirring in his room nor did his bell ever ring. She was anxious that he should get up, as there was a child for him to baptize. Being very uneasy that he did not ring the bell, she knocked at his room door several times between one and two o'clock, but getting no answer, she ventured to open the first door of the room (there being two doors), and looked through a pane of glass in the second, whence she observed her master lying on the bed with some blood on his mouth. She immediately alarmed the neighbours, and some of them went into the house, and found Mr. Ingle quite dead. On search being made, a small pistol, which Mr. Ingle was in the habit of keeping in his bedroom, was found lying between his left arm and his body. With this weapon the fatal deed had been perpetrated, the ball fired from which had entered the left side of the body, passed through the heart, and finally lodged in one of the vertebræ. Death, of course, had been instantaneous.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict to the following effect was returned : — "That the deceased shot himself being at the time in a state of temporary derangement."

14. FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN AT TATENHILL, NEAR BURTON-UPON-TRENT.—The Rev. J. M. Crockett, the clergyman of the parish, having been dining with his friend Mr. Joseph Jackson, was returning home with his brother, Mr. William Jackson, this evening, when, passing the house of a widow of the name of Hassell, they heard a confused noise of voices, as though in high altercation. On pausing a little, they could hear distinctly a man's voice threatening Mrs. Hassell with violence. Mr. Crockett immediately left the arm of his friend, and stepped through the wickett, intending to enter the house and prevent any ill-usage, when, awful to relate, as he passed by the end of the house, the covering of an old well which was under the pavement gave way, and Mr. Crockett was precipitated to the bottom, a large quantity of soil and stones falling upon him. The alarm was immediately given, and several persons hastened to the spot, but it was not until after the lapse of a considerable time, and the most strenuous exertions on the part of the above gentlemen, that Mr. Crockett was drawn from the well, which, although it contained but little water, was a very deep one. He was, when rescued, in a dreadfully bruised state ; the right thigh broken ; his head, from the loss of his hat and wig during the fall, being literally scalped ; and he appeared to be suffering from some internal injury. He was carefully conveyed to the house of a neighbouring lady, Mrs. Upton, where every attention was paid to him which the best surgical aid could afford, but he breathed his last about two hours after the accident.

15. SUDDEN DEATHS.—A re-
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markable coincidence of sudden deaths occurred within these few days. On Saturday morning, the 11th inst., Mr. Joseph Barlow, of the firm of Barlow and Anderson, soap-manufacturers, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, was struck with apoplexy, while crossing the hall of his house; he expired on the spot. On Saturday evening, Mr. Charles Wright, aged sixty-three, a solicitor of Union-court, Old Broad-street, while visiting Mr. Bernal, a friend in Camden Town, suddenly fell, carrying with him the chair on which he sat; and when a surgeon arrived, the patient was dead. On Sunday evening, Mr. Richard B. Warren, the well-known blacking manufacturer, of the firm of Warren, Russell, and Co., in the Strand, fell down dead in Bishop's-walk, Lambeth. He had a factory in that quarter; he had been to see if it was threatened by the fire that broke out near it; and on his return, he sank under a fit of apoplexy, brought on by the excitement. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Robertson, the Under Secretary to the Royal Society, was found sitting in his room at Somerset House, with his head on a table, his stock off, quite dead; he had not been seen since Monday. To-day Mr. Peake, a Queen's messenger attached to the Foreign Office, was found dead at the door of his own house, on returning home from his official duties. Coroners' inquests were held in each case; the several verdicts returned being those obviously suggested by the facts.

16. **EXPLOSION AT KING'S COLLEGE.**—A dangerous explosion took place in the Chymical Theatre of King's College, Strand. Preparations had been made for a lecture

on the Bude light, and three bags, containing hydrogen and oxygen gas, had been sent to the theatre for the purpose of the lecture, which was to be delivered by Professor Daniels. The bags had been, through mistake, wrongly numbered by the man whose duty it was to attend to that department where the gas was prepared, and, on applying the pipe to the bag containing the oxygen, a fearful explosion took place, attended with a report that was heard throughout the entire of Somerset-house. The whole of the three large windows of the theatre, containing nearly eighty panes of glass, were smashed, and the frames broken to pieces, and some pieces of wood that lay on the floor driven a considerable way into the ceiling, together with the furnace and chymical apparatus, which was all destroyed. Professor Daniels, with his assistants, Mr. Quie and a boy, were in the theatre at the time, and, by a miracle, escaped unhurt, though each thought the other had been killed on recovering from the shock. The consequences would, doubtless, have been dreadful, had the lecture commenced.

17. **DANGER OF FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.**—A little girl was frightened to death, at Shadwell, this week. The child, Matilda Tuck, three years old, was staying on a visit with a Mrs. Farnfield; and, the day before yesterday, Mrs. Farnfield and her brother were taking the child down the Folly, when Margaret Peat, a girl eight years of age, ran out of a house in a white dress and black mask. The little child did not say a word, but clung to the man. When they got home she trembled very much, and kept on repeating, as she did too while she slept in

Mrs. Farnfield's arms at night—"Oh! the black woman! Don't let her come to me." Yesterday morning she became insensible, and moaned frequently. She never recovered her senses, but died this morning. At an inquest which was held, a medical man said that apoplexy was the immediate cause of death. Margaret Peat was admonished by the Coroner, and Jury.

18. **SMUGGLING TOBACCO.**—At Lambeth-street, William Grainger, Thomas Manchester, and John Bulman, were charged with a most barefaced act of smuggling. Mr. James Evans, a Thames Police Inspector and Officer of Customs, received some information which enabled him to discover the three men at Gower's-yard, Goodman's-style, putting three hogsheads in a van. He watched them as they went to the house of Messrs. Taddy and Co., tobacco and snuff manufacturers, in the Minories, and began to unload. He then entered the place, and found that the casks were filled with tobacco, which he seized. Mr. Taddy admitted that he had before received two cases full of tobacco, but that had been manufactured into snuff. Mr. Evans discovered three more casks, full in Gower's-yard, with one half full; and three others at a yard in Whitechapel, whence Grainger and Manchester had been seen to issue.

20. **DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—A very destructive fire broke out, at four o'clock this morning, in the manufactory of Messrs. Bramah and Robinson, engineers and patent lock makers, Belgrave-place, Pimlico. The fire was discovered at the north end of the building—a hundred and eighty feet in length; five engines were brought; but in

half an hour the whole engine-room was destroyed, with a valuable stock of machinery; and before the fire was subdued, every thing of a combustible nature was consumed. At a quarter past five, the flames were mastered. In the meantime, eight cottages adjacent had been more or less damaged. The fire was imputed to an incendiary.

20. **SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Charles Gubbins, the son-in-law of Mr. Joseph Hume, who was staying in the house of that gentleman, jumped out of his bedroom window into the street, at five o'clock this morning. When picked up it was found that he had fractured one thigh and the other leg. He and Mrs. Gubbins had recently returned from a visit in the country where Mr. Gubbins caught a severe cold; and during a paroxysm of delirium, under the influence of some "horrid dream" and fancying that he was walking on a parapet from which he was thrown off, he strayed somehow to the window, and jumped out.

— **MURDEROUS ATTEMPT.**—**CHELTENHAM.**—A most deliberate and unprovoked attempt was made by a young farmer, named Rowland, on the life of another young man, a carpenter, named James Bunce, at the village of Charlton, about two miles from this town, on Thursday last, the 16th inst. Next morning the prisoner, who had been given in charge by the prosecutor on the previous evening, was brought before the magistrates, but Bunce did not appear, although he had signed the charge sheet at the police station. But he came forward this morning, and upon being sworn, deposed as follows:—On Thursday last, Hobbs, myself, and some others, went out with

Earl Fitzhardinge's fox hounds; we left them at Chatcombe-wood, and on reaching Charlton-common we saw some gentlemen bowling stones down the hill. I took up a stone and bowled it down. Rowland, who was about 150 yards from me, came up with a gun in his hand, and said, "Do you know what injury you may do by bowling that stone?" I replied, "I beg your pardon, Sir, I did not know I had done any harm, and if I have, I will put it in place, and go down and mend the hedge if the stone has gone through." He said, "Oh no, you must go with me to our house. What harm would it be for me to shoot you? Would it be more harm than for you to bowl the stone down?" I replied, "I should think you would do no such thing; all my companions are gone on, and I shall go after them." He attempted to take hold of my collar; I put out my hand to prevent him, and ran on. He cried out, "If you don't stop I will shoot you." I should think I was then about forty yards from him, and I immediately felt the shots in my back, and heard the report of the gun. Mr. Bayliss and Mr. Sadler came down to me, and insisted upon my pulling off my things. I took off the coat, waistcoat, and shirt now produced. They said there were a great many shots gone into my back on the left side near the shoulder blade, and two through the muscle of the arm. They went with me to Sergeant Rogers at the Charlton police-station, and I told him who had shot me. I am quite sore and stiff about the loins from the effects of the wound. One shot has been taken from my back, another from my thigh, and one from my knee.

They have not all been taken out. I am not aware that I ever spoke to the prisoner before. We were not on his premises, but on the public common, and the stone did not go near him.

Other evidence to a like effect was given.

The prisoner's father (a large farmer at Charlton) and another person said, that he was bit by an adder about seven years ago, and his health had since been very delicate.

The Bench committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes, but after some consultation, admitted him to bail on account of the state of his health, upon his entering into his own recognizance of 400*l.*, and finding two sureties in 200*l.* each.

21. FATAL ACCIDENT. — We regret to have to record the sudden death of the Hon. Henry Browne, youngest son of Lord Oranmore, which took place to-day while out shooting, near Castle-macgarrett, by the accidental explosion of his gun.

22. LAND SLIP AND FATAL ACCIDENT. — About half-past eleven o'clock this morning a fatal accident occurred near Brighton, in consequence of a portion of the cliff adjoining the Rottingdean road suddenly giving way and falling into the sea. Two men, named Holden and Mockford, in the service of Mr. Saxby, a dairyman, near Kempt Town, had gone out for the purpose of getting a load of cabbages for the dairy; and having sent a boy with the waggon along the road, they themselves walked across the turf which lies between the road and the cliff, chatting with another dairyman named Towner. While walking a few yards from the brink of the

cliff, about 200 yards to the east of the Blackrock coast-guard station, the latter left them, and in less than half a minute was asked by one of the coast guard what had become of his late companions. On looking round, Towner perceived that a large portion of the cliff on which he had just been standing had given way, carrying them away with it to the bottom of the cliff, a depth of at least 100 feet. On looking over, Mockford was seen on the *debris* raking about as if in search of Holden. Mr. McGeorge, a draper, who was accidentally on the spot, immediately ran to the station to give the alarm, and in a few minutes Lieutenant Franklin and the coast-guard under his command were on the spot to render assistance. By means of a cliff-crane, two of the coast guard were lowered from the cliff (the tide being high and washing the base, all assistance from the sea was out of the question); and in about twenty minutes the body of Holden was extricated from the mass of earth in which it had been buried, still warm. Both men were taken to the Sussex County Hospital, where Holden was pronounced to be dead, and Mockford to be so slightly hurt as to require no surgical assistance; he had escaped with a slight scratch on one of his legs. The quantity of earth detached from the face of the cliff must have considerably exceeded 1,000 tons.

23. PARTIAL OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES.—This morning one of the highest tides known for a series of years took place, and was nearly attended with the loss of several lives; as it was, much valuable property was wholly or partially destroyed on both sides

of the river, both above and below bridge. It was high water at London-bridge at half-past two o'clock, and, being spring-tide, a higher rise than usual was expected, but not to such an extent as to endanger life or property. A very different result occurred. Nearly an hour before high water, the Thames had overflowed all its low-lying embankments, doing vast damage to property on the wharfs, granaries, and other premises. The rapid and unexpected high tide happening at so early an hour, numerous kitchens along shore were flooded, and the inmates being only aroused from their slumbers by "Old Father Thames" becoming their bedfellow, had considerable difficulty in escaping with their lives. Wapping High-street was flooded to the depth of several inches, and, of course, rendered impassable for pedestrians. The licensed victuallers along shore are great sufferers by the flooding of their cellars, and the consequent bursting of beer-butts, &c. In Stoney-lane, Tooley-street, the tide had extended half-way up it. At high-tide the depth of water at the entrance of St. Katharine's Dock was 30 feet 2 inches. There was a fresh breeze from the north-north-west.

— SELF-MUTILATION BY A DESERTER.—In the course of the last week a man who gave his name as William Osborne, surrendered himself at the Gaol at Worcester, as a deserter from the 45th Foot, and this week it was discovered that he had been mutilating himself by severing the thumb of his right hand between the nail and the first joint, the object avowedly being, as in the former cases, to incapacitate himself from further

service, and consequently procure his discharge from the army. The instrument by which the act was effected was a piece of iron hoop, on which the prisoner had rubbed a sharp edge, and jagged saw fashion for the purpose. We need not describe what must have been the amount of pain endured and fortitude required to persevere in such an operation upon so sensitive a portion of the human frame with such an instrument. Upon the discovery being made, Mr. Budd, the surgeon of the city gaol, was sent for, who speedily and skilfully removed the remaining portion of the maimed limb as far as the first joint.

25. EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—The Shades, so well known as Woodin's, near London-bridge, was this morning found to have been broken into, under very extraordinary circumstances, and notes and gold stolen to the amount of near 100*l*. Since Mr. Woodin's death, Messrs. Nicholls and Pellatt have been the proprietors of the house, and they rarely left any money on the premises, it being paid in to their bankers. For several mornings previous, Mr. Pellatt thought that the key, when he placed it in the lock, jumped up in a very extraordinary manner, and he had it taken off, determined to have another. The old one was found to contain putty and other things, which led to still stronger suspicion. Upon the policeman going round in the morning about six o'clock, he observed nothing extraordinary about the premises; but on passing at twenty minutes to seven, it struck him there was a noise in the house. Some alarm seems to have been given, and it was then found that the lock had been replaced by a

new one. An entry was made, and the old lock was found lying in a part of the hall, with a skeleton key in it. There can be no doubt that the plan had been long organised, and the moulds of the outer lock had been taken, as it had evidently been taken off and replaced. When Mr. Pellatt went to the iron chest in which 70*l*. had been left, he found it open, and the money gone. The process by which this was done was singular and artistical. The key, which would seem to have been made for the lock, was too small, and a blow-pipe, found amongst skeleton keys and other things near the spot, had been used in order to fit it to the lock and the lock to it. In a corner of the room were the old lock, with a skeleton key in it, two skeleton keys, and a dark lantern. No doubt exists but that this robbery had been planned for a long time; and that, in the absence of the watchman, the outer padlock had been taken off and a new one put on, while the keys were being made.

26. THE STORM SERMON—CURIOUS CUSTOM.—To-day (Sunday) being the anniversary of the great storm of 1703, the customary sermon was preached in the Baptist Chapel, Wild-street. Long before the usual hour for the commencement of the service, the singular old-fashioned chapel was crowded in every part. The preacher stated, that the service was held to commemorate the judgment and mercy of Almighty God, as manifested in the terrible visitation of the storm of 1703—a storm that far exceeded in its devastating effects any of which we have the records. During the reign of Queen Ann, in obedience to Her Royal proclamation, the occasion

was observed as a solemn fast. That monarch had, however, long since resigned her earthly sceptre, and it was not in obedience to her mandate that they were then assembled; but it was to mark the special mercy of God as manifested in the singular preservation of the life of an humble individual named Robert Taylor. To sustain this in perpetual remembrance, he had placed a small sum of money in the public funds, the interest of which was yearly applied to discharge this important duty. The preacher then related, from curious documents, the destruction of life and property that occurred. Fifteen sail of the line, including Admiral Bowater and the whole of his crew, together with several hundred merchantmen, were all destroyed: the entire of this vast city represented the effects of a protracted siege—whole streets destroyed, and several thousand individuals buried beneath the ruins. A captain and surgeon of a vessel at the entrance to the river, driven to despair by the fearful nature of the gale, mutually resolved to put a period to their misery, the pistols were loaded and fired at the same moment; the surgeon died instantly, but the captain survived long enough to be conscious of the sin he had committed by knowing that his ship had reached a place of safety.

28. One of the most revolting of the many cases of distress that occur at this season came before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police-office. A Mrs. Holloway stated that her son, twelve years of age, had died in consequence of a fall on board ship; she was destitute, but owing to some parochial dispute, the body remained

unburied at her lodgings in Turner's-court, Shadwell; another of her children was ill with typhus fever; and the rest of the family, six children, had no other room to sleep in but that which contained the mouldering corpse and the diseased boy. Having ascertained the truth of the statement, Mr. Broderip ordered steps to be taken without delay to relieve the living, and to buy a piece of ground for the burial of the body.

28. ROYAL VISIT TO DRAYTON MANOR, THE SEAT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle at eight o'clock this morning, to breakfast with the Queen and Prince Albert. At nine, the travellers set out for the Watford Station of the Birmingham Railway. The Queen and Prince Albert rode in the first carriage; in the next were Lady Portman, Lady in waiting, the Hon. Matilda Paget, Maid of Honour, the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, and Mr. G. E. Anson, Secretary to the Prince. The Railway Company had made suitable preparations for the reception of their illustrious passengers: the entrance to the station, the staircase down to it (for it is in a deep cutting), the platform, and the waiting-room, were carpeted with crimson cloth; the station was decorated with flags and evergreens; and, as at all the principal towns, the richer inhabitants were admitted to the platform by ticket. A handsome and luxurious carriage had been quickly constructed for the use of the Queen, and was placed in the midst of a special train of five carriages and three trucks. Her Majesty and the Prince were conducted to it by Mr. Glyn, the Chairman, and other officers of the Company, who went

with the train. The day was fine, and every point on the road was thronged by spectators. At Wolverton, the Queen and Prince alighted, and took some hasty refreshment. At Blisworth, the decorations usually displayed were varied by a company of the 64th Regiment ranged along the line; at Weedon, there was a similar parade, and a salute was fired from the battery. At Rugby, the scholars of the school, headed by the Master, the Reverend Dr. Tait, were drawn up on the platform. The engine and railway-officers were changed at Hampton, where the train took the Derby line. Tamworth was reached at a quarter to three o'clock.

Here, in a pavilion erected for the occasion, the Royal pair were received by Sir Robert Peel, his son, Mr. Robert Peel, and several distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Her Majesty passed to her carriage leaning on Sir Robert's arm; and when he had handed her into it, the whole party moved at a moderate pace towards Tamworth; three companies of Staffordshire Yeomanry forming the escort. At the entrance of the town were stationed the Members of the Corporation, and the Mayor, kneeling, and suiting the action to the word, said, "I deliver to your Majesty the mace;" to which the Queen replied, "Take it, for it cannot be in better hands." Addresses were also presented from the inhabitants of Tamworth and of the county. The cortège went on to Drayton Manor, Sir Robert Peel riding by the side of the carriage.

On her arrival at that seat, the Queen was received by Lady Peel and a bevy of ladies, and conducted to a private apartment, where Her Majesty and the Prince partook of

luncheon. At eight o'clock Sir Robert Peel conducted the Queen to the dining-room, Prince Albert giving his arm to Lady Peel. The Queen wore a dress of pink silk and satin, adorned with lace, a profusion of emeralds and diamonds, and the insignia of the Garter. The other guests at table on that day were Earl Talbot, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Portman, the Duke of Wellington, Archdeacon Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield elect, the Honourable Miss Paget, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, Mr. Bramall, Mayor of Tamworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, and Mr. John Shaw Manley, High Sheriff of the county. Mr. Robert Peel was also of the party. After dinner the party withdrew to the library, and the Queen retired to rest soon after eleven o'clock.

29. Her Majesty breakfasted this morning at half-past eight, in her private apartment; and at eleven o'clock was walking in the grounds with Lady Peel and other ladies.

At nine o'clock, Prince Albert, attended by Mr. Anson and Colonel Bouverie, set out for Birmingham; and reached the Railway station in that town about half-past ten o'clock. On the platform were stationed the Mayor and a number of the municipal authorities, Lord Warwick, and a crowd of ladies and gentlemen. A company of the Eighty-fourth Regiment formed a guard of honour; and a party of Lancers attended as an escort for the Royal carriage, which was in waiting. In the carriage with the Prince rode the Mayor, Mr. Anson, and Colonel Bouverie. As his royal Highness passed along, the pressure of the crowd was so great

that many people were thrown down and trampled on; but no one was seriously hurt. Conducted by the Mayor and others, the Prince successively visited the glass-manufactory of Bacchus and Sons, Muntz's manufactory of patent yellow metal used for sheathing the bottoms of ships and other purposes, Jennings and Bettridge's manufactory of papier-machè, Elkington and Co.'s electro-plating works, Armfield's gilt and silver plate manufactory; the Town Hall, the Free Grammar School, the School of Medicine, and the Proof House. At the Grammar School, the Prince took some refreshment with the Rev. Mr. Lee. On returning to the Railway-station, his Royal Highness was met by the Queen Dowager and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer, who had come from Whitley Court to accompany him to Drayton Manor; and thither they proceeded.

30. Prince Albert went out shooting this morning, attended by Mr. Anson and the Earl of Jersey, and accompanied by Prince Edward, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Buccleuch. First, the Prince, in a boat, went on the water, and shot two ducks; then, he turned to cover-shooting, and killed sixty pheasants, twenty-five hares, eight rabbits, and one woodcock; the whole party killed about 200 head of game.

At two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the principal visitors, set out for a visit to Lichfield. The road thither was peopled by groupes in holiday-clothes, and adorned here and there with triumphal arches of evergreen. At the entrance of the town itself, the Corporation received the Sovereign with the

usual formalities; and the streets and windows were crowded. The party went to view the cathedral—the Dean and other clerical authorities being in attendance; and returned to Drayton Manor by a quarter-past four o'clock.

In the evening there was a levee; at which the principal gentry of the neighbourhood were presented to their Sovereign.

— In the Court of Exchequer Mr. John Dennis Blake, late a landing-waiter of the Custom-house, was condemned in a penalty of 4,350*l.* for having been concerned in the fraudulent unshipment of silk goods imported by Messrs. Dean and Candy, without payment of the proper duty, in June 1840. The penalty is treble the amount of the duty evaded.

DECEMBER.

1. The illustrious visitors took their departure to-day, having first, however, walked in the grounds, and the Prince also spent a short time in duck-shooting. At ten o'clock, the Queen and her consort entered their carriage, accompanied by Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Earl Talbot. At Drayton, Fazeley, and Tamworth, crowds were collected, with the usual show of delight; and such was the case throughout the route. At the Tamworth station of the Birmingham and Derby Railway, Sir Robert and his immediate companions took their leave. The Royal travellers departed by a special train for Derby; and thence, by the North Midland Railway, to Chesterfield; the authorities of the two railways being in attendance. The Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by the lo-

cal authorities, lay and clerical, received Queen Victoria at the station; and, leaning on his arm, her Majesty repaired to a private apartment which had been prepared for her reception; Prince Albert accompanying her. In a few minutes, the Duke conducted her Majesty to the carriage; and escorted by a troop of Derbyshire Yeomanry, the whole party proceeded to the Duke's seat, Chatsworth; and entered the grounds about one o'clock.

— ROYAL VISITS TO CHATSWORTH, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, AND BELVOIR, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.—Queen Victoria entered the grounds of Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire's seat in the Peak of Derbyshire, about two o'clock to-day. At least 20,000 persons were collected in the grounds to witness her arrival, 7,000 having come by railway from Sheffield. To give proper effect to the occasion, a company of the Artillery had been brought down from Woolwich, with a battery of eight eighteen-pounders: they were placed round the Stand, an old tower on the heights, and a royal salute announced the arrival of the Queen. After partaking of a sumptuous dejeuner in the saloon, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the chief guests, walked through the orangery to the bastion at the West end of the mansion, and thence descended into the garden below.

While the party were in the garden, arrived the Duke of Wellington; with whom the Queen heartily shook hands. Dinner was served at half-past seven o'clock; covers being laid for about fifty guests; among whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Nor-

manby, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Morpeth and Lady Mary Howard, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lord Alvanley, Lord Beauvale, Lord Alfred Paget, the Honourable Charles Gore, Sir Augustus Clifford, and Lord Leveson, besides several members of the Cavendish family. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived subsequently.

After the dinner there was a grand ball, to which the gentry of the neighbourhood were invited; the names of the Arkwright and Strutt families being conspicuous. The Queen opened the ball with the Duke of Devonshire; Prince Albert dancing with Lady Louisa Cavendish. The Queen subsequently danced with Lord Morpeth and Lord Leveson; and in a waltz "her Majesty selected, most happily, her Royal Consort." The Queen retired to the supper-room at twelve o'clock; to rest, at one.

2. Her Majesty and the Prince breakfasted, as usual, soon after eight o'clock to-day, in their private apartment. About noon, several of the guests went to have a battue in the paddocks; and soon afterwards, Prince Albert went to survey the Duke's farm. Meanwhile, the Mayor of Sheffield arrived with addresses for the Queen and Prince; which he delivered to the Earl of Jersey. At half-past two, the party went over in carriages to Haddon Hall, on the banks of the Wye, once the seat of the Vernons, but now the Duke of Devonshire's property. The road home passed through Bakewell and other villages; thronged with loyal sightseers. At six, the party went to see the spacious conservatory, splendidly illumi-

nated ; and at night, after dinner, there was a most gorgeous display of fireworks in the grounds—

A concert was performed during the illuminations.

3. To-day (Sunday) the Queen and the other guests viewed the extensive arboretum, the botanical gardens, and the kitchen-gardens ; and then went in carriages to a beautiful village, Edensor, three quarters of a mile from the house. Prince Albert walked thither on foot, accompanied by Lord Palmerston, Lord Normanby, and Mr. Anson. Returning homeward, the party visited the farm-yard, and saw a prize pig, weighing seventy stone. In the evening there was a concert of sacred music.

4. The Royal guests took their leave this morning, at nine o'clock. The Duke of Devonshire preceded them to the station at Chesterfield, and accompanied the Royal train as far as Derby ; where he bowed his final adieux from the platform of the station. The Queen and Prince Albert went on, by railway, to Nottingham ; their journey marked by the usual attentions from railway officials, and the usual tokens of loyalty from the crowded spectators. At the Nottingham station, the illustrious tourists were received by the Earl of Scarborough, Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Ranccliffe, the Mayor of Nottingham, and other gentlemen ; and, after a brief delay, proceeded in carriages to Belvoir, under an escort of Enniskillen Dragoons. The Duke of Rutland was stationed at the head of 200 of his tenantry, at Red Mile, three miles from Belvoir ; and thus he escorted his august guests to his castle ; where they arrived at half-past one o'clock.

Some time after, the rev. Dr. Stanton presented to her Majesty the key of Stanton Tower ; a ceremony required by the tenure of the estate. A numerous party sat down to dinner at eight o'clock ; including the Queen Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lord and Lady Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Brownlow, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Howe, Lady Portman, the Earl of Jersey, General Wemyss, Lord Forester, the Earl of Wilton, Sir Frederick Trench, Earl Jermyn and Lady Catherine Jermyn, Mr. and Lady Emily Drummond, Mr. Wortley and Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, the Marquis of Granby, Lord John Manners, and others of the Duke's relatives.

5. To-day there was a fox-hunt with the Belvoir hounds. Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and several other noblemen, joined the sport ; nearly the whole of the Melton Hunt was on the field ; and the Queen and other ladies went to Croxton in carriages, to see the hounds throw off. Prince Albert's immediate attendants were the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Forester, and Mr. Anson ; but the Duke only accompanied the hunting party to Melton Spinney, and then returned to the Castle. The whole of the party returned about five o'clock. Before dinner, the Mayors of Leicester and Grantham presented addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert from their respective boroughs ; and afterwards dined at the Royal table ; the Earl and Countess of Wilton also being among the new-come guests. In the evening, the Queen played at whist.

6. After the usual early breakfast, and a walk in the grounds, to-day, Prince Albert went out shooting with the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Bedford; and the Queen again drove out with a numerous cortège, to see the Belvoir hounds throw off. Both her Majesty and the Prince returned a little after two o'clock. Cards again at night.

7. The Royal visitors took their departure betimes this morning; leaving the Castle, with the suite, as early as eight o'clock. The Duke of Rutland, and all the members of his family, escorted the parting guests as far as Waltham. The incidents of the journey were just like those of the previous route. Untold, therefore, be the triumphal arches and the evergreens; the entry into Leicester, with its 7,000 school-children all in holyday attire, its adornment of "Gallowtree Gate," and the amenities of the Mayor and Magistrates; the "admirable arrangements" on the Midland Counties Railway—on the Birmingham Railway; the friendly rencontre with the Duke of Buckingham at Wolverton, with Lord Clarendon at Watford. Here the Royal pair and suite entered their own travelling-carriages, and posted to Windsor; where they arrived some time after four o'clock, the people shouting and the bells ringing a welcome home.

1. At the Central Criminal Court, Edward Dwyer was convicted of murdering his infant child; whose brains he dashed out, at a public-house in the borough, on the 24th October, in a fit of passion caused by his wife's reproaches. He was sentenced to death by Chief Justice Denman, with an intimation

that the sentence might be commuted to transportation for life.

2. MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND. — A brutal and deliberate act of murder has been committed in the neighbourhood of Stockport. The murderer was a middle-aged man, named George Fox, a bailiff attached to the Stockport Court of Requests, and the victim his wife. The injuries which caused the unfortunate woman's death were inflicted yesterday night, at the Robin Hood public-house, Middle Hillgate. Death resulted about ten o'clock on this morning. On this Fox immediately absconded, but gave himself into the custody of Mr. Sadler, superintendent of the Stockport police, at the house of his father, at Maple-bridge, on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was drunk at the time of the murder, which had so enraged the husband, that he took her round the waist and dashed her head violently against the slop-stone, which immediately became covered with blood. A person present said, "You have killed the woman!" upon which the prisoner said, "If I have not finished her, I will do so." On being told that it was a great shame to use a woman in that way, and that he would be hanged for it, he replied, he hoped he should be. The mother of the deceased stated, that the prisoner and her daughter had been married ten years. She was a bonnet-maker. Witness on Friday night returned home, and found deceased pressing a bonnet. Prisoner came home about half-past ten, the worse for liquor, and appeared very fierce. He said, "Thou's been at the Robin Hood this afternoon;" and she said "I've not." He said, "Wilt thou

swear it?" She said, "I will." He went and fetched a Bible for her to swear it. During this time deceased made her escape out of the house. He said, "She's gone on no good errand; she's a very drunken woman." He then went to bed, and witness sat up. Prisoner afterwards got up, and said that he would go out too. Other evidence was given, which left no doubt that the prisoner had caused the death of the deceased, and the jury at once returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Chester Assizes.

2. CONVICTION FOR LIBEL.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, — Holt, H. Brander, and G. Brander, were tried under a criminal information for libels on the Duke of Brunswick, published in the *Age* newspaper. The libels were contained in a number of articles, which were described by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, who appeared for the Duke, as conveying a very abominable imputation in a dark and dastardly manner: it was imputed to the Duke that he was insensible to feminine charms and a particular meaning was given to common words by the use of italic type and small capitals. With one of these libels was associated the name of Captain Currie, the honorary Equerry to the Duke. Another appears to have hinted that the Duke went to the house of a member of Parliament, during the absence of the master, for some immoral purpose. The Queen gave a state ball at the Palace in May, 1843; and the libeller described the Duke as not admitted beyond the servants' hall, but as being one to make up a quadrille in which Baron Andlau and a lady

danced as Polly and Lucy, the Duke dancing as Macheath, and singing "How happy could I be with either." "Billy my Lord," supposed to mean Lord William Lennox, was represented as having refused to meet the Duke at dinner. The Duke was also said to have an "unfortunate woman," under his protection; and this was made the vehicle for a still more atrocious insinuation. The Duke of Brunswick was examined. He stated, that in consequence of what had appeared in the *Age* in April, 1842, Captain Currie had left his service. He denied going to the house in Park Street, except to make the usual calls; and he believed that he had never called without seeing the master of the house. He denied that there was any ground for imputations respecting Mrs. —, (this seems to be the wife of the gentleman in Park-street); but all acquaintance with that lady had been broken off through the paper. He could not have been excluded from the Palace, for he had never sought to go there. When he first came to England, he was on such bad terms with his relations, that he never sought to go to the Palace. On the part of the defendants, Mr. Platt, Q.C., after some disparaging remarks on the Duke's absence from the Palace, as a blot on his escutcheon, contended that a strained interpretation had been put upon the papers which formed the subject of the proceedings. Mr. Justice Wightman left it to the Jury to determine what meaning the papers bore, and after retiring to consult, they returned a verdict of "Guilty."

4. SUDDEN DEATH IN DRURY LANE THEATRE.—This evening, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the

Sir John Falstaff Tavern, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, on the body of Mr. Ferdinando Jeyes, aged 65, solicitor, of Chancery-lane, and of Mayfield, Sussex. Mr. M. Fothergill, merchant, said, that on Saturday evening, the 2nd inst., he, together with his wife, took tea with the deceased and his daughter, at his chambers in Chancery-lane. After tea they walked to Drury Lane Theatre together, to see the new opera. They entered the pit lobby in Vinegar-yard, just as the doors were about being opened. The deceased was in the act of putting his hand in his pocket for money to pay, when witness felt him press heavily on his shoulder. On looking at deceased he saw that he appeared gasping for breath, and in an instant after he fell to the ground. There was no press or crowd of persons at the time, and a surgeon was instantly sent for, but before he could arrive deceased had expired. The deceased had appeared the moment before in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Shirley, surgeon, deposed that he was going into the pit of Drury Lane Theatre at the time of the occurrence, and hearing the call for a surgeon, he went to the spot, and found deceased in the arms of some persons. He felt the wrist, and around the region of the heart, but pulsation was gone. He attributed his death to a rupture of some vessel near the heart, probably produced by over excitement. Verdict—"Natural Death."

—CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
—William Haynes, who had before been acquitted under a charge of murdering his wife by administering sulphate of potass, was convicted of administering that drug for the purpose of preventing an

increase to his family. The Jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy, under the belief that the prisoner was ignorant of the properties of the drug.

Michael Hayfield was tried for stabbing and cutting his infant son, with intent to murder him in October last. Hayfield was in bad health, and had recently been discharged from the workhouse: he seems to have inflicted the wounds in a fit of despondency at the prospect of destitution; and afterwards he cut his own throat. Both were put under medical care, and have recovered from the effects of their wounds. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his distressed condition. Though sentence of death was recorded, Mr. Justice Coltman stated, that in all probability it would be commuted to a long term of imprisonment.

5. In the Bail Court, Patrick Leith Strachan was tried for an atrocious attempt on a student at Harrow School, named Scott, the son of a merchant at Greenock. The defence consisted in a denial of the charge, and evidence as to character. The following witnesses, many of whom had known the prisoner for twenty years, gave him the highest character for morality and general decorum—Mr. F. Wood, attorney; Mr. W. Grimes Kell, solicitor; Sir James Clarke, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen; Mr. S. Anderson, Clerk of Affidavits in the Court of Chancery; Mr. M'Connochy, Sheriff of Orkney and Zetland; Mr. Gillon, formerly M.P.; the Reverend Stephen Rigaud, tutor of Exeter College; and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, under whom

the defendant served for several years in a public office at Sierra Leone. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty;" but sentence was deferred.

9. FATAL ACCIDENTS FROM FIREARMS.—Mr. Crump who occupies a farm near Evesham, called Mount Pleasant, fetched his gun which was loaded, down stairs for the purpose of shooting rooks, &c., on his farm. In the kitchen he encountered his eldest child, a girl about five years of age; and while attending to her infantine talk, lodged the gun against the wall, to which another child unable to walk, crawled and threw it down; the concussion caused it to explode, and the contents were unhappily lodged in the shoulder of the little girl, who died from the injury about a quarter of an hour after the accident.—Also today, at a road-side public-house, at Llwynderw, near Welchpool, a boy had been permitted to have a gun to shoot sparrows, and the juvenile sportsman being unsuccessful in his efforts to kill birds, was good-humouredly taunted by a little girl (daughter of Mr. John Farmer, of the Gofa) about his want of skill, saying that she doubted whether he could even shoot her at the distance at which he then stood. The taunt, unfortunately, could not be brooked; thoughtless of consequences, the boy directed the gun towards the child, drew the trigger, and in an instant the poor child's head was shattered to atoms. An inquest was subsequently held, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

— DIABOLICAL MURDER. — About five or six miles from Taunton, approached by a lane diverging from the Bridgewater-road, is

situate the small and quiet village of Picknay, in the parish of Kingston. In one of the houses resided an old woman named Betty Sealy, who was in the receipt of parochial relief, and above seventy-nine years of age. Though so far advanced in years, she was an industrious poor old creature, and had received presents from "the gentlemen" for knitting and other work. Of these, as well as of other monies and several little articles which she possessed, she had at different times been robbed. It was a great mystery who could possibly take the money, as no one had ever been seen to enter the house at the front door, nor had the premises ever been burglariously broken into; Betty therefore determined to keep on the watch herself, and in the obstinacy of her age, refused the company of those to whom she communicated her intention. Yesterday, about noon, she left the house and fastened the door, as she was in the habit of doing when she went to take her pay; she took a short walk in the road, it is presumed, and then returned, for she was seen near her house about one o'clock. She must then have gone in, and locked the door after her, and hid herself in a sort of coal-house underneath the stairs, for this evening she was discovered in that place, seated on a chair, quite dead; and from the marks on her throat, there is no question that some inhuman wretch had strangled her. She had her cloak and bonnet on, the latter much out of shape, no doubt from the poor creature's struggles, and it was found that a bottle of gin, which had been given her by a relative, had been taken, and there was neither money nor any eat-

ables left in the house. A strict search was instituted; and the attention of the policeman was directed to a door which led into a sort of apartment, which was only separated by a kind of partition from the next house, which had formerly been part of the same premises, and in which the niece of the deceased resided. On examining more minutely, it was discovered that a portion of the boarding had been removed, or at least unfastened and replaced in its former position. A search was then made in this house, and the identical bottle of gin was found locked away. Her niece, who had lived there for some time, was then apprehended, and a young man whose visits she used to encourage was also taken into custody.

11. WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH AT EDINBURGH.—An old woman, upwards of seventy years of age, was burned to death under the most painful circumstances, in Sheppard's-court, Leith-wynd. While engaged in rendering some service to her husband, a bed-ridden man, 100 years of age, her foot became entangled in a fold of the carpet, when she fell with her head beneath the grate. Her cap instantly caught fire, and successively every part of her dress, till her whole clothes were in a flame. She was so stifled and overcome by the smoke and horror of her situation, that she was unable to make sufficient noise to alarm the neighbours, and the consequence was that she was burned to death. The disagreeable odour at last brought the neighbours to their assistance, but too late to afford relief, as life was already extinct.

12. EXTENSIVE FIRE.—Shortly before midnight an express reached

the Southwark Bridge-road station, with intelligence that an extensive fire was raging at St. Mary's Cray, in Kent. Post-horses were immediately ordered, and the engine was despatched to the scene. Notwithstanding the dense fog which prevailed throughout the entire journey, the distance, between fourteen and fifteen miles, was performed in little more than one hour and a half. It appears that at about nine o'clock, one of the inhabitants was passing along St. Mary's Cray, and saw fire raging in a large barn, in the occupation of Mr. J. Snelling, who carries on the business of a miller in that village. When the fire was first perceived, there were thirty or forty quarters of wheat, with a great quantity of straw in the barn. It was not long before the entire building was in flames, which blazed upwards to a great height. It soon became evident, from the increasing fury and vigour of the flames, that several other contiguous buildings would fall a prey to the fire. The police and inhabitants, however, endeavoured to the utmost of their power to stop the further progress of the fire, but their labours were not very successful; they could not prevent a long range of stabling, with the carhouses and cowsheds, from becoming ignited. The parish engine, the first that reached the spot, was brought as near the burning pile as practicable, and a vast volume of water was pumped from a pond on to the fire, but a long time elapsed before the least impression was made upon it. At length, however, the power of the conflagration began to diminish, and by three o'clock in the morning it was entirely extinguished.

15. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT

BRISTOL.—This morning the city of Bristol was thrown into painful excitement by a rumour that Mr. William Prichard, a gentleman extensively known there as the Secretary to the Bristol Union Fire-office, had destroyed himself by poison. The deceased died in the shop of Mr. Taplin, chemist, opposite the Old Bank, Corn-street. Notice having been sent to the coroner, a respectable jury was immediately summoned, and an inquest was held on the body.

Joseph Taplin sworn.—The deceased was Secretary of the Bristol Fire Insurance-office. I saw him two days since in my own shop. He bought hydrocyanic acid. He had half an ounce of it. He said it was for some cats which annoyed him, and which he wished to destroy. I said, "Mr. Prichard, I need not tell you, conversant as you are with medicine, that great care is required." He said, "Oh, I know as much about it as you do." I saw him this morning at twenty minutes before ten. He entered my shop, and said, "I want some more of that prussic acid," and immediately placed his hands on my arms. I observed his eyes were fixed steadfastly on me, and I immediately spoke to him, and he replied indistinctly, as if incapable of speaking distinctly. I immediately set him down in a chair. I went to the door to call two gentlemen, who were conversing there, to assist me. I ran immediately to Park-street, to fetch Mr. Hanson, surgeon. Mr. Prichard had fallen down on the floor of the shop. I left Mr. Prichard in charge of the two gentlemen. Mr. Hanson returned immediately with me to the shop. I found on my return, Mr. Godfrey, surgeon, in attend-

ance on Mr. Prichard. I should say Mr. Prichard was still living. As nearly as I can judge, he died within ten minutes after my return.

After the examination of some other witnesses, Miss Julia Prichard, daughter of the deceased, was sent for. She said, the deceased was my father. His mind has been very much depressed for the last week. I have followed him every where for many days past. I could not rouse him from his depression of spirits. He has appeared very strange, and he seemed to take no interest in his family, as he used to do, as if his mind was affected. I went four times yesterday with him to the fire in Redcliff-street, because I thought he was hardly able to take care of himself.

The jury then returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed the act whilst labouring under temporary insanity." Mr. Prichard was in his forty-fourth year, and has left a widow and six children.

17. INCENDIARY FIRES IN THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS. — Several occurred in Cambridgeshire; four at Somersham within a fortnight, but the destruction of property was trifling; on the 12th, a quantity of corn and several buildings were burned on the farm of Mr. Stephen Danby, at Soham; Mr. Rawson, a tenant of Sir Henry Dymoke, of Horncastle, sustained a similar loss of corn. A very great quantity of corn and some large hovels belonging to Mr. J. Hall, a farmer and corn dealer were burned yesterday, at Eaton Socon, in Bedfordshire. To-day, there was a destructive fire in the homestead of Mr. Denning, of New Park Farm, near Axminster,

in Devonshire. Two fires happened at Speen, near Reading, in Berkshire; and one on a farm near the Duke of Buckingham's seat, Wotton, in Buckinghamshire.

18. At Maidstone Assizes, Job Laurence, a child seven years of age, was tried for setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Thomas Gillow, a farmer, at Winesborough, on the 24th October. The boys in the neighbourhood had been making bonfires; the prisoner was detected immediately after he had set fire to the stack; and he did not deny it. According to the recommendation of the Judge, the jury acquitted the prisoner, on the ground that his tender years, added to a weakness in his intellect, made him not properly accountable for his actions.

— BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. — The Court of Queen's Bench, tried an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Caroline Brett against Samuel Wade Stone. They were both natives of Bristol. Miss Brett's father was a retired upholsterer; Mr. Stone's, a retired stove-maker. Miss Brett was a Moravian; Mr. Stone had been so, but was now a Baptist minister. They became acquainted in 1834; when the gentleman was nineteen years of age, and the lady was seventeen. In May, 1835, Mr. Stone proposed marriage, but declared that the marriage could not take place for five years at least; and the proposal was accepted. In 1837, Mr. Stone began to find fault with his affianced; his letters expressing displeasure at her inaccurate spelling, but sometimes apologizing for having said harsh or unkind things. In 1839, said Mr. Thesiger the plaintiff's coun-

sel, in the midst of reiterated professions of attachment, the lover's letters contained several incidental observations, tending to show how little they were likely to be happy with each other; apparently denoting a desire to wring from the young lady a declaration which should amount to a rupture of the contract: but that was never obtained. At length he finally dropped the mask; avowed that there were feelings of his respecting her inattention to the matters which he had referred to in his former letters, and respecting, too, her manners in society, which his polished and refined mind should never be able to pass over in silence, and which could not be remarked on by him without producing a painful feeling in her mind; so that he feared whether she would be so happy with him as he desired that she should be. He objected to her expressions, her tone, her enunciation, her very walk: and, observing, "I shall never be able to tell you all that has mortified me," he mentioned one matter as a serious breach of propriety—that she was going, on a certain evening, from a part of the room where she was then standing to another part of the room, to look at some prints, and in doing it went round the table with her back to two old ladies, one of whom was sitting on a sofa, and the other on a chair, when a moment's reflection would have shown her that she ought to have remained where she was, as the gentleman who was exhibiting the prints would of course have passed them round to her. Had it been any other lady, he added, he should have said, "How very rude!" but as to her, of course he could only say that she did not respect herself and her

conduct and manners enough. Even to this letter, the object of which no man of sense could mistake, the defendant signed himself her "attached lover." Ultimately, Miss Brett's brother wrote a letter of remonstrance. This was answered by a letter from Mr. Stone to the young lady; in which he said, that a real feeling of attachment subsisted in his mind; that unless her resolution was inflexible, she would consent to put an end to the engagement; if not, he should consent to continue it. After this letter there was no further correspondence; and in March 1842, Mr. Stone married a Miss Gale, the daughter of a solicitor in London. The defence was, that there had been a mutual release; and counsel relied much upon the facts, that the parties were so young when they were engaged, and that when Mr. Gale called on Miss Brett's family to ascertain "whether any thing criminal had taken place between the parties" no mention was made of the engagement. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 250*l*.

— MIDLAND CIRCUIT, NOTTINGHAM—DESPERATE BURGLARY AT SUTTON BONNINGTON.—William Vickers, aged thirty: John Binns, tailor, Nottingham, aged twenty-four; Joseph Smith, framework knitter, Nottingham, aged twenty-one; and Joseph Bowers, butcher, Nottingham, aged thirty, were capitally indicted for a burglary accompanied with violence to the person, on the 27th October last, in the dwelling-house of the Rev. Robert Meek, at Sutton Bonnington, and stealing therein a considerable sum, a large quantity of silver plate, and a number of other articles, the property of the prosecutor.

Mr. Wildman conducted the prosecution; Mr. Mellor defended Vickers, Smith, and Bowers, and Mr. Boden the other prisoner, Binns.

The Rev. Robert Meek sworn, stated that he is the rector of Sutton Bonnington, and there resides. The 27th of October was his rent-day, on which occasion he entertained several of the Bonnington people to dinner. His house was fastened and the family all retired to rest between ten and eleven o'clock. Between twelve and one o'clock he was awakened by a noise coming from the front door, and got up, looked out of the bed-room window, and saw a light and several men—at least three, and there might have been more; upon which he went across to the man servant's room. He then heard a crash like the breaking in of the front door; and, looking down, saw several persons within the house—four or five at least. He then made his escape by the back stairs out at the back door, and proceeded towards the village. He was in his night-shirt only. Heard a person say as he passed the corner, "There he goes," but he passed on. From that moment when he was at the top of the stairs heard one person at least pursuing him. When he had gone about 100 yards, heard some one just behind him, and was looking round, when he was struck on the head and fell. He was then struck a variety of severe blows upon the head, and put up both his arms to protect himself, and received several severe blows on both, in consequence of which he now wore the left in a sling. He was struck with some instrument, and judged from the weight that it was of iron or some such substance. Could

not speak positively as to more than one man being present in this attack upon him, and believed that he became insensible for a few minutes. At all events, he found himself being led towards his house, and the same man whom he found leading him, led him through the hall into the dining room. He asked to be allowed to sit down, complaining of being weak in consequence of the blows and loss of blood. Said, "Suppose you let me sit down," and a man took hold of him and led him to the sofa. That man was Vickers, and he had a mask on. They all had masks, which were of a sort of black calico, with large eye-holes cut in them, and they hung down below the chin. It was not Vickers who had struck him and he did not know who it was that had done so. Saw an opening in Vickers's mask, which came away from close contiguity with, and disclosed more of his face. Then said to Vickers, "Why am I treated so cruelly? Have I ever injured you? Think! think! you and I must meet God together." Vickers said nothing then, but looked confused. Saw a ring on Vickers's finger, and said "That is my lady's ring; it is one she prizes highly; it can be of little value to you; don't take it." And Vickers took it off, and gave it to him. Binns was in the room, and he said, "Where is the money?" at the same time holding this instrument—a crowbar—over his head with both hands, threatening—as it were—"we will have it." There were circumstances that made him well able to observe Vickers, for he stood a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes nearly opposite him, and his mask partially came away from his face. At the same time saw other men

in the room, and one man asked for the key of the register, when he said, "Oh, dear me, it's upstairs in the cellaret; I'll go and fetch it, if you wish." He did so, and Vickers and Binns and most of the men in the house accompanied him upstairs. One or more went to Mrs. Meek's bedside and she gave them the keys. The witness then went down stairs, and the men too, all of them, or at least four, and they opened the chest in the hall, and afterwards they went back into the dining-room, whither the witness had retired, and asked him for the plate, when he said that he was not in the habit of taking charge of the plate, and that they would most likely find it in the butler's pantry. They asked him where that was, and said, "Come, and show us," and he went. He was still in his night-gown only, and exceedingly cold and wet from the rain and the state of the road. Had been cut in six or seven places deeply. Believed the man to have been Bowers who required him to show them the pantry. Vickers went too into the pantry, and handed up the articles to Bowers, who critically examined them, and selected such as were silver, returning the few that were plated only. The man whom he believed to be Bowers was the same man, whom he had seen go to the cellaret whence a considerable sum of money was taken. Some one then said—"Make ready," and they prepared to go, and he being still in his night dress only, and in the state in which he was brought in from the road, went with them to the street door, not by compulsion, but to see them out. One here said—"Now good night, Sir (or rev. Sir)," and took

the witness by the hand, adding—“ Now, mind, this house is watched till five o'clock ; now go back.” There were five men engaged at least, and he believed more. Saw the prisoner Smith several times, in different parts of the house so as to be enabled to speak to him. Took particular notice of his eyes. The prisoners were shown to him in the gaol here, amongst about twelve or fifteen, including themselves, and he picked them all four out. He selected Binns and Vickers, and spoke as to them especially, and at the time expressed a strong conviction as to the others. Had a second opportunity of seeing them the same day before the magistrates, which satisfied him as to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mellor.—General questions were asked of all the prisoners shown to him at the gaol, at the request of Mrs. Meek and himself, that they might hear their voices. Had not felt any such alarm or agitation as to prevent his fully observing all the men, except at the time when he was attacked out of doors, and then only for two or three minutes, probably, or so. His man-servant had been apprehended by his permission, but not certainly by his approbation, and he was discharged. Some men, of the names of Chadburn, Hands, and Webster, and several others, had been in custody upon the charge shortly afterwards and discharged, and he had said as to some (two apparently) of these that he had no certainty, and that he thought it his duty to say so, in order that they should have the benefit of the doubt, but he explained this by observing that he had not liked to rely upon suspicion only, however strong ; that there were more

than the four prisoners engaged in the burglary, and that he could not speak with any degree of certainty as to the party or parties who had attacked him in the road ; but he had never mistaken either of those persons for any one of the prisoners now at the bar. Had had an opinion as to some of those, which he retained, but did not know that he had expressed it. He believed that the party (or parties) who attacked him in the road was (or were) not among the prisoners at the bar. It was two of these others who had been apprehended that he had suspected as being implicated.

Mrs. Hannah Meek, the wife of the last witness, gave similar testimony.

Mr. Mellor and Mr. Boden addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients as to identity, and Mr. Mellor called witnesses to prove separate *alibis* as to each of the three whom he defended ; that for Vickers being by two witnesses, and strong, if true, though not conclusive ; that for Smith by three good witnesses, conclusive, if true ; and that for Bowers amounting to little or nothing either way.

Mr. Wildman having replied at considerable length, Mr. Baron Parke summed up very minutely the evidence, with remarks upon the character of it as to identity, and directed the jury, that if satisfied as to the identity of any one or more of the prisoners, they should find him or them guilty of the capital felony, if they acted in concert with the man who attacked Mr. Meek outside, and with the joint determination to use violence upon any occasion arising from it ; and, if not, then upon the burglary only.

The jury retired about nine o'clock, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict against all of "Guilty" of the burglary, without any such common purpose of using violence.

His Lordship then sentenced them all and each to be transported for the remainder of their lives.

19. **FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.**—This afternoon a frightful accident occurred at the Queen's Head Inn-yard, in the Borough, to a man named John Edwards, aged forty years. It appears that he was coming out of the yard at the moment when a loaded waggon had turned out of the High-street into the gateway. The waggoner called out to him to get out of the way, but before he could do so the vehicle came in contact with him, and he was jammed between the off fore-wheel and the wall. He was extricated as speedily as possible, and conveyed in an insensible state to St. Thomas's Hospital, where, upon examination it was found that his breast bone and collar bone were broken, and several of his ribs fractured, besides other internal injuries.

22. **MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—**BRAY.**—A boat, belonging to Mrs. Cuthbert, of Bray, manned by two brothers of the name of Archer, Green, John Whelan, and Lynch, returning from Kingstown, where they had been fishing for herrings, was upset about a mile from the shore, opposite No. 2 Tower. It is supposed she was under a press of sail. William Callagan, boatman of the coast-guard, was on the look-out at the Tower, and immediately on seeing the catastrophe, with most praiseworthy alacrity, ran down to the shore, and, in conjunction with Archer, a brother of the unfortunate men in the vessel,

succeeded in launching a shore boat, in which, at the imminent risk of their lives, they pushed off, and succeeded in rescuing Green. The other four poor fellows were consigned to a watery grave.

— **WINTER SPECIAL ASSIZE—**

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—At the Derby Assizes, John Winfield Grocock, aged seventeen, was charged under various accounts with assaulting Eliza Ann Allwood, eleven years old, with intent to kill, and also with having perpetrated a violence of another kind on the 25th of August last. In a written confession, he admitted, that he had made an attempt to murder a child called Gadd, at Nottingham; but was interrupted by the child's father; that afterwards he decoyed the girl Allwood to a lane near Derby under promise of employment in a factory, and beat her about the head with a hammer. He then gave himself into custody. "As regards my intention for committing such an act, I was determined to be transported or hung, having at that time no means of obtaining a livelihood: but I cannot properly explain the motive for committing such an action." Allwood had recovered from the immediate effect of her wounds, though her health continued to be worse than before the attack. The defence was, that Grocock had at times been insane, and several witnesses were called to prove it. His father deposed that his manner had been strange, and that the witness's brother had been confined at Leicester for eighteen years as a lunatic. On the other hand, Mr. Douglas Fox, under whose care the prisoner had been since September, declared that he was perfectly sane. The Judge charged the jury, that the

question to be considered was, whether the prisoner was in such a state of mind, at the time the act was committed, as to be capable of knowing that he was doing what was wrong? The jury pronounced the prisoner guilty of the intent to do some grievous bodily harm, but acquitted him of the intent to murder. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

23. CONVICTION FOR PERJURY.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Peter Townsend was tried for perjury. The case arose out of the cross-proceedings in the dispute between the Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Barnard Gregory. The defendant had alleged, that in support of a criminal information against the *Age* newspaper, Mr. Vallance, the attorney to the Duke, had introduced certain interlineations after the affidavits had been sworn, and had forged Mr. Justice Patteson's initials opposite those interlineations. A rule *nisi*, to strike Mr. Vallance off the rolls, had been obtained by Mr. Barnard Gregory, on this affidavit of Townsend's; cause had been shown against it; and it had been discharged, with costs. Mr. Vallance then preferred the present indictment against Townsend. Several witnesses gave their opinion as to the genuineness of the interlineations and signatures, some of which were admitted to be correct. Eventually, the jury found the prisoner "Guilty;" and he was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

— CHARLES MATTHEWS THE COMIC ACTOR.—The schedule of Mr. Charles Mathews, the comedian, was filed in the Court of Bankruptcy. It was of considerable size, containing about thirty sheets of parchment. The debts

and liabilities were set forth at upwards of 8,000*l.* Of this sum, more than 2,000*l.* consisted of renewed debts, which appeared in the schedule when Mr. Mathews took the benefit of the Act in June 1840; others were "further liabilities," leaving the *bona fide* debts at about 3,000*l.* There were no assets; but the insolvent had, on the proceedings, made a proposition to pay his creditors. It seems that for the last five years the half-yearly earnings of the insolvent and his wife (Madame Vestris) had been 1,350*l.*; and that sum he offered half-yearly to pay to the assignee for distribution among his creditors. The first examination will take place on the 8th February next.

HEROIC CONDUCT.—This evening, between the hours of five and six o'clock, as the ship John Willis, a West Indiaman, was being hauled through the East London Dock, the boatswain accidentally fell overboard, and, after struggling a short time in the water, disappeared. The cry of "A man overboard; the drags," was raised by a great many persons, and a labourer named James Wilson immediately after made his appearance and asked where the boatswain had gone down? The spot was pointed out by a Custom-house officer, and Wilson, without divesting himself of his hat or coat, leaped into the dock and dived down. In half a minute afterwards he appeared again on the surface holding the drowning boatswain by the collar and called for assistance. A rope was thrown to him by the people on the quay, to which he held on until a boat reached him, and both men were taken into it. The boatswain appeared quite insensible, and was

immediately carried to the Dock-house, where the apparatus, always kept in readiness by the London Dock Company for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was put in requisition. A surgeon was called in, and by the exertions made, the boatswain was resuscitated and conveyed to his home. After Wilson had taken the boatswain out of the water he ascertained that he had lost 18s., his week's wages, out of his pocket, and observed, with much *sang froid*, "Well, this is a pretty go—no Christmas dinner for me this year, never mind," and went home to dry his clothes. He is an old sailor, and is now in the employ of the Dock Company.

27. ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—BRISTOL.—This evening a young man, named George Davis, respectably connected, and who had for some time been paying his addresses to Miss Batten, residing with her father at New-foundland-street, in this city, attempted the murder of his sweetheart, and afterwards the destruction of his own life. In the course of the evening the young man Davis called in as usual at the house of Miss Batten's father. They had sat together for some time in one of the apartments, when a quarrel ensued between them in consequence of some jealous feeling on the part of Davis. After an altercation of a few minutes his anger appeared to be raised to an ungovernable pitch, and, seizing hold of her, he drew a pistol from his pocket, and placing it against her chest instantly discharged it, and immediately afterwards, on seeing her fall senseless, pulled out another pistol and discharged it at himself. The young lady's father, hearing the report

of fire-arms, rushed in. Finding that his daughter was not dead, she was removed to a bedchamber and medical aid sent for, when on undressing her it was discovered that providentially the pistol ball had struck against her steel busk, having passed through her clothes, and had there become flattened, without having injured her person beyond a mere bruise of the chest. In his case, also, the ball had, in the surgeon's opinion, from the pistol having been insufficiently charged with powder, failed in effecting its fatal purpose; and, although it had passed through his trousers and shirt, had only slightly injured him. The young man was immediately taken into custody, and in his pockets were found some bullets, percussion-caps, and powder. The two pistols were on the floor of the room; and Miss Batten, who had remained for some time insensible from fright, on her recovery, found that her steel busk had fortunately been the means of preserving her from a sudden and violent death.

— EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A very melancholy and singular occurrence happened at the residence of Mr. Filmer, pawnbroker, opposite Kennington-common, a few days ago. It appears that two sisters and a male relative had been on a visit at Mr. Fillmer's for the Christmas holidays, and on the evening in question the policeman on duty was called to by some person passing Mr. Fillmer's house, who said he thought the stairs had fallen down. The policeman instantly went to the house and inquired if any accident had happened, when Mr. Fillmer came down, and they proceeded to the shop, where Mr. Fillmer's two

sisters were found lying on the floor, in a deplorable state; both legs of one were broken close to the ankle, and the other, who was lying by her side, was severely cut and bruised about the head; the gentleman, too, who had been with them had not escaped, for one of his fingers was broken and the others dislocated. A surgeon promptly attended, and having set the limbs and dressed the other wounds, the sufferers were conveyed to bed. They were soon going on very well, and likely to recover. It has since transpired that the two sisters and the gen-

tleman had been going over the extensive warehouses where the pledged property is placed, and viewing, among other things, the "spout," up and down which the pledges are conveyed. This is a tunnel from the second-floor to the shop, and about three feet square, down which a basket is lowered and raised with the pledges. The parties were being let up and down by the pulley, when the rope suddenly snapped, and the gentleman and the two sisters were suddenly thrown with great violence from a very considerable height.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

*The MINISTRY, as it stood at the meeting of Parliament,
Feb. 2nd, 1843.*

THE CABINET.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Lord Lyndhurst	<i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>
Lord Wharncliffe	<i>Lord President of the Council.</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.	<i>Home Secretary.</i>
Earl of Aberdeen	<i>Foreign Secretary.</i>
Lord Stanley	<i>Colonial Secretary.</i>
Earl of Haddington	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci	<i>President of the Board of Control.</i>
Earl of Ripon	<i>President of the Board of Trade.</i>
Duke of Buccleugh and Queens- berry	} <i>Privy Seal.</i>
Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge . .	
Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bt.	<i>Paymaster of the Forces.</i>
Duke of Wellington, K.G. . . .	<i>Commander of the Forces.</i>

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Lord Lowther	<i>Postmaster-General.</i>
Lord Granville Somerset	<i>Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster.</i>
Earl of Lincoln	<i>Chief Com. of Woods and Forests.</i>
Right Hon. Sir George Murray . .	<i>Master-General of the Ordnance.</i>
Colonel Peel	<i>Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.</i>
Captain Boldero	<i>Clerk of the Ordnance.</i>
Rt. Hon. William Ewart Glad- stone	{ <i>Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.</i>
J. Milnes Gaskell, Esq.	
H. B. Baring, Esq.	} <i>Lords of the Treasury.</i>
Alexander Pringle, Esq.	
J. Young, Esq.	
Sir G. Clerk	} <i>Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.</i>
Sir T. Freemantle	

Sir G. Cockburn.	}	<i>Lords of the Admiralty.</i>
Admiral Sir W. Gage		
Sir G. F. Seymour		
Hon. Captain Gordon		
Hon. H. T. L. Corry	}	<i>Secretaries of Board of Control.</i>
Hon. Sidney Herbert		
Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton		
Viscount Canning		
G. W. Hope, Esq.	}	<i>Attorney General.</i>
Hon. W. B. Baring.		
J. Emerson Tennant, Esq.		
Sir F. Pollock		
Sir William Webb Follett	}	<i>Solicitor General.</i>
Rt. Hon. J. Nicholl, D.C.L.		

IRELAND.

Earl De Grey	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>
Sir Edward Sugden	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
Lord Elliott	<i>Secretary for Ireland.</i>
T. B. C. Smith, Esq.	<i>Attorney General.</i>
Richard Wilson Greene, Esq.	<i>Solicitor General.</i>

SCOTLAND.

Duncan M'Neil, Esq.	<i>Lord Advocate.</i>
Adam Anderson, Esq.	<i>Solicitor General</i>

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Chamberlain.—Earl Delawarr.
Vice-Chamberlain.—Lord Ernest Bruce.
Mistress of the Robes.—Duchess of Buccleugh.
Lord Steward.—Earl of Liverpool.
Treasurer of the Household.—Earl Jermyn.
Comptroller of the Household.—Hon. Col. D. Damer.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.—Lord Forester.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—Earl of Beverley.
Master of the Horse.—Earl of Jersey.
Clerk Marshal.—Lord Charles Wellesley.
Master of the Buckhounds.—Earl of Rosslyn.

Lord Ellenborough	<i>Governor General of India.</i>
Sir C. Bagot	<i>Governor General of Canada.</i>

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1843.

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	W. Sutcliffe, Esq., Great Bramingham.
<i>Berkshire</i>	Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart., Buckland House.
<i>Bucks</i>	J. Trevor Senior, Esq., Broughton House, Aylesbury.
<i>Cambridge and Hunting-</i> <i>don</i>	} E. Humphrys Greene, Esq., Hinxton.
<i>Cheshire</i>	
<i>Cornwall</i>	John Dixon, Esq., Astle.
<i>Cumberland</i>	William Marshall, Esq., Treworrey.
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Robert Hodgson, Esq., Salkeld Hall.
<i>Devonshire</i>	William Mundy, Esq., Markeaton.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	Wm. John Clarke, Esq., Buckland.
<i>Durham</i>	J. C. Dale, Esq., Glanvilles, Wootton.
<i>Essex</i>	Edward Shippersden, Esq., Durham.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	H. J. Conyers, Esq., Copped Hall, Epping.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	R. S. Holford, Esq., Weston Birt.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart., Holme Lacy
<i>Kent</i>	C. J. Dimsdale, Esq., Essendon Place.
<i>Lancaster</i>	Fred. Perkins, Esq., Chepsted Place.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	William Garnett, Esq., Larkhill, and Bleasdale Forest.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart., Bosworth Park.
<i>Middlesex</i>	G. Hussey Packe, Esq., Caythorpe.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	F. G. Moon, Esq.
<i>Norfolk</i>	Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., Glen-Usk.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	W. G. T. B. Tyssen, Esq., Foulton.
<i>Northumberland</i>	Sir A. de Capell Broke, Bart., Oakley.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	T. Anderson, Esq., Little Harle Tower.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	T. Dickenson Hall, Esq., Whatton.
<i>Rutlandshire</i>	W. H. Vanderstegen, Esq., Cane-End-House.
<i>Shropshire</i>	George Fludyer, Esq., Ayston.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	Sir A. Vincent Corbet, Bart., Acton Reynold.
<i>Southampton</i>	The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie, Brymore.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., Ryde, Isle of Wight.
<i>Suffolk</i>	J. Shawe Manley, Esq., Manley Hall.
<i>Surrey</i>	W. Long, Esq., Saxmundham.
<i>Sussex</i>	R. Sumner, Esq., Puttenham Priory.
<i>Warwickshire</i>	Musgrave Briscoe, Esq., Coghurst.
<i>Westmorland</i>	A. F. Gregory, Esq., Stivichall.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	Earl of Thanet.
<i>Worcestershire</i>	H. S. Olivier, Esq., Potterne.
<i>Yorkshire</i>	W. Robins, Esq., Hagley.
	Sir J. W. Copley, Bart., Sprotborough.

WALES.

<i>Angleseyshire</i>	Owen Roberts, Esq., Tynewydd.
<i>Breconshire</i>	Walter Maybery, Esq., Brecknock.

<i>Carnarvonshire</i> . . .	David Jones, Esq., Bodfan.
<i>Carmarthenshire</i> . . .	William Phillips, Esq., Waynwago.
<i>Cardiganshire</i> . . .	F. T. Gibb, Esq., Hendrefelden.
<i>Denbighshire</i> . . .	J. Townshend, Esq., Trevallyn.
<i>Flintshire</i> . . .	Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., Talacre.
<i>Glamorganshire</i> . . .	J. Homfray, Esq., Llandaff House.
<i>Merionethshire</i> . . .	Owen Jones Ellis Nanney, Esq., Cefnddeudwr.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i> . . .	Sir J. Conroy, Bart., Plasypennant.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i> . . .	G. Lort Phillips, Esq., Dumbledale.
<i>Radnorshire</i> . . .	E. D. Thomas, Esq., Willfield House.

IRELAND.

<i>Antrim</i>	John M'Neile, of Parkmount, Esq.
<i>Armagh</i>	J. M. Stronge, of Tynan Abbey, Esq.
<i>Carlow</i>	T. P. Vigors, of Erindale, Esq.
<i>Cavan</i>	William Ennery, of Ballyconnell House, Esq.
<i>Clare</i>	William Skerrett, of Finnevary, Esq.
<i>Cork</i>	Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, of Anne's Grove.
<i>Donegal</i>	J. R. Boyd, of Ballymacool, Esq.
<i>Down</i>	Patrick J. Nugent, of Portaferry, Esq.
<i>Dublin</i>	Charles Cobbe, jun., of Newbridge, Esq.
<i>Fermanagh</i>	Richard Hall, of Innismore, Esq.
<i>Galway</i>	Robert Gregory, of Coole Park, Esq.
<i>Kerry</i>	Pierce Mahony, jun., of Kilmeeny, Esq.
<i>Kildare</i>	John La Touche, of Harristown, Esq.
<i>Kilkenny</i>	Robert Tyndall, of Oakland, Esq.
<i>King's County</i>	Henry Trench, of Newtown, Esq.
<i>Leitrim</i>	John R. Godley, of Killeghar, Esq.
<i>Limerick</i>	Robert Maxwell, of Islandmore, Esq.
<i>Londonderry</i>	Wm. Hamilton Ashe, of Ashbrooke, Esq.
<i>Longford</i>	Wm. Shirley Ball, of Abbeylara, Esq.
<i>Louth</i>	Samuel Mc Clintock, of Newtown, Esq.
<i>Mayo</i>	Mervyn Pratt, of Ennisco, Esq.
<i>Meath</i>	John Farrell, of Moynalty, Esq.
<i>Monaghan</i>	John Hatchell, of Bessmount, Esq.
<i>Queen's County</i>	Matt. Sheffield Cassan, of Sheffield, Esq.
<i>Roscommon</i>	Coote Molloy, of Oak Port, Esq.
<i>Sligo</i>	Arthur B. Cooper, of Cooper Hill, Esq.
<i>Tipperary</i>	Ambrose Goring, of Ballyphilip, Esq.
<i>Tyrone</i>	Robert Gordon, of Florida, Esq.
<i>Waterford</i>	Charles E. Kennedy, of Johnstown, Esq.
<i>Westmeath</i>	G. A. Boyd, of Middleton Park, Esq.
<i>Wexford</i>	Jacob Goff, of Horeton, Esq.
<i>Wicklow</i>	Richard Hudson, of Spring farm, Esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1843.

JANUARY.

2. In Sussex Gardens, Hyde-park, the Lady of Robert Buchanan Dunlop, esq., of Drumhead, near Cardross, Dumbar-tonshire, a son.

3. At Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Devereux, a son.

— At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ire-land, the Countess of Rosse, a daughter.

— In the Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. George Wallace, a son.

— In Camberwell Grove, Mrs. Row-land Nevitt Bennett, twin-sons.

— At Bishop's Tawton, near Barn- staple, Emma, wife of the Rev. Kyrle E. A. Money, a son, still-born.

6. At Wonston Rectory, Hants, the Lady of the Rev. Alfred Bligh Hill, Curate of St. George's, Leeds, a son.

— At Holm Park, the Lady of N. B. F. Shaw, esq., a daughter.

8. At Moor Hill, the Lady of the Hon. A. Lascelles, a daughter.

— At Farley Hall, Staffordshire, the Lady of John Bill, Esq., jun., a son.

— The wife of Richard Heathfield, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

10. At the Dowager Lady Arundel's, Dover-street, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Arundel, a daughter.

— At Hackney, the Lady of the Rev. T. F. Wright, a son.

11. At Brighton, the Lady Susan Hotham, a daughter.

13. At the British Museum, Lady Madden, a son.

— At Maristow, Devon, the Lady of Sir Ralph Lopez, Bart., M.P., a daugh- ter.

— At the Vicarage, Whaplode, Lin- colnshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Tun- stall Smith, M.A., a daughter.

14. At the Rectory, West Tytherly, the Lady Catherine Barrington, a son.

15. In South Audley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Thornton Wodehouse, a daughter.

16. At Craven Hill Lodge, Bayswater, the Lady of William Dugmore, esq., Barrister-at-law, of twins—a son and daughter.

— 17. In Devonshire-street, Portland- place, the Lady of Dr. Rutherford, a son.

— At Leamington, the Lady of James Hugh Smith Barry, Esq., of Marbury

Hall, Cheshire, and Foaty, Cove of Cork, Ireland, a son and heir.

18. At Hertford-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Charles Eicke, twins; a son and daugh- ter—the ninth son and seventh daugh- ter.

20. At the Parsonage, Stroud, Glou- cestershire, the wife of the Rev. Mathew B. Hale, a daughter.

— At Culham House, Oxfordshire, the lady of John Shaw Phillips, esq., a son and heir.

21. In Portman-square, Lady Bel- lingham, a daughter, who survived one day.

— In Bolton-row, Mayfair, wife of W. H. Stephenson, esq., a daughter.

22. At Lowndes-street, Belgrave- square, the Lady of Hubert de Burgh, esq., a son.

— the Lady of N. Alexander. esq., M.P., a son and heir.

23. At Newtownlimavady, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Andrew Stuart, a son.

24. At Goodrest Lodge, near Reading, the Lady of Bulkley J. M. Praed, esq., a daughter.

26. At Balbirnie, Fife, N. B., the Lady Georgiana Balfour, a daughter.

27. At Belair House, near Plymouth, Devon, Baban Harriett Helen, widow of the late John Thomas Wilson Bartho- mew, esq., a daughter.

— At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a daughter.

28. At Hull House, Kent, the resi- dence of her mother, Lady M'Creagh, wife of William Jones Armstrong, esq., of Kippure Park, co. of Wicklow, a son and heir.

— At Coton House, Warwickshire, the Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a daughter.

— At Wakefield, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Fennell, a son.

30. At Greenwich Hospital, Lady Isabella Hope, a son.

— At Ripple-court, Kent, the Lady of the Rev. Edward H. M. Sladen, a daughter.

— At Cowes, the Lady of William Stuart Day, esq., a son.

31. At Rome, the Lady of the Rev. Francis Massingberd, a son.

FEBRUARY.

2. In Portman-square, the Lady of John Barneby, esq., M.P., a son.

— The Lady of the Rev. Thomas

BIRTHS.

Boodle, M.A., Incumbent of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge, a son.

3. At Hertford, the Lady of Captain A. Robertson, a daughter, still-born.

4. In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Agneta Bevan, a daughter.

— At Eastleigh Lodge, Warminster, the Lady of Sir Francis Astley, Bart., a son.

— In Upper Harley-street, the Lady of the Rev. A. Douglas, a son.

— At the Rectory, Livermere, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Asgill Colville, a son and daughter.

5. At Denbury Parsonage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Bogue, a son.

6. At Peckham, the Lady of Dr. Hull, twin daughters.

— In Baker-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Major Dalton, of the Royal Artillery, a daughter.

7. In Wimpole-street, the Lady of Gordon W. Gyll, esq., a daughter.

— At 26, Great George-street, the Lady of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, M.P., a son.

— At Shabden Park, Surrey, Lady Buchan Hepburn, a daughter.

8. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Clinton, a daughter.

10. At Tickleford House, near Hitchin, the wife of the Hon. Frederick Dudley Rider, a son.

— At Cranford, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Marsham Argles, Chancellor of Peterborough, a son.

11. At the New Ground, Guernsey, the Lady of Captain Aylmer Dowdall, late of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, a son.

12. In Berkeley-square, the Lady of Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., a daughter.

— The Lady Mayoress, a son.

— At Alexander-square, Brompton, the wife of Charles Hance, esq., Barrister-at-Law, a son.

16. In Wimpole-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a daughter.

— At Brussels, the wife of Sir Hamilton Seymour, her Majesty's minister, a son.

— At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Hyde W. Beadon, a son.

17. At Hickworth, Lady Arthur Hervey, a son.

— The Lady of W. R. A. Boyle, of Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, and of New-square, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, a son.

18. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir David Dundas, Bart., of Beechwood, a daughter.

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— At Honington Vicarage, the Lady of the Rev. Alexander Cameron, a son.

19. At Highgate, the Lady of Harry Chester, esq., a son.

— At Fulham, the Lady of the Rev. Evan Nepean, a daughter.

20. At the Priory, Stanmore, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son.

— In Berkeley-square, the Hon. Lady Rushout Cockerell, a son.

21. The Lady of Thomas Platt, esq., of Downshire Hill, Hampstead, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, a son.

— In Norfolk, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Eyre, a daughter.

22. At Tunbridge Wells, the Lady of Nevil Ward, esq., a son.

23. At Fairford Park, Lady Katherine Raymond Barker, a son and heir.

— At Eaton place, the Lady Fremantle, a daughter.

28. At Montreal, Kent, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a daughter.

— The wife of the Rev. J. D. Watson, a daughter.

— At Rympton Rectory, Somerset, Mrs. Hawtrey, a daughter.

— At Maperton House, near Wincanton, the Lady of Henry Fitzgerald, esq., a daughter.

MARCH.

1. At Commodore House, Lower Halford, Shepperton, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Evenlode, Worcestershire, the Lady of the Rev. Cha. James, a daughter.

2. In Eaton-place, the Lady of Robert Biddulph, esq., a son.

— At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. King Harman, a son.

3. At Milverton, Somersetshire, the Lady of the Rev. Arthur Anstey, a son.

4. At Lindley Hall, Leicestershire, Mrs. Applewaite, a daughter, still-born.

— At Carysfort Avenue, near Dublin the Lady of John O'Connell, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Nunney, near Frome, Mrs. Smith, mistress of the National School, three girls.

6. At Amsterdam, the Baroness F. A. A. C. Van Lynden tot Sandenberg, a son.

8. At Florence, the Duchess De Calabritto, a son.

9. The wife of the Rev. James Gay Wood, minister of Gartsherrie, a son.

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BIRTHS.

10. At Ochterlony House, Forfarshire, N. B., Mrs. David Lyall, a daughter.

— At Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, the Lady of F. Jervoise Ellis, esq., a daughter.

— At Upper Nutwell House, Devon, the wife of Robert Penny Greenwood Penny, esq., a son and heir.

13. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, the Lady of Mynors Baskerville, esq., M.P., a son.

14. In Portland-place, the lady of B. B. Williams, esq., a daughter.

15. At Godshill, Isle of Wight, the Lady of the Rev. W. L. Girardot, a daughter.

16. At Easthorpe Park, Yorkshire, Mrs. Charles Smithson, a daughter.

— At Berwick House, Wilts, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Marcus Slade, a son.

17. In Stanhope-street, the Countess Cowper, a daughter.

18. In South Audley-street, the Lady Dinorben, a daughter.

— In Hyde Park Gardens, the Lady of Captain Studholme Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, a son.

21. At Epping, the Lady of the Rev. Richard Sale, a daughter.

22. At Rock, Northumberland, the Lady of the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, a son.

24. At Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, the wife of Captain Charles Forbes, a son.

— In Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, the Viscountess Emlyn, a daughter.

— At Peasemore Rectory, Berks, the Lady of the Rev. Thomas Archer Houblon, a daughter.

26. At St. John's College, Oxford, Mrs. Wynter, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Mary Farquhar, a son.

— At Heath Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, a son.

27. At Cambridge, the Lady of Arthur J. Maclean, Esq., Trinity College, a son.

31. In St. James-square, the Lady of J. Whittuck, esq., a son.

— At the Holt, Wokingham, Berks, the Lady of John Spencer, Wynn Werninck, esq., a daughter.

— At Ham, the Lady of Gen. Montholon Count de Lee, late of Petersham Lodge, Petersham, a son.

2. At Highbury, the Lady of the Rev. J. G. Heisch, a daughter.

— At Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, the Lady of J. H. Lloyd Anstruther, esq., a daughter, still-born.

4. In Portland-place, the Lady of W. Wiggett Chute, esq., M.P. a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-street, Lady Millicent Jones, a daughter.

— At Heddon Vicarage, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. John Alexander Blackett, a son.

5. In Connaught-place, the Viscountess Bernard, a daughter.

— At Charlton Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. Arthur Drummond, a son.

— In Park-place, St. James's, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Bankes, a daughter.

— At Berry Hill, Taplow, the Ladyabella Knox, a daughter.

6. At Escot, Devonshire, the Lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., a son:

8. At Upton Grey, Hants, Mrs. Le Marchant Thomas, a son.

— At Leamington, the Lady of William Plowden, of Plowden Hall, Shropshire, esq., a daughter.

9. At Brighton, the Lady Augusta Seymour, a son.

10. At Nannerch, Flintshire, the Lady of Llewellyn F. Lloyd, esq., a daughter.

— At Naples, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a son.

12. At Croydon, Surrey, the Lady of the Rev. Thomas Inglis Stewart, a daughter.

— At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a daughter.

13. In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a daughter.

14. At Bunwell Parsonage, Norfolk, the Lady of the Rev. W. C. Le Breton, a son.

15. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady of the Rev. Cyril Thomas Curteis, a daughter.

— In Bentinck-street, Mrs. John Hilliard, twin sons.

— At Welton, Yorkshire, the Lady of Robert Raikes, Esq., a son.

— At the Rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk, the Lady of the Very Rev. Henry B. Knox, a daughter.

APRIL.

1. At Ashley Park, Lady Fletcher, a daughter.

— At Aberystwith, the Lady of Edward Owen Jones, esq., of Hay Hill, Gloucestershire, a son.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 195

BIRTHS.

16. Mrs. Scott, of Pall Mall East, a son.
 At St. Ronan's, Winkfield, the Lady of William Budd, esq., a son.
 — At Beddington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. James Hamilton, a daughter.
18. At Aldbury, the Lady of the Rev. James Galloway, a son.
19. At St. Andrew's, the Lady of Major Playfair, Provost of the City, a daughter.
 — At Merton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. G. Stupart, a daughter.
20. At Heathfield Cottage, the Hon. Mrs. Lane, a daughter.
21. In Queen Anne-street, the Lady of Major J. A. Moore, a son.
 — At the Deanery, Gloucester, the Lady of William Wiggins, esq., a son.
22. The Lady of Henry Wilson, esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, a daughter.
23. At the East India College, Hailbury, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Professor Heaviside, a son.
24. At Eglingham Vicarage, Northumberland, Mrs. Henry Maltby, a son.
 — At Moray Place, Edinburgh, the Lady of William Maxwell, esq., the younger, of Cardoness, a daughter.
27. In Manchester-square, Lady Lambert, a son.
28. In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a son.
 — In Grosvenor-square, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Hankey, a daughter.
 — The Lady of J. L. Ricardo, esq., M.P., a son.
 — In Eaton Place, Mrs. John Towneley, a daughter.
29. In Grosvenor Place, the Lady of Baron Anthony De Rothschild, a daughter.
 — At Warrington, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, a daughter.
 — At Liverpool, the Lady of the Rev. Frederick Iliff, D.D., a daughter.

MAY.

1. In Belgrave-square, the Countess of Ducie, a daughter.
 — At Fowey, Cornwall, the Lady of the Rev. John Coventry, B.A., a daughter.
 — At West Chiltington, Sussex, the Lady of the Rev. W. Barlee, twin daughters.
3. At Doveridge, Derbyshire, Lady Waterpark, a daughter.
4. At Wilton Crescent, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.
 — At the seat of Henry Vansittart, esq., Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, the Lady of Arthur Newcomen, esq., a daughter, still born.
 — At Westcliffe, Isle of Wight, the Lady of the Rev. T. Vincent Fosbery, a daughter.
5. At the Rectory, Hinderwell, Yorkshire, the Lady of the Rev. W. H. Smith, a son.
6. At Raemoir, Aberdeenshire, the Lady of Alexander Innes, esq., of Cowie, a daughter.
 — At Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Lefroy, a daughter.
 — At the Deanery, Hereford, the Lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, a daughter.
 — At Vere Lodge, Old Brompton, the wife of J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, esq., a daughter.
7. At Old Palace Yard, Westminster, Mrs. T. W. Webster, a son.
 — The Lady of John Henry Briggs, esq., of Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, a son.
 — At the Parsonage, Wallsend, Mrs. Harvey, widow of the late Robert Harvey, esq., of Glasgow, (killed on the North Midland Railway) a daughter.
 — At Leyton, Essex, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Laprimaudaye, a son.
 — At Canterbury, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Turner, a daughter.
 — At Fareham, Hants, the Lady of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., a son and heir.
9. At Wynnefield, co. Dub'ln, the lady of Frederick Austin Supple, esq., a son.
11. At the Rectory, Tilehurst, Berks, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Routh, a daughter.
13. In St. James's Place, the wife of William Cripps, esq., M.P., a son.
 — At Somerton, Lady Lacon, a daughter.
15. At Dresden, the Hon. Mrs. James Butler, a daughter.
16. At Beacon Hill, Suffolk, the Lady of E. S. Gooch, esq., a son.
17. In New-street, Spring-gardens, Lady Mary Hoare, a daughter.
 — In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the Lady Laura Money, a daughter.
18. At the Vicarage House, East Ham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Streatfield, a son.
19. At Cook's Ville, near Tenby, co. Pembroke, the Lady of Charles C. Wells, esq., a son and heir.
20. At Bradford, near Taunton, the

BIRTHS.

wife of the Rev. Edward H. Langford, a son.

21. At Foxdown, near Wellington, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Browne, a son.

— The Lady of the Rev. Philip Wyvell Mayow, a son, at Barkway, Herts.

— At Marple Hall, Cheshire, the Lady of T. Bradshawe Isherwood, esq., a son.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Grimston, a daughter.

22. In Whitehall-yard, the Lady of Henry Broadwood, esq., M.P., a daughter, still born.

23. At Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Watson, a son.

24. At Tiverton, the Lady of the Rev. J. D. Lloyd, a daughter.

26. At Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Torkington, a son.

27. At Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Legge, a daughter.

28. At Leatherhead, Surrey, Mrs. Wyatt Edgell, a daughter.

— At Chapel House, Halstead, Essex, the Lady of the Rev. Horace Roberts, M.A., a son.

29. At Down Ampney, in Gloucestershire, the wife of Captain Charles Talbot, R.N., a son.

— At Blackwall, Derbyshire, the Lady of the Rev. Charles Evans, a daughter.

30. At Fermoy, the Lady of the Hon. E. A. Lambart, a son.

— At Horbling Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Edmund B. Larken, a daughter.

— At King's Walden, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Philip Savile, a son.

JUNE.

1. At Eaton-square, the Lady Mary Christopher, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor Place, the Lady Mary Phipps, a daughter.

— At Wilton Crescent, the Lady of Thomas Milner Gibson, esq., M.P., a daughter.

2. At Wilton Crescent, the Lady of Captain Ogle, a son and heir.

— The Lady of the Rev. Charles Dodgson, Rector of Croft, Yorkshire, a daughter.

5. In Dover-street, the Lady Harriet Duncombe, a son and heir.

— At Frogmore, the Lady of Capt.

George Johnson, of the Coldstream, a son and heir.

6. At St. Paul's Parsonage, Birmingham, the Lady of the Rev. Colin Campbell, a daughter.

9. At Loughton Rectory, Bucks, the Lady of the Rev. John Athawes, M.A., a daughter.

11. At Kent House, Knightsbridge, the Countess of Morley, a son.

— At Dawlish, the Lady of Capt. W. W. Chambers, R.N., a daughter.

12. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady of Sir George Baker, Bart., a son and heir.

14. In Manchester-square, the Lady of R. W. Gaussen, esq., of Brookman's Park, Herts, a son and heir.

17. At Milford, near Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Glenie, a son.

18. At Stinsford Vicarage, Dorset, the Lady of the Rev. Arthur G. S. Shirley, a son.

20. At Dublin, the Lady of the Rev. George de Butts, A.M., of Christ Church, and St. Patrick's Cathedrals, a son.

22. At Leamington, Lady Elibank, a daughter.

23. In Belgrave-square, the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., a daughter.

— In Paris, the Lady of Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, a daughter.

24. At the Parsonage, St. Nicholas, Deptford, the wife of the Rev. A. E. Sketchley, Vicar of the above parish, a son.

25. At Buckland, Brecknock, the Lady of Colonel Gwynne Holford, a son.

— At Woolwich, Lady Collier, a daughter.

26. At Cranford, the wife of the Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, a son.

— In Torrington-square, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, a daughter.

27. At Sudbury, Derbyshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Dundas, a son.

— At Balgarvie, Cupar Fife, the Lady of Major Gen. Webster, E.I.C.S., a son.

29. At Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. H. Baillie, a son.

30. At Lancaster Place, Savoy, the wife of the Rev. John Forster, Incumbent of the Savoy, a daughter.

— At Borrowstone House, Kincardine O'Neill, the Lady of Capt. C. K. Johnston, a daughter.

— At Chartley, Staffordshire, the seat of his brother, Earl Ferrers, the Lady

BIRTHS.

of the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy, a son.

JULY.

1. In Oxford-square, the wife of Jonathan Peel, esq., Barrister-at-Law, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., a daughter.

— In Hertford-street, the Hon. Mrs. Scott, a daughter.

3. At Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Butler, a son.

— In Eaton Place, the wife of T. W. Bramston, Esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At The Nash, the Lady of Richard Temple, esq., a son.

5. At Roehampton, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, a daughter.

— At Stradsett Hall, the Lady of William Bagge, esq., M.P., a son.

8. At Ewshot House, Hants, the wife of G. K. Rickards, esq., of the Inner Temple, a daughter.

— At the Viletta, near Emsworth, Hants, the Lady of Capt. William Crosbie, a son.

9. At North Ockenden Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. Richard Croft, a son.

11. In Park-street, the Lady Robert Grosvenor, a daughter.

— At Kirklees Park, the Lady of Sir George Armytage, Bart., a daughter.

— At Enham House, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Prowse, a son.

— At the Rectory, Barkstone, near Grantham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Cleveland, a daughter.

12. In Cambridge-street, the Lady of William Shee, Sergeant-at-Law, a son.

13. At St. Andrew's, Biggleswade, Mrs. John N. Foster, a son.

— At Alveston, Warwickshire, the Lady of T. D. Acland, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son.

— At High Leigh, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. Egerton Leigh, a son and heir.

17. In Devonshire Place, the Lady of Edward Henage, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Montague-square, the Lady of Major the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez, a son.

18. At the Manor House, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, the Lady of George Milward, esq., a son.

19. At Bloomsbury Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Montague Villiers, a daughter.

— At High Harrogate, the Lady of Thomas Clifton Wilkinson, esq., of Newall Hall, Yorkshire, a daughter.

21. The Lady of the Rev. John Hill, of the Citadel, near Hawkstone, Shropshire, a daughter.

22. At Dunsford, Devonshire, the wife of the Rev. Herbert George Adams, a son.

23. At Oxford, the wife of Capt. Faber, Madras Engineers, a son.

24. In Phillimore Place, Kensington, Mrs. Weir, a son.

25. At Little Bounds, Southborough, the Lady of Capt. Blunt, a daughter.

26. At Cotswold House, Gloucestershire, the Lady of G. E. Clarke, esq., a daughter.

— At Wickham Hall, Kent, the Lady of Henry Craven, esq., a daughter.

— At the Vicarage Newlyn, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Dix, a son.

27. At Boterford House, North Huish Devon, the wife of Joseph Whiddon, esq., a son.

28. In Hereford-street, the Lady of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, a son and heir.

29. At Sandwell, Staffordshire, the Countess of Dartmouth, a daughter.

— At Stanhope-street, the Lady Walsingham, a son and heir.

30. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, the Lady of Thomas Denton, Esq., of Beverly and Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire, a daughter.

31. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Howard, of the Madras Army, a daughter.

AUGUST.

1. At Sandy Cove, the Lady of James Dillon Macnamara, esq., of Ayl, co. Clare, a son and heir.

— At Heydon Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. William Nevins, a son.

— At Whelpo House, the Lady of the Rev. C. Parker, a son.

4. At Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, the Lady of J. F. Hodson, esq., a son.

5. At Harefield House, Cheam, the Lady of Capt. Leckonby Phipps, 68th Light Infantry, a daughter, still born.

— At Blendworth House, Hants, the Lady of George Carr, esq., a daughter.

— At Northfield Villa, near Gloucester, the Lady of Edmund Boughton, junior, esq., a son.

6. At Longford Rectory, Lady Caroline Garnier, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

— At Yeovilton Rectory, Somerset, the Lady of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a son.

8. At Heidleberg, the Lady of Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart., a daughter.

10. At Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Macaulay, a son.

— At Withington, Gloucestershire, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. G. G. C. Talbot, a daughter.

— At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Brown, Commanding 1st Battalion Royal Regiment, a daughter.

— At Anglesea, Hampshire, the Lady of Henry Folliott Powell, esq., of Brandlesome Hall, Lancashire, a son.

12. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Howard, a son.

— At Merevale, the wife of W. S. Dugdale, esq., M.P., a son.

13. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, a daughter.

15. At Arlington-street, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, a daughter.

— At Braunston, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred B. Clough, B.D., Rector of that place, a daughter.

16. At Little Harle Tower, the Lady of Thomas Anderson, esq., High Sheriff of Northumberland, a son and heir.

— In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Countess of Mount-Edgcombe, a daughter.

— At Dantney, co. of Monaghan, the Lady Cremorne, a son.

17. In Bolton-row, the Lady Louisa Alexander, a daughter.

— In Lancaster-place, Savoy, the Lady of Charles Eastland Michele, esq., a daughter.

— The Lady of Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., M.P., a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Hartlebury, the Lady of the Rev. Thomas Baker, a son.

18. At Theberton Hall, the Lady of the Rev. C. Montague Doughty, a son.

20. At Windsor Castle, the Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson, a daughter, still born.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Sarah Taylor, a son.

— At Blagdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lady Ridley, a son.

22. In Lowndes-square, the Lady Margaret Littleton, a son.

25. At Parkanour, Tyrone, the Lady Caroline Burges, a son.

— At Sidmouth, the Lady of the Hon. W. Wellesley, a daughter.

26. At Cheltenham, the Lady of Capt. Walter Warde, a daughter.

— In Frederick-street, Mrs. John Edward Taylor, a daughter.

29. At Anglesea, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a son.

31. At Southtown House, Kenton, Devon, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Elizabeth Haworth, a daughter.

— At Beech Hill, near Haddington, North Briton, Mrs. W. A. Bethune, a daughter.

— The Lady of the Rev. W. H. Landon, of Slebech, Pembrokeshire, a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

3. At Westbrook, the Lady Georgiana Ryder, a daughter.

4. At Leamington, the Lady of Wakehurst Peyton, esq., of Wakehurst-place, Sussex, a son.

— At Colne, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, a daughter.

— At Fonthill Abbey, Rathfarnham, the Lady of William Walker, esq., a son.

5. At Selly Hall, Worcestershire, the Lady of James Moilliet, esq., a son.

7. At Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the widow of the late Major-Gen. Edward Hutchins Bellasis, of the Bombay Engineers, a posthumous daughter, still born.

— At Hampstead, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. D. Macleod, of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, a son.

14. At Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, the Lady of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., a daughter.

— At Grosvenor Crescent, the Countess of Clarendon, a daughter.

16. At Winington Hall, Cheshire, the Lady of the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley, a son.

— At Geneva, the Lady of John Style Norris, esq., late Capt. in the 11th Regiment of Foot, a son.

— At the Rectory, Burnby, the Lady of the Rev. Charles Carr, a son.

— At the Rectory, Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the Lady Julia Bouwens, a son.

— At the Rectory, Wootton, the Lady of the Rev. William Blackstone Lee, a daughter.

— At Alloa, Mrs. Duncan, widow of the late unfortunate Commander of the Royal mail-steamer Solway, a daughter.

17. At Woodcote, the Lady Louisa Cotes, a son and heir.

— At Boconnoe, Lady Louisa Forrescue, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

— At Hyde House, Bridport, the Lady of Joseph Gundry, esq., a son.

18. At Bolton Lodge, near Tadcaster, the Lady of Col. G. H. Thompson, a son, still born.

— At Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Charles Kean, a daughter.

— At Ruyton Rectory, Shropshire, the Lady of the Rev. Robert Byton, a son.

20. At Glevering, the Hon. Mrs. Vanneck, a daughter.

21. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, a son.

23. At the Rectory, Amersham, the Lady of the Rev. J. T. Drake, a son.

— At Loughton, Essex, the Lady of the Rev. H. E. Cobden, Rector of Charlton, Wilts, a son.

25. At Gate Burton Rectory, Lincolnshire, the Lady of the Rev. George Hutton, a daughter.

26. At Langton Lodge, Blandford, Mrs. Henry Portman, a daughter.

28. At New Grove House, Bromley, the wife of Sir George Simpson, a daughter.

— At Barr House, Lechwinnoch, North Britain, the wife of George K. Young, esq., a son.

— At Cannahore, Madras, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Young, of H. M.s' 25th Regiment, a daughter, still born.

29. At Coln Rogers Rectory, Gloucestershire, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Forster, a son.

30. At Harrow, the Lady of the Rev. William Oxenham, a son.

Lately. The wife of Richard Jones, a forgerman, of Coseley, of four fine children, three boys and one girl.

OCTOBER.

1. In Chesham-street, the Lady Marcus Hill, a daughter.

— At Hampstead, the Lady of Archdeacon Hollingworth, a son.

— At Eaton-place, the Lady of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of a son.

2. At Newhailes, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.

4. At Byham House, Brighton, the Lady of Charles Morgan, esq., M.P., a daughter.

5. The Lady of Sir Hervey Bruce, a son and heir.

6. At Gunton Park, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a daughter.

7. At Brighton, the Lady Rivers, a daughter.

— At Southsea, the Lady of Capt. N. F. Edwards, R.N., a son.

9. At Millbrook Rectory, near Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Burningham, a daughter.

10. At Briarly, Aigbarth, near Liverpool, Mrs. John A. Tinne, a daughter.

11. At Park Crescent, the Lady of the Hon. Baron Alderson, a daughter.

— At Charles-street, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Kenyon, a son.

13 At Grosvenor-street, the Lady Sarah Hay Williams, a son, still born.

— At Calcutta, the Lady of J. Edwards Lyall, esq., Advocate-General, a daughter.

14. In Belgrave-square, Lady Cecilia Des Voeux, a daughter.

16. At Ipswich, the Lady of Capt. Lethbridge, of the Royal Artillery, a daughter.

17. The wife of Capt. Hudson, Grenadier Guards, a son.

19. The Viscountess Parker, a son and heir.

20. At Queen Square House, St. James's Park, Lady Sophia Hoare, a son and heir.

23. At Grove House, Staplegrove, near Taunton, the Lady of the Rev. C. Ranken Hall, a son.

— At the Vicarage, Milton Abbott, the Lady of the Rev. Vincent L. Ham-mick, a son.

— At Radborne Hall, Mrs. Chandos Pole, a daughter.

25. At Oldbury Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. John Purton, a daughter.

27. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Lady of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Hill Head, North Britain, a daughter.

28. At the Rookery, St. Mary's Cray, Kent, the Lady of Major-Gen. Stroker, a daughter.

— At Rickmansworth, Mrs. Frederick Magnay, a son.

29. In Imperial-square, Cheltenham, the Lady of Sir Cecil A. Bisshopp, Bart., a son.

— At Norwich, the Lady of Capt. Cockburn, a son.

— At the Rectory, Solihull, the wife of the Rev. Archer Clive, a daughter.

— At Wardie, N. B., the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, a son.

— At Brook House, Bardsea, near Ulverston, the Lady of James Bouskell, esq., a daughter.

— At the Vicarage of Kenilworth, the Lady of the Rev. T. Parry, a son.

30. At the Vicarage of Elrington, the

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BIRTHS.

Lady of the Rev. William Annesley, a daughter.

Lately. At Glevering Hall, Norfolk, the Lady of the Hon. Charles Vanneck, a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

1. In Tilney-street, Lady Caroline Towneley, a daughter, still born.

2. At Lower Tooting, Surrey, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Colville, of Ochiltree, a daughter, still born.

— At Benhall Lodge, Suffolk, the Lady of the Rev. Edmund Hollond, a son.

3. At Rawcliffe, the Lady of the Rev. Yarrowburgh G. Lloyd, M.A., a daughter.

4. At Hampton Court, the Hon. Mrs. Evans, a daughter.

5. At Barnstable, the Lady of the Rev. J. Pyke, Rector of Paracombe, a son.

7. The wife of Richard Thomas, esq., of Eyborne House, near Maidstone, a daughter.

— At Hanwell, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Emerton, a son.

8. The Lady of Capt. Vernon, Coldstream Guards, a son.

— At Dyrham Park, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.

9. At Burghley House, the Marchioness of Exeter, a daughter.

10. In Portman-street, the Lady of Col. Knollys, Scots Fusileer Guards, a daughter.

— At Hatherly Court, Cheltenham, the Lady of James Webster, esq., a daughter.

11. At Stamford Hill, the wife of the Rev. James Williams, a daughter.

13. At Ablington House, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Colquhoun Goodwin, a daughter.

14. At St. Peter's, Parsonage, Mile End, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., a daughter.

— At Oughterard, county Galway, the Lady of Capt. H. D. O'Halloran, 69th Regiment, a daughter.

16. At Pearl Hill, near Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.

18. The Lady of E. A. Holden, esq., of Aston Hall, Derbyshire, a son.

19. In Chesham-place, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a daughter.

— At Glasgow, the Lady of the Rev. Lewis Page Mercier, a daughter.

20. At Bolton-le-Moor, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Malet, 8th (or King's) Regiment, a son.

21. At Stafford House, the Duchess of Sutherland, a son.

— At Cranhill House, near Bath, the wife of Simon Digby, esq., a daughter.

— At Norton Rectory, Suffolk, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Dickens, a son.

22. At Dublin, the Lady of the Rev. Sidney Smith, D.D., a son.

25. At Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a daughter.

— At Warley Lodge, Essex, Mrs. Thomas Helme, a son.

— At Warham Rectory, Norfolk, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, a son.

27. At the College, Durham, Viscountess Chelsea, a daughter.

28. At St. Helen's, Derby, the Lady of Edward Strutt, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Cahir, county Tipperary, the Lady of Col. Vandeleur, 10th Royal Hussars, a son.

— At the Vicarage, Pattingham, near Wolverhampton, the Lady of the Rev. W. G. Greenstreet, a son.

30. At Beakesbourne, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Allen, a daughter.

— At Broxmore Park, Wiltshire, Mrs. Bristow, a son and heir.

Lately. At Winsor Lodge, Kingsbridge, the Lady of the Rev. Charles Osmond, a son.

DECEMBER.

1. At Longwood, Hants, the Countess of Northesk, a son and heir.

2. At Broadlands, Viscountess Jocelyn, a daughter.

— The Lady of Dempster Heming, esq., of Caldecote Hall, a son.

5. At Amiens-sur-Somme, Madame de Bazaine, daughter of Sir George Hayter, a son.

6. At East Sheen, Surrey, the Lady of Francis Ommaney, esq., a daughter.

— At Wokefield Park, Berks, the Lady of Robert Allfrey, esq., a son.

— At Chapel Park, Badenoch, N. B., the Lady of James Macpherson, esq., a son.

— At Balrath House, county Meath, the Lady of Richard Walsh, esq., a son and heir.

7. At Clarens, on the Lake of Geneva, the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Frederick Pelham, R.N., a daughter.

8. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the Lady of the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, M.P., a son.

— The wife of John Walter, junior, esq., of Bearwood, a daughter.

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BIRTHS.

9. At Barking Vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Liddell, a son.

— The Lady of W. H. Hull, esq., of Marpool House, near Exmouth, a son and heir.

10. At Bridge House, Hendon, Middlesex, the Lady of Philip Champion Toker, esq., a son.

— At Copenhagen, the wife of the Rev. Robert Stevenson Ellis, A.M., a son.

— The Hon. Lady Legard, a son.

— At Aston Hall, the Lady of Capt. Cole, R.N., a daughter.

— At Rampisham Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. Frederick J. Rooke, a son.

11. The Lady of Kellett Long, esq., of Dunstan Hall, Norfolk, a son.

— At Nantes, the Lady of John Stewart, esq., of London, a son.

12. At Crowe Hall, near Downham Market, the Lady of J. R. Fryer, esq., a daughter.

— At the Lower Rectory, Malpas, the Lady of the Rev. William Henry Egerton, a daughter.

15. At Walmer, Kent, Lady Rosa Greville, of twin sons, one of whom was still born.

— At South Willingham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Corbett, a son.

— At the Vicarage, Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. T. Astley Maberly, a daughter.

16. At Norfolk Crescent, the Lady of Major H. B. Hennerson, a son.

— In the Close, Exeter, the Lady of the Rev. Chancellor Martin, a son.

— At Cheltenham, the Lady of Capt. J. W. Reynolds, 11th Hussars, a daughter.

17. At Eglintoun Castle, the Countess of Eglintoun, a daughter.

19. At Brinklow Rectory, Warwickshire, the Lady of the Rev. J. S. Hodgson, a son.

20. At St. Bee's Lodge, near Whitehaven, the Lady of the Rev. David Anderson, M.A., a son.

— At the Vicarage, West Wycombe, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Johnson, a daughter.

— At Chirlton House, Northumberland, the Lady of Edward John Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn Tower, a son and heir.

21. At Bournemouth, Hampshire, the Lady of Capt. Popham, R.N., a son.

— At Frampton House, Lincolnshire, the Lady of the Rev. John Tunnard, a son and heir.

22. The Lady of Thomas Paley, esq., of Bolling Hall, Yorkshire, a son.

23. At Walton Rectory, Glastonbury, the Lady John Thynne, a son.

24. In Sussex Gardens, Lady Mary Hope, a son.

25. At Spike Island, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burton, Royal Marines, a daughter.

— At Moore House, Torrington, the Lady of George Braginton, esq., a daughter.

28. At Culver House, Exeter, the Lady of the Rev. Subdean Stephens, a daughter.

29. At Torquay, Devon, the Lady of Major-Gen. H. T. Roberts, C.B., of Milford Lodge, near Lymington, Hants, a son, still born.

— At Upper Clapton, the Lady of H. I. Nicholl, esq., D.C.L., a son, who died in the course of the same day.

— In Harley-street, the Lady of Sir Dennis Le Marchant, Bart., a son.

— At Empingham Vicarage, Rutland, Mrs. Lovick Cooper, a son.

— At Sholden Lodge, near Deal, the Lady of Edward Banks, esq., a son.

30. At the Temple, Lancashire, the Lady of Hugh Beaver, esq., of Glyn-garth, Anglesey, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1842.

JANUARY.

20. At Quito, by the Right Rev. the Bishop, Leonard Stagg, esq., of the Isle of Wight, formerly of H.B.S. Magicienne, Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces of the Republic of the Equator, and Commanding General in the District of Quito, to Amelia, second daughter of his Excellency General Flores, President and Founder of the Republic of the Equator.

1843.

JANUARY.

3. At Colwich, Staffordshire, Edward Pelham Brenton Von Donop, esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and second son of Baron Von Donop, of Wöbbell, Westphalia, late of the King's German Legion, to Louisa Mary Diana, second daughter of the late John Brenton, esq., of Fetcham, Surrey.

MARRIAGES.

— At All Souls, in Langham-place, Richard John Griffiths, esq., second son of Edward Griffiths, esq., of Newcourt, Hereford, to Harriet Anne Isabella only daughter of the late Fowler Price, esq., of Huntingdon Court, in the same county.

— At Dunemanna, Ireland, Frederick Richard Surtees, esq., second surviving son of the late William Villiers Surtees, esq., of Devonshire-place, and Rother House, Rotherfield, Sussex, to Ann Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earlsgift, in the county of Tyrone.

5. At St. Giles's Church, Thomas Smith, esq., of Chillingham-Barns, Northumberland, eldest son of Thomas Smith, esq., of Buckton, to Margaret Lucy, eldest daughter of Henry Johnston, esq., of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Henry Johnson, Vicar of Bywell, Northumberland.

7. At Corsham, Wilts., Henry Wilcocks Hooper, esq., of Exeter, solicitor, and eldest son of Henry Hooper, esq., of Mount Radford, Devon, to Julia Evelina, youngest daughter of the late John Richards, esq., of Hythe Blackdown, Hants.

— At Charlton, Church, Kent, the Rev. William Burnett, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, only son of Sir William Burnett, K.C.H., to Maria Rosara, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B.

10. At Bishop's Hull Church, George Dance, esq., of the 71st Regiment, only son of Sir Charles Dance, of Barr House, to Sarah Pearson, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. W. Rawlins, Incumbent of Bishop's Hull, in the county of Somerset.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, William Harcourt Ranking, esq., M.D., Cantab. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Louisa Leathes, daughter of Sir John Cheetnam Mortlock, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Excise.

— At Trinity Church, Brompton, the Rev. Brook Edward Bridges, late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Louisa Anne, second daughter of Sir John Osborn, Bart.

— The Rev. Henry Headley, Vicar of Brinsop, Herefordshire, to Jane, second daughter of the late W. C. Brindram, esq., of Gower-street.

— At Almondsbury, near Bristol, the Rev. George Herbert Repton, son

of the Rev. Edward Repton, Prebendary of Westminster, to the Hon. Annabella Celia Pery, granddaughter of the Earl of Limerick, and sister of the present Viscount Glentworth.

— At Dawlish, William Charles Grant, esq., late of the King's Dragoon Guards, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, to Maria, eldest daughter of William Henry May, esq., of Plymstock, Devon.

11. At All Souls', Langham-place, and previously according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, William Archer Shee, esq., third son of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, to Harriet, widow of the late Major William Cubitt, Deputy Military Secretary to the Government of India.

— At Bathwick, Edward H. Anson, esq., youngest son of General Sir G. Anson, G.C.B., to Louisa Clapcott, second daughter of Mr. G. B. Clapcott, of Sydney-place.

12. At Leamington, Blayney Townley Balfour, esq., jun., of Townley Hall, co. Louth, nephew of the Countess De Grey, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Richard Molesworth Reynolds, co. Westmeath.

— At Lanlivery Church, Cornwall, Henry Hart, esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. N. Kendall, Vicar of the above parish.

17. At St. Olave, Mary Gate, York, the Rev. Stephen Donne, M.A., Head Master of Oswestry School, Vicar of Llansantffraid Glynceiriog, and Chaplain to Lord Viscount Dungannon, to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Dobson, esq., of Kirk Ella, near Hull.

— At Doncaster, the Rev. Charles Ebbal Rodgers, Vicar of Harworth, Nottingham, to Maria Affleck, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster and Canon of York.

— At All Saints, Southampton, the Rev. Anthony Grant, Vicar of Romford, Essex, late Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Julia, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Carey, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. General Sir George Hewett, Bart., G.C.B.

25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Baring Young, esq., second son of the late Sir Samuel Young, Bart., of

MARRIAGES.

Formosa, Berks., to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Stephen Winthorp, M.D.

— At All Souls, Marylebone, Sir Henry E. Austen, of Shalford, Surrey, to Catharine Frances, widow of the late Sir Robert Pocklington, K.M.T., of Chelsworth, Suffolk.

— At St. Saviour's Church, Walton le Dale, Lancaster, Thomas William Tatton, esq., of Withenshaw Hall, Chester, to Harriet Susan, eldest daughter of Robert Townley Parker, esq., of Cuerdon Hall, Lancaster.

— At Thornbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Charles John Sale, of Ecclestone, third son of Richard C. Sale, esq., of Surrey-street, Strand, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Barton, Dean of Bocking.

26. At the British Embassy, Paris, Louisa, daughter of the late John Campbell, esq., of York Gate, Regent's Park, to Gustave, Count de Truguet, only son of the late Admiral de Truguet, Marshal and Peer of France.

— In the domestic chapel at Ballytrent, James Power, esq., M.P. for the county of Wexford, only son of Sir John Power, Bart., to Jane, second daughter of John H. Talbot, esq., late M.P. for New Ross.

31. At Finchfield, Essex, Walter Key Hazlewood, esq., of the Bengal Army, late Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, Governor-General of India, and youngest son of the Rev. J. D. Hazlewood, of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of John Ruggles Brise, esq., of Spain's Hall, Essex, and Clare, Suffolk.

— At the Manse of Fortingall, David Campbell, esq., late of Her Majesty's 91st Regiment, to Amelia, daughter of the late Joseph Stewart Menzies, esq., of Foss.

FEBRUARY.

1. At the Church of Allhallows, Barking, Spencer Shelley, Esq., son of Sir John Shelley, Bart., to Susanna, daughter of Stephen Martin Leake, esq.

— At Gillingham, Martin Hadsley, only son of Admiral Gosselin, of Benger Hall, Herts., to Frances Orris, eldest daughter of Captain Sir John Marshall, C.B., K.C.H., of Gillingham House, Kent.

2. At Brighton, J. W. Pease, esq., eldest son of Jos. R. Pease, esq., of

Hesslewood, near Hull, to Barbara Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of Witcote Hall, Leicestershire.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Thomas Frederick Nicolay, esq., of the 1st Madras European Regiment, to Ann Sophia, eldest daughter of the late William Hickey, esq., of Calcutta.

— At Hove Church, Brighton, Henry Joseph Smith, esq., Barrister-at-law, second son of the late Joseph Smith, esq., of Shortgrove Hall, Essex, to Letitia, youngest daughter of Charles Shillito, M.D.

6. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Captain Bertram Charles Mitford, 11th Regiment, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Rice Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.

7. At St. James's Church, Henry Boynton, esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., of Bufton Agnes, York, to Harriett, second daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, esq., of Old Burlington-street.

— At Droxford, Hants., the Rev. N. Midwinter, A.B., to Louisa, second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, K.C.B.

8. At Morningthorpe, Henry Kett Tompson, esq., of Great Wingham, to Margaret Amelia, second daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. Paul Irby.

— At St. David's Church, Exeter, John George Hacket, esq., of the 91st Argyleshire Regiment, eldest son of Francis Beynon Hacket, esq., of Moor Hall, Warwickshire, &c., to Susan Hussey, youngest daughter of the late Henry Disney Roebuck, esq., of Dawlish, and formerly of Ingress Park, Kent.

9. At St. Thomas's Church, Oxford, the Rev. John Tunnard, of Frampton House, Lincolnshire, to Martha Copland, youngest daughter of Charles Tawney, esq., of Oxford.

— At Ilfracombe, Devon, Douglas Curry, esq., Commander, R.N., son of Rear-Admiral Curry, C.B., to Mary Anne, only child of the late Charles T. H. Rowe, of Stratford-on-Avon.

10. At Cadiz, at the residence of Dr. Geronimo Martinez Eurile, Anthony, second son of Peter John de Zulueta, esq., to Ana, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. Gonzales de la Mota.

— At Gottenburg, James Dickson, esq., of London, to Eleonore, only daughter

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ter of Frederick Willerding, esq., his Prussian Majesty's Consul.

11. At Alverstoke Church, Robert Carter Bamford, esq., of the 59th Regiment of Foot, son of T. C. Bamford, esq., of Wilnecote Hall, Staffordshire, to Lavinia, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chetham, C.B., K.C.H., of Forton Lodge, Hants.

13. At St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, Timothy Richardson, esq., Siglesthorne, Yorkshire, to Mary Ann Main, only daughter of John Raimes, esq., Edinburgh.

14. At Blendworth Lodge, Hants, the Right Hon. the Earl of Northesk, to Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot.

— At Croydon, J. Mathison, esq., M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Lydia Josephine, youngest daughter of the late J. Bordwine, esq., Professor of Fortification at Addiscombe.

— At Gresford, Denbigh, the Rev. John Vaughan Lloyd, of Gresford, to Anne Magdalene, daughter of the late John Isherwood, esq., of Marple Hill, Cheshire.

— At Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Lewis Drummond Kennedy, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Maria Shelley, niece of John Kenilworth, esq., of Toynton House, near Spilsby.

15. At Ockham Park, Sir George William Craufurd, Bart., to the Hon. Hester King, eldest daughter of the late Lord King, and sister of the Earl of Lovelace.

16. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Andrew Burgoyne Strother, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square, to Betsey Susanna, only daughter of Mr. W. E. Grimwood, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, and granddaughter of the late Daniel Grimwood, esq., of Kensington.

18. At the Cathedral, Lichfield, Alfred, eldest son of Alfred Batson, esq., of Bedford-place, and Ramsbury, Wilts., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain W. G. Stephen, of the Bengal Engineers.

22. At Ashe Church, the Rev. John Armstrong, B.A., Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral, son of the late John Armstrong, M.D., to Frances, the eldest daughter of Edward Whitmore, esq.

23. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Forsyth, esq., of the Inner Temple, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary, youngest daughter

of George Lyall, Esq., M.P., of Park Crescent, and Findon, Sussex.

— At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Captain Snodgrass, 96th Regiment, to Rachel, only daughter of the late General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart., of Glenbervie.

— At Rome, the Rev. J. Knyvett Leighton, Fellow of All Souls College, and Rector of Harpsden, in the county of Oxford, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger.

— At Bombay, J. K. Wedderburn, esq., 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

— At Mannheim, in the Chapel of the Grand Ducal Palace, the Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, son of the Duke of Hamilton, to the Princess Maria of Baden, daughter of the Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden.

— At Bolam Church, Northumberland, Isaac Thomas Cookson, esq., eldest son of Thomas Cookson, esq., of Swinburne Castle, to Janet Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon, in the same county.

— At St. Bees, Cumberland, the Rev. J. E. Middleton, Bransby, Yorkshire, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev. B. P. Buddicom, M.A., F.A.S., Principal of the Clerical Cottage, St. Bees.

25. At Clifton Church, the Rev. Arthur R. Ludlow, eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, to Annette, only child of Thomas Wall Hewitt, esq., of Clancoole, in the county of Cork, and of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

— At All Saints' Church, Southampton, John Cunningham, esq., Craighends, Renfrewshire, to Rosa Cuninghame, daughter of Charles Cuninghame, esq., of Robertland, and Fairlie, Ayrshire.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Colonel Sir Henry M'Leod, K.H., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart.

— At Woolwich Church, Edward M. Boxer, esq., Royal Artillery, third son of Captain Edward Boxer, C.B., R.N., to Eleanor Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Payne, Royal Artillery.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, jun., to Mary Ann, second daughter of Thomas Briggs, esq., of Arlington-street.

MARRIAGES.

— At Deal, Benjamin Hulke, esq., Solicitor, to Amy Edward Noakes, relict of the late William Noakes, esq., of Great Mongeham, and of Milestone House, Deal.

— At Rio de Janeiro, Frederic Hamilton, esq., Attaché to the Right Hon. — Ellis's Special Mission at that Court, to Marina, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Erskine Norton.

27. At Weymouth, C. H. Nicholetts, esq., late of the 28th Regiment, grandson of the late Gilbert Nicholetts, esq., Brumtrees Hall, Herefordshire, to Maria, second daughter of Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B., Resident at the Court of Lucknow, and widow of the late R. W. Barlow, esq., B.C.S., son of Sir G. Barlow, Bart., G.C.B.

28. At Shrivenham, the Hon. Thomas Liddell, second son of Lord Ravensworth, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscountess Barrington.

— At Sawbridgeworth, Herts., George youngest surviving son of the late T. C. Husband, esq., of Manchester, Island of Jamaica, to Anne Maria, second daughter of Charles Lesturgeon, esq., of Sawbridgeworth.

MARCH.

2. At the Parish Church, Leeds, Joseph Middleton, esq., of the Middle Temple, London, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Heighington, esq., of Brunswick-place, Leeds.

4. At Auckland, New Zealand, Frederick Whitaker, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the Northern District, to Augusta Griffith, step-daughter of Alexander Shepherd, esq., Colonial Treasurer.

5. At Malta, Lieut. Sharpe, of H.M.S. *Howe*, eldest son of the late Benj. Sharpe, esq., Banker, of London, to Marianne Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Montagu, of Swaffham, Norfolk.

8. At Ponteland, Northumberland, the Rev. John Elphinstone Elliott, B.A. to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late R. Bates, esq., of Milbourne Hall, Northumberland.

9. At Dublin, Henry Connell, esq., of Mallow, Cork, to Charlotte, relict of William M'Donald, esq., of Fairview and Mandeville Hall, Armagh, and of Blackwater Vale, Mullaghmore, Monaghan.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. Charles Grantham Scott, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Frances Maria, daughter of the late Ralph William Grey, esq., of Buckworth, Northumberland.

— Henry James Hinxman, M.D., of Bury, second son of John Hinxman, esq. of London, to Betsey Thornes, second daughter of Daniel Hamer, esq., of Summerseat House, near Bury, Lancashire.

11. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Caledon Dupre Alexander, esq., First Life Guards, to Caroline, second daughter of James Ewing, esq., of Park-crescent, Portland-place.

14. At St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, Jules Simon Ruchon, esq., Advocate of the Cour Royale of Paris, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Robert Jones, esq., of Hackney, and Bryntirion, North Wales.

— At Wilmington, Kent, William Waring, esq., of Farningham Hill, eldest son of Thomas Waring, esq., of Chelsfield, Kent, to Mary Wall, eldest daughter of John Fasker, esq., of Dartford, Kent.

— At Llangadock, Carmarthensh, John, son of the late Robert Peel, esq., of Accrington-house, and Hyndeburn, Lancashire, to Charlotte Louisa Frances, second daughter of J. W. Lloyd, esq., of Danyralld, Llangadock.

15. At Godmersham, Kent, Edward Charles Ryley, esq., of Barnet, youngest son of John Ryley, esq., of High Elms, near Watford, Herts, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Henry Baldock, esq., of Bilting House, Godmersham.

— At St. Pancras New Church, Ralph, only son of the late Henry Ashton, esq., of Liverpool, and of Dominica, to Emma Frances, second daughter of Frederick Waller, esq., of Doughty-street.

16. At South Stoneham Church, Hants, George Forbes, esq., son of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., to Johanna Agnes daughter of John Hopton Forbes, esq., of Westwood, Southampton.

20. At Ealing, Jonathan George Moon, esq., of Dorset-place, Dorset-square, to Alicia Elizabeth, younger daughter of Robert Parker, esq., R.N., of Hareden, Forest of Bowland, Yorkshire, and Grove House, Ealing.

21. At St. Peter's, Mile End, the Rev. Vincent Stanton, B.A., to Lucy Ann,

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second daughter of the late Joshua Head, esq., of Ipswich.

22. At Christchurch, Hants, Charles Raper, esq., son of Admiral Raper, of Ilmer, Bucks, to Sarah Marie, Widow of the late R. Carrick Buchannan, esq., of Drumpeller, Lanarkshire, daughter of Sir Joseph and Lady Harriet Hoare.

23. At Little Paxton Church, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Henry Sweeting, M.A., to Margaret, third daughter of the late Lawrence Reynolds, of Paxton Hall.

24. At Kimpton, Herts, George, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor General of Bombay, to Caroline Amelia, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Charles Chauncy, of Kimpton.

25. At Barrachpore, Lieutenant Monsey Staples, 68th Reg. Bengal Native Infantry, second son of the Rev. Dr. Staples, of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, to Augusta, daughter of the late Colonel Faithful, of the Bengal Artillery.

27. At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart., of Flintfield, co. Cork, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vernon, of Arobawn, co. of Cavan.

— The Hon. John C. Dundas, M.P., only brother of the Earl of Zetland, to Margaret, daughter of James Talbot, esq., of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford.

28. At Lennoxlove, East Lothian, William Rashleigh, esq., M.P. for Cornwall, eldest son of W. Rashleigh, esq., of Menabilly, Cornwall, to the Hon. Catherine Stuart, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Blantyre.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Martin William Browne, eldest son of Sir William Browne Ffothus, Bart., of Hillington Hall, co. Norfolk, to Henrietta Bridget, second daughter of Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., of Little Shetford, co. Cambridge.

— At Bath, L. J. Grant, esq., second son of the late Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., to Anna Frances, daughter of the late John Neave, esq., and niece to Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., of Dagnum Park, Essex.

— At St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, Samuel F. Bilton, esq., Barrister at Law, to Rosa, second daughter of Richard Thomas, esq., of Fen-court.

— At Milford, near Lymington, Hants, Joseph Scott Phillips, esq., Ben-

gal Art., eldest son of Thomas Phillips, esq., R.A., to Anne Maria, daughter of the late William Reynolds, esq., of Milford, and widow of Capt. T. B. Hamilton, Bombay Cav.

— William Sherwin, esq., of Rotherwood, Leicestershire, to Frances Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Pratt, Vicar of Packington.

Lately. At St. Mary Redcliff, Henry Brougham Hillcoat, esq., eldest son of the Rev. H. B. W. Hillcoat, D.D., Bath, to Cecilia Juliana, daughter of the late Lorenzo O'Toole, esq., of co. Wicklow.

APRIL.

3. At Little Portland-street Chapel, the Rev. Samuel Wood, B.A., second son of Ottiwell Wood, esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Joseph Stanley, esq., of Birmingham.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Charles Sirr, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, youngest son of the late Major Sirr, of Dublin Castle, to Mary, daughter of the late William Mason, esq., of Shepherd's Bush.

— In Duncan Church, Ireland, Meredith, eldest son of Hunt Walsh Chamber, esq., of Hawthorn Hill, co. Armagh, to Mabella, only daughter of the late Kenrich Morris Jones, esq., of Moneyglass, co. Antrim.

— At Malligaum, Bombay Presidency, by the Rev. Phillip Anderson, M.A., Charles Edward Fraser Tytler, esq., of the Civil Service, to Ethelred, daughter of John St. Barbe, esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

8. At South Weald, Essex, Charles Stannard, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Eustace, to Laura, youngest daughter of Christopher Thomas Tower, esq., of Weald Hall, Essex.

11. At Ealing, Francis Otter, youngest son of Sampson Hodgkinson, esq., of Upper Seymour-street, to Anne, only daughter of Joseph Dowson, esq., of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, and Little Ealing.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Matthew Broadley, esq., son of the Rev. Robert Broadley, Rector of Bridport, to Sarah Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Revett Sheppard, Rector of Thwaite, Suffolk.

13. At Market Drayton, Henry the youngest son of the late Job Harding, esq., of Wolverhampton, to Catherine,

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youngest daughter of the late Charles Harding, esq., of Colehurst Manor, Salop.

15. At Charlton, Com. George Cheyne, R.N., to Maria, third daughter of the late Tobias John Young, esq., of Southampton.

— At St. Pancras, William Atherton, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Agnes Mary, younger daughter of Thomas James Hall, esq., Chief Magistrate of Bow-street.

— At Whyham, near Louth, the Rev. J. Loft, M.A., Rector of Whyham, to Frances Jane, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Robson, esq., of Cadeby Hall.

18. At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, the Rev. John Churchill, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Emma Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Charles Scott Stokes, esq., of Streatham, Surrey.

— At Boldre, Hants, Capt. Barclay R.N., of Dysart, Fifeshire, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke.

— At All Soul's Church, Arthur Charles Gregory, Lieut.-Col. of the 98th Foot, to Jane Maria, daughter of the late Rev. G. Richards, and granddaughter of the late Viscount Hood.

— At All Saints Church, Hertford, the Rev. Nathaniel Keymer, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, to Fanny Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Thomas Colbeck, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William Lionel Darell, A.M., eldest son of the late Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart., to Harriett Mary, only daughter of Edward Tierney, esq., of the city of Dublin, and niece of Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart.,

20. At Cardington, Bedfordshire, the Earl of Leicester, to Juliana, the eldest daughter of Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq.

— At Tandridge Church, Surrey, the Rev. James Connell, Curate of Ashe, Hants, and son of the late Sir John Connell, Judge Admiral of Scotland, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Pearson, esq., of Tandridge Hall.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Alexander Macalister, esq., of Torrerdale, to Mary Keith Elphinstone Fleeming, daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. C. Fleeming.

— At Thoydon Garnon, Essex, the Rev. Charles Tower, Rector of Chilmark, Wilts, eldest son of the late Rev.

Charles Tower, of Shenfield, Essex, to Ellen Frances, fourth daughter of William Coxhead Marsh, esq., of Park Hall, Essex.

— At Clifton Church, the Rev. William Peete Musgrave, Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, to Penelope, eldest daughter of William Parry, esq., late of Grasmere, Westmorland.

— At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, esq., W.S., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Balfour.

21. At George-square, Edinburgh, James Low, esq., Berrywell, Berwickshire, to Jessie, eldest daughter of G. Turnbull, esq., of Abbey St. Bathans, W.S.

22. At St. Marylebone Church, the Hon. Arthur Edmond Dennis Dillon, third son of the late Viscount Dillon, to Ellen, daughter of the late J. Adderly, esq.

— At Upper Deal, John W. Wing, esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of University College, Oxford, to Kate Curling, only daughter of Henry Tryon, esq., R.N.

24. At Trinity Church, Cloudesly-square, Islington, the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, A.M., minister of Clerkenwell, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Meymott, esq.

25. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, William Fawkenor Chetwynd, Bart., of Brockton Hall, Stafford, second son of the late Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, Warwickshire, to Mary Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., of Rolleston Hall, Staffordshire.

— At Plymouth, Thomas Minchin Simons, esq., second son of the late Henry Simons, esq., of Tyersall House, near Bradford, Yorkshire, to Mary Nixon Black, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Hennell Black, Curate of Hawgen and St. Martin's Cornwall, and Rector of Wormagy, Norfolk.

— At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Matthew Norman Macdonald, esq., W.S. to Agnes, second daughter of the late Hon. David Hume, of Ninewells, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major William Fawkenor Chetwynd, late of the Life Guards, second son of the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

— At Southampton, Lieut. C. C.

MARRIAGES.

Johnston, Madras Engineers, to Letitia Margaret, second daughter; C. A. Day, esq., eldest son of C. A. Day, esq., Bevoir Hill, Southampton, to Caroline Ann, third daughter; and Lieut. John Cameron, Royal Engineers, to Matilda Susanna, fourth daughter of the late John Douglas White, esq., chief Member of the Medical Board at Madras.

27. At the Parish Church of Foy, Lieut.-Col. Philip James Yorke, of the Scots Fusiliers, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Morgan Clifford, esq., of Perristone, Hereford.

— John Charles Sommers, esq., of Manchester, to Jane Carhampton, daughter of Sir Alexander Morison, M.D., Cavendish-square.

— At Clarence House, St. Helier's, Jersey, Le Comte du Pontavice De Henssey, to Harriett Mary, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Romer, Royal Artillery.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Capt. Plantagenet Cory, R.N., to Mary Ann, only child of J. F. Maubert, esq., of Norwood, Surrey.

28. At Parsonstown, Hermann Robert De Ricci, only son of Adj.-Gen. De Ricci, and nephew to the late Earl of Kingston, to Frances, third daughter of the late Thomas Waters, esq., M.D.

— At Edinburgh, Robert Græme, esq., second son of Robert Græme, esq., of Garvock, Perth, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Patrick Baron Seton, esq., of Preston, Linlithgow.

29. At Roehampton Chapel, Francis, youngest son of the late William George Daniel Tysson, esq., of Foulden Hall, Norfolk, and Foley House, Kent, to Julia, daughter of Vice Chancellor the Right Hon. Sir James L. Knight Bruce; and, at the same time and place, William Hawker Helvar, esq., of Coker-court, Somersetshire, and Sedghill, Wilts, to Theodora, only daughter of the late Col. T. De Resnel, and niece of Sir J. L. Knight Bruce.

31. At St. Paul's, Deptford, the Rev. Septimus Pope, M.A., Rector of Christon, Somersetshire, to Eliza Harcastle, only daughter of the Rev. H. F. Burder, D.D., of Hackney.

MAY.

1. At Craigfoodie, William Carstairs, esq., Hon. East India Co's Medical Service, Bombay Presidency, to Jane, el-

dest daughter of David Meldrum, esq., of Craigfoodie, Fifeshire.

— At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P., Menlo Castle, co. Galway, to Julia Sophia, daughter of the late Robert M'Donnell, esq., M.D., and niece of the Rev. Dr. M'Donnell, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

— At Handsworth Church, James Sheppard, jun., esq., of Upton, Essex, to Frances Eliza, daughter of G. F. Muntz, esq., M.P., Ley Hall, near Birmingham.

2. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., of Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, to the Lady Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull.

— At Trinity Church, James Tillyer Blunt, esq., of Dorset-place, Dorset-square, to Ann Matilda, daughter of S. N. Cowley, esq., of Park Crescent, Portland Place.

4. At Walkern, the Rev. Richard Vickers Pryor, M.A., Rector of Spetisbury-cum-Charlton, Dorset, eldest son of Vickers Pryor, esq., of Baldock, to Juliana, youngest daughter of John Izard Pryor, esq., of Clay Hall, Hertfordshire.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Fanshawe, eldest son of H.M. Parratt, esq., of Effingham House, Surrey, to Theodosia, eldest daughter of J. W. Boughton Leigh, esq., of Browns-over Hall, Warwick, and Guilsborough, Northamptonshire.

8. At Clifton, Charles, second son of the Rev. John Taddy, M.A., Rector of Northill, Bedfordshire, to Margaret, second daughter of the late George Barclay, Esq., of the Island of Barbadoes.

— At Rushbrooke Church, Henry Leheup Cocksedge, esq., younger son of the late M. T. Cocksedge, Esq., of St. Edmund's Hill, to Mary Caroline, fourth daughter of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke, M.P., of Rushbrooke Park, Suffolk.

9. At Rampisham, Dorset, the Rev. John Paley, second son of the Rev. Jas. Paley, Vicar of Laycock, Wilts, to Emily Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. F. W. Rooke, R.N., of Lackham House, Wilts.

10. At Trinity Church, Exeter, Reginald Darwin, esq., M.D., of Buxton, eldest son of Sir Francis Sacheverel Darwin, of Sydnoppe, Derbyshire, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rogers Sanders, esq., of Exeter, Devon,

MARRIAGES.

11. At Hartshead Church, the Rev. C. W. Holbeck, Vicar of Farnborough, Warwickshire, to Laura Harriet, second daughter of the late John Armitage, esq., of Kirklees Park, Yorkshire.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. Edward Rolles, son of the late Admiral Rolles, to Augusta Sarah, second daughter of Abraham Devonsher, esq., of Kilshaneck, Ireland.

— At Bermuda, Edmund G. Hallowell, esq., Lieut. 20th Reg., to Sophia Lonsdale, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Reid Governor of Bermuda.

13. At Lewisham Church, Benjamin Baker Galbraith, esq., only surviving son of the late Capt. H. B. Galbraith, of Old Derrigg, Queen's County, Ireland, to Ann Charlotte Dealey, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fead, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards.

— At Rostrevor Church, Kilbroney, co. Down, the Rev. Arthur Andrew Onslow, Vicar of Claverdon cum Norton, Lindsay, Warwickshire, and second son of the Venerable Archdeacon Onslow, to Harriet Louisa, second daughter of the late Simon Marshall, esq.

16. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Joseph Ridgway, Esq., of Wallsuches, Lancashire, to Selina Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir F. Hastings Doyle, Bart.

— At Cotesbach, Leicestershire, the Rev. Thomas Stevens, Rector of Bradfield, Berkshire, to Susanna, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Marriott, Rector of Cotesbach.

— At Great Malvern, the Rev. William Huntingdon Pillans, Rector of Himley, Staffordshire, to Louisa Jemima, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Card, Vicar of Great Malvern.

— At Newick Church, the Rev. Charles Heathcote Champion, second son of William J. Champion, esq., of Danny Park, Sussex, to Cecil Lydia, second daughter of James H. Slater, esq., of Newick Park, in the same county.

— At St. Martin's, Hugh Williams, brother of Sir John Kaye Williams, Bart., of South Wales, to Miss Williams Wynne, only daughter of the late Baronet of that name.

— At All Souls Church, the Rev. W. H. Ross, M.A., to Francis Louisa, daughter of the late Henry Peterson, esq., of Wakefield, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart.

18. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, William Crichton Maclean, esq., seventh son of

David Maclean, esq., formerly of Her Majesty's Customs, London, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Ogilvie, of Boyne and Carnoustie.

23. At Abinger, the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, third son of Lord Abinger, to Frances Sophia Mostyn, second daughter of Edmund Lomax, esq., of Parkhurst, in the county of Surrey.

— The Baron da Torre de Moncorvo to Miss Caroline Willielmine Jordan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Christian Jordan, of Copenhagen.

25. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square the Rev. John Thornhill, Rector of Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, third son of George Thornhill, esq., M.P. for the county of Hunts, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Robert Wilkinson, esq., of Montague-square.

31. At Chambly, near Montreal, Canada, Thomas Richard Mills, esq., eldest son of William Mills, esq., of Saxham Hall, Suffolk, to Emily, third and only surviving daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Hatt, Seigneur of Chambly.

JUNE.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Arthur Taylor, esq., M.P. for Worcestershire, eldest son of James Taylor, esq., of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire, to Maria Theresa, second daughter of George Rush, esq., of Elsenham Hall, Essex, and Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire.

— At Teignmouth, Augustus Maitland, esq., son of Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Mid-Lothian, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Richards, Rector of Stoke Abbas, Dorset, and granddaughter of Sir John Strachan, Bart., of Clifden House, Teignmouth.

— At St. Catherine's Church, Liverpool, the Rev. Henry Almack, B.D., Rector of All Saints, Southampton, and of Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Ann, daughter of the late William Corrie, esq., of Liverpool.

— At Inverleith House, Edinburgh, Major John Douglas, eldest son of Major-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Scotland, to the Hon. Elizabeth Cathcart, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Greenock.

— At Claines Church, Francis Decimus Hastings, esq., Capt. R.N., to Mary Wigley, only daughter of the late

George Perrot, esq., of Cracombe House, Worcester.

2. In the Minster, Beverley, Christopher Robert, second son of the late Rev. Sir John Lighton, Bart., of Donoughmore, county of Donegal, Ireland, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. Digby Joseph Stopford Ram, of Brookville, co. Cork.

3. At St. Andrew's Church, Enfield, Henry William Routledge, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Walker, C.B., R.M., to Selina Louisa, fourth daughter of John Christopher Lochner, esq., of Forty Hill, Enfield.

6. A St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Sir William Henry Dillon, R.N., K.C.H., to Elizabeth Catherine Maurice, eldest daughter of T. J. Pettigrew, esq., of Saville Row.

— At Cheltenham, George Edwin Ward Jackson, esq., of Normanby Hall, Yorkshire, to Sarah Marshall, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Watson, C.B., of Harwood House, Cheltenham.

At Banchory, John Carr, esq., second son of the late John Carr, of Dunston Hill, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alex. Ramsey, of Balmain, Kincardineshire, Bart.

— At Dryburgh Abbey, the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay, youngest brother of the Earl of Errol, to the Lady Alicia Erskine, third daughter of the Earl of Buchan.

— At St. Mary's, Reading, the Rev. John H. Dunne, of Killaghay Glebe, Clonasslee, Ireland, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late John Bockett, esq., of Southcote-lodge, near Reading.

7. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Hon. William Godolphin Osborne, second son of Lord Godolphin, to the Hon. Caroline Montague, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Rokeby.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate street, and late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Joanna Gifford, eldest surviving daughter of the late Timothy Johnson, esq., of Chesterton.

— At Hove Church, Brighton, Edward Walter Bonham, esq., second son of the late Henry Bonham, esq., M.P., of Orsett, Essex, to Elizabeth Anna, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir Henry Floyd, Bart.

11. At Greenwich, William Bradford,

esq., of East Ogwell, Devon, to the daughter of James Domville, esq., M.D. of the Royal Hospital.

12. At Bedale, the Rev. A. Hammond, to Harriet Charlotte, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John P. Beresford, Bart., K.C.B.

13. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. Anson, R.N., son of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., to Sarah Ann, second daughter of the late Richard Potter, esq., of Manchester.

— At Rosefield Avenue Cottage, Portobello, William Thomson, esq., Assistant Commissary General to the Forces, to Barbara Madeline Gordon Sinclair, eldest daughter of the late William Sinclair, of Freswick, esq.

14. At Cloorlap Church, the Rev. John Hayne, Rector of Stawley, Somersetshire, to Isabella Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Popham Luscombe, esq., Commissary-General, Killeston House, co. Dublin.

15. In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Samuel Barrett, esq., of Cullinamore, co. Sligo, to Kennetta Mackenzie, youngest daughter of W. Mackintosh, esq., of Stephen's Green.

20. At Dundee, Robert Stirling Graham, esq., of Kincaldrum and Affleck, Forfarshire, to Mary Alison, eldest daughter of John Anderson, esq., Hon. East India Co's Civil Service, Euston-Place, London.

— At St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Sydney Vaughan Jackson, esq., of Gloucester-street, son of the late Colonel George Jackson, of Carramore, co. Mayo, to Frances, daughter of Thomas Jones, esq., of Castletown, co. Sligo.

23. At St. George's Chapel, Edinburgh, Henry Wayet Davenport, esq., 39th Reg., fourth son of Admiral Sir Salusbery Davenport, C.B., and K.C.H. to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Durie, of Astley Hall, Lancashire.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Frederick Kelaart, M.D., Army Medical Staff, eldest son of W. H. Kelaart, esq., of Ceylon, to Fanny Sophia, only daughter of the late Phineas Hussey, esq., of Wyrley Grove, Stafford.

27. At Wisbech, Henry Goode Elborne, esq., B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Emma, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Jarrold King, M.A., Vicar of West Brandeham, Norfolk, and Curate of Wisbech.

— At St. James's Church, the Hon.

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William Cowper, second son of Viscountess Palmerston, brother of Earl Cowper, to Harriet Alicia, daughter of Daniel Gurney, esq., of North Runceton, Norfolk, and niece of the Earl of Errol.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Master Fielden, esq., eldest son of Joseph Fielden, esq., of Wilton House, Lancashire, to Caroline, daughter of Sir Oswald Moseley, of Rolleston Hall, Stafford, Bart.

28. At Hornsey Church, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, to Mary Jane Hoare, sister to Henry Hoare, esq., of Staplehurst, Kent.

— At Leamington, Warwickshire, Thomas Young Prior, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Prior, D.D., S.F., Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to Jane Matilda, only surviving daughter of the late Robert Russell, D.D., of Ashbrook, Fermanagh.

— At Millburn Tower, Sir William Foulis, Bart., to Henrietta, daughter of the late R. Ramage Liston, esq., of Marylands.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, John Stephen Dwyer, esq., of Castle Connell, Stradbally, Limerick, to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Gill, esq., R.N.

29. At the British Consulate, Madeira, John Odiarne Luxford, esq., to Marion, second daughter of Robert Wallis, esq., of that Island.

— At the British Ambassador's Palace, Paris, Thomas J. White, esq., of Bilbar, son of Richard White, esq., of Oakly Park, Ludlow, to Miss Lilly Augusta Mackellar, daughter of Vice-Admiral Mackellar.

— At Clifton, W. S. Thomas, Commander, R.N., eldest son of the Hon. Sir George Thomas, Bart., to Thomasine Oliver, only daughter of the late Capt. Henry Haines, R.N.

— At Gorey Church, in the island of Jersey, Adolphus Turner, esq., second son of the late General Sir Hilgrove Turner, to Eliza, second daughter of Edmund Alexander McNeill, of Cushindun, co. Antrim, esq.

JULY.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Frederick, eldest son of Sir Samuel Higgins, Esquerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, to Augusta, eldest daughter of Frederick

Thesiger, esq., M.P., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

— Philip Perceval, esq., of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Col. Perceval, of Temple House, county of Sligo, to Frederica Penelope, youngest daughter of Col. Hugh Baillie, of Redcastle, Ross-shire.

4. The Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, Minister of the Lutheran Church, Trinity-lane, City, to Charlotte Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kuper.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Jodrell, of the 16th Reg., eldest son of Edward Jodrell, esq., of Burghfield Lodge, Berks, to Adela Monckton, third daughter of Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth, Bart., of Hill Hall, Essex.

— At Earls Croome Church, Worcestershire, the Hon. and Rev. William Whitworth Chetwynd Talbot, son of Earl Talbot, to Eleanor Julia, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Coventry, of Earls Croome Court, Worcester.

— At Edinburgh, James D. Forbes, esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, to Alicia, eldest daughter of George Wauchope, esq.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Edward John Randolph, eldest son of the Rev. T. Randolph, of Hadham, Herts, to Catherine, second daughter of Sir George Rich.

— At Norton Fitzwarren, the Rev. R. T. Lowe, M.A., British Chaplain at Madeira, to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Guerin, Rector of Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset.

— At All Souls Church, Marylebone, Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Charles Osborne Bushman, esq.

7. At Leatherhead, Henry Malden, esq., to Georgina Augusta, daughter of Col. Drinkwater Bethune, of Thorncroft.

8. John Wentworth Austen, esq., Lieut. in her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, son of Sir Henry E. Austen, of Shalford House, near Guildford, Surrey, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Philpot.

— At Osmington, Dorset, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., of Bury St. Edmund's, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Serrell Wood, of Osmington.

11. At Witchampton, Dorset, the Rev. G. J. Collinson, Vicar of Swan-

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borne, Bucks, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Capt. W. H. Cleather, of the 1st Ceylon Reg., and for many years Deputy-Judge Advocate of that island.

— At Sutton Veney, Wilts, the Rev. Charles T. Scott, Rector of Shadingfield, Suffolk, to Arabella, second daughter of William Davison Thring, D.D., Rector of Sutton Veney and Vicar of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts.

— At Fulham, Capt. Louis, R.N., son of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., to Mary, third daughter of John Daniel, esq., of Parson's Green.

— At Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Bailie, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Douglas, K.C.H., of Timpendean, Roxburghshire.

12. At Paris, Le Vicomte Amable des Roys, son of Monsieur le Comte des Roys, Peer of France, to Elise, fourth daughter of the late Peter de Domecq, esq., of Xerez de la Frontera, and London.

13. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. James Cecil Wynter, Rector of Gattton, to Margaret, daughter of George Lyall, esq., M.P.

— At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Commander F. W. Austen, R.N., eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Austen, K.C.B., to Frances Palmer, youngest daughter of Capt. Austin, R.N., C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Arthur, second son of Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., of Peover Hall, Capt. of 66th Regiment, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Pelham Warren, M.D.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Ralph Millbanke, esq., Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, only son of Sir John P. Milbanke, Bart., to Emily, third daughter of the late John Mansfield, esq., of Diggeswell, Welwyn, Herts.

— At Heath, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Joshua Cautley, of Broughton, Bucks, to Mary Catherine, second daughter of the late Capt. Cumberlege.

14. At Plymouth, Samuel White Hennah, esq., Capt. of the 4th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Henry Bull Strangways, esq., of Shadwick, Somerset.

15. At St. Pancras, George Douglas, esq., of Timpendean, Roxburghshire, eldest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Wil-

liam Douglas, K.C.H., to Mary Beavor, second daughter of the Rev. William James Carver, M.A., Rector of Winfarthing, Norfolk.

17. At Great Waltham, Essex, Geo. Young Robson, esq., Barrister-at-law, to Anne, daughter of John Joliffe Tufnell, esq., of Langleys, Essex.

18. At Southampton, William Yoland, esq., of the Royal Engineers, to Ellen Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Peter Rainier, R.N., C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to his late Majesty William the Fourth, of Southampton.

— At Liverpool, James Wicksted Swan, esq., of Chorlton Hall, Cheshire, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Edward Griffin, esq., of Liverpool.

— At Bath, the Rev. G. Domville Wheeler, M.A., of Dovedale House, Worcestershire, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and nephew of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., to Charlotte Emily, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Bateman, of Moorlands, near Bath.

19. At Maryfield, Lewis Borthwick, esq., W.S., youngest son of the late John Borthwick, esq., of Crookstone, to Susan, third daughter of John Westgarth, esq.

— At Cullen House, Banffshire, Capt. Edw. Walter Walker, son of Major-Gen. Walker, K.C.H., of Bushey, Hertfordshire, to the Lady Jane Grant, only daughter of Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield.

20. At Burnley, the Rev. J. B. Phillips, M.A., of All Souls College, Oxon, only son of J. B. Phillips, esq., of Wiston House, Monmouthshire, to Mary Anne Shawe, eldest daughter of Rich. Shawe, esq., Solicitor, Fulleage, Burnley.

— At Edinburgh, George Ross, jun., esq., Advocate, to Mary Jane, second daughter of John Tod, esq., W.S.

22. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. Francis Joseph Sigismond Thalberg, to Francis Bouchot, eldest daughter of Signor Louis Lablache, and widow of the late Chevalier Bouchot.

— At Finsbury Chapel, Sidney Milnes Hawkes, esq., of the Middle Temple, B.L., to Emilie, youngest daughter of W. H. Ashurst, esq., of Muswell-hill.

— At Chiswick, John Gough Nichols, esq., eldest son of John Bowyer Nichols, esq., of Parliament-street, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Capt. Frederick Lewis, R.N., of Chiswick.

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— At Stonehouse, Capt. Pasco, R.N., to Eliza, relict of Capt. Weaver, R.M.

23. At Salcombe Church, Devon, John D. Jeffery, esq., Surgeon, Sidmouth, to Elizabeth Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas B. Bevor, Bart., of Hargham Hall, Norfolk.

25. At Ramsgate, Captain Stephen Bradly, R.N., to Elizabeth, third dau. of Richard Tomson, esq., of the Elms, Ramsgate.

27. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, to Mary Anne, only daughter of John Clemenston, esq., of Abingdon-street, and granddaughter of Sir T. Turton, Bart., of Felcourt, Surrey.

— At St. George's Church, the Rev. John Brooke, to Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late John Cotes and Lady Maria Cotes, of Woodcote, Shropshire.

29. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, to Miss Ann Bond Travis, daughter of the late John Travis, of Lancashire, and first cousin of the late Lady Erskine.

— At Lymington, W. Talbot Agar, esq., only son of the late W. Agar, esq., Q.C., to Leonora Matilda, only daughter of the late W. Read, esq., of the Island of St. Vincent.

— At St. Mary's Bryanstone-square, Seymour Allen, esq., late of the 1st Life Guards, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Hon. Newton and Lady Catherine Fellows.

— At St. Mary's Church, Putney, the Rev. W. I. Butler, eldest son of John Laforey Butler, esq., of Clifton-place, Hyde-park, to Emma, third dau. of T. H. Barnett, esq., of Putney.

AUGUST.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Harvey Lovell, esq., second son of the late Peter Harvey Lovell, esq., of Colepark, Wilts., to Emma, daughter of the late Sir Bethell Codrington, Bart., of Doddington, Gloucestershire.

— At Tonbridge, Robert Williamson Ramsay, esq., son of the late Thomas Williamson, esq., of Maxton and Lixmount, North Britain, to Julia, only daughter of Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart.

— At Windelsham, Edmund Batton,

esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Jemima, only daughter of the late and sister of the present Chisholm.

— At Forres, Oswin A. B. Creswell, esq., eldest son of A. J. Baker Creswell, esq., M.P., of Creswell, to Seymour, eldest daughter of Sir William G. Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre and Gordonstown.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. George Chetwynde, eldest son of Sir George Chetwynde, to Lady Charlotte Hill, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Downshire.

— At Viewforth House, Edinburgh, David Peat, esq., Commander Royal Navy, to Elizabeth Ballingal, widow of David Pratt, esq., of Seggie.

— At Birkhill, Thomas Smith, esq., late Physician General Bengal Presidency, to Mary Turner, daughter of the late Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn.

3. At Woolwich, Capt. Benn, of the Royal Artillery, to Ella, daughter of the late John Molyneux, esq., of Gravel hill, Shropshire, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

— At Enfield, the Rev. Christopher Greenside, to Fanny, youngest daughter of William Bottomley, esq., of Enfield, Middlesex.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, second son of the Right Hon. Frankland Lewis, to Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. George Anson Byron, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, to Lucy Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Wescombe.

— At Acombe, Charles Pratt, esq., only son of the Rev. Charles Pratt, Packingham, Leicestershire, to Caroline Jesse, only daughter of the late Valentine Kitchingman, esq., of Carlton, Yorkshire.

5. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Henry, eldest son of Henry S. Northcote, esq., and grandson of Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., of Pynes, Exeter, to Cecilia Frances, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Farrer, esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Enrique Paris, esq., only son of Jose Ignacio Paris, esq., of Bogota, New Grenada, to Eliza, second daughter of Thomas James Stronach, esq.

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8. At Sonning, Berks, the Rev. Matthew Thomas Farrer, Vicar of Addington, Surrey, second son of James William Farrer, esq., Master in Chancery, to Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Golding, esq., of Maiden Erlegh, Berks.

9. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. Thomas Preston, son of Viscount Gormanston, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late John Hamilton, esq., of Sandrum, Ayrshire; and at the same time and place, Henry Spencer, esq., of Helmington Hall, Durham, youngest son of the late Capt. Shield, to Jane Hamilla, youngest daughter of the late John Hamilton, esq.

— At Glasgow, Thomas Bonar, esq., of the Bank of Scotland, to Margaret Pagan, daughter of A. R. Carson, LL.D., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh.

— At Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire, Christopher James Noble, esq., of Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, to Elizabeth Sarah Sharp, eldest daughter of the late William Hamper, esq., F.S.A.

10. At Poughill, the Rev. Morgan Cowin, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Gertrude Mary, second daughter of Thomas Carnsew, esq., of Hexbury Hall, Cornwall.

12. At Guernsey, the Rev. Charles Ross de Havilland, second son of Lieut.-Col. De Havilland, Madras Engineers, to Grace Anna Dorothea Verner, third daughter of the late David Verner, esq., of Churchill, co. Armagh.

15. At Belbroughton, Richard Hickman, of Old Swinford, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late George Frank Blakiston, D.D., Rector of Belbroughton.

— At Hatfield House, Mr. James M. Balfour, M.P., to the Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of the Marquess of Salisbury.

16. At Old Charlton, Kent, Pitcairn Onslow, esq., R.M., son of the Rev. G. W. Onslow, of Dunsborough House, Surrey, to Adelaide, only daughter of the late Captain Saltren Willet, of St. James's Abbey, near Exeter.

17. At Greenwich, Edward Stephen Emmott, esq., M.D., of Finsbury-square, third son of Philip Emmott, esq., of Broughton, to Mary Ann Frances, eldest daughter of the late Captain William Roberts, R.N.

— At the British Embassy, at Berne, Switzerland, Vesey Thomas Dawson, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Catherine Maria, only daughter of the late Thos. Baylis, esq., of Woolwich Common, Kent.

— At Bray, Berkshire, Jeston Homfray, esq., third son of the late Sir Jeremiah Homfray, of Landaff House, Glamorganshire, to Amelia Isabella, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Desanges.

— At St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, Alexander Leith, esq., eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B. of Frefield, to Mary Anna, only daughter of General Sir Alexander Halkett, K.C.H.

— At Truro, the Rev. F. Carlyon, B.A., son of Clement Carlyon, esq., M.D., of that place, to Lucy, youngest daughter of E. Turner, esq., M.P.

19. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. William Henry Frederick Cavendish, to the Lady Emily Lambton, sister of the Earl of Durham.

22. At St. Pancras Church, Thomas Webb, esq., of Tutbury, eldest son of the late John Webb, esq., of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, to Lucinda, youngest daughter of the late John Boden, esq., of Edmaston Lodge, Derbyshire.

— At Weybridge, Surrey, Andrew Doyle, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir John Easthope, Bart., M.P.

— At Boreham, Essex, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., of Champion Lodge, Surrey, to Mary, second daughter of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., M.P., of Borcham House.

— At St. Mary's, Bathwick, the Rev. Josh. Walker, Rector of Great Billing, to Catherine Mary Augusta, second daughter of Capt. W. F. Carroll, R.N., C.B., and granddaughter of the late Vice Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.H.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Leigh Phillips, esq., to Anne, daughter of E. Fuller Maitland, esq., of Park Place, Oxfordshire.

23. At St. Marylebone Church, Arthur Hall, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Mary Ann Rosa, second daughter of Major M. C. Chase, of Nottingham Place, Regent's Park.

24. At Upper Deal Church, Captain Edward Charles Warde, Royal Horse Artillery, eldest surviving son of the

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late General Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B., to Jane eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Lane, Rector of Deal.

25. At Annan, William Maxwell Drom, esq., Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, to Ann Jane, second daughter of Alexander Carruthers, esq., of Warmanbie, Dumfriesshire.

26. In Bearsted Church, Henry Stephen, eldest son of R. I. Thompson, esq., of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of Sir John Croft, Bart., of Doddington, Kent, and Cooling Hall, Yorkshire.

29. At Church Gresley, Derbyshire, Thomas William Flavell, esq., third son of the Rev. J. W. Flavell, Rector of Stody and Hunworth, Norfolk, to Agnes youngest daughter of the Rev. G. W. Lloyd, D.D., Incumbent of Gresley.

— At Ipswich, the Rev. W. W. Woodhouse, M.A., to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, of Oak House, Suffolk.

— At Walton, Suffolk, the Rev. William Collett, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A., to Mary Cecil Augusta, only daughter of the late Count Linsingen, of Ipswich.

— At Preston, Henry Griffith, esq., D.L., Port Royal, Sligo, to Jemima, third daughter of James Pedder, esq., D.L., of Ashton Lodge, near Preston.

30. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Stansfeld Marshall, esq., of Denmark Hill, second son of Sir Chapman Marshall, to Emma Eliza, second daughter of Jeremiah Pilcher, esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

31. At Alford, the Rev. Augustus Otway Fitzgerald, M.A., Rector of Fledborough, Notts, son of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Fitzgerald, K.C.H., to Theresa, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Gale Thring, of Alford House, Somerset.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Robert Fanshawe Stopford, R.N., eldest son of Sir Robert Stopford, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, to Emily Anna, daughter of the late Captain Wilbraham, R.N.

— At Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, George Routh Howard, esq., son of the Rev. Robert Howard, of Throckleby House, near Scarborough, to Caroline Lettice, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Green Jeston, Rector of Avon Dassett.

— At St. Martin's - in-the - Fields,

John Chapman, esq., of Parmoor House, Hambledon, Berks, to Mary Annette Ryan, only daughter, of Mr. R. Ryan, Buckingham-street.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Sunninghill Church, Captain Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., to Jane Barbara, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.

2. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Neill Malcolm, esq., of Pollalloch, Argyllshire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Evelyn John Shirley, esq., of Easington Park, Warwickshire.

4. At Shenley Church, Mr. Henry Wood Gabb, fourth son of the Rev. J. A. Gabb, Rector of Shirenewton, Monmouthshire, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of J. T. Secretan, esq., of Rowley Green, Herts.

5. At Fulham, John Nelson, esq., of Gloucester Place, Portman-square, to Matilda, daughter of the late Cornthwaite John Hector, esq., M.P. for Petersfield.

— At Hayes, Peregrine, fifth son of Wyrley Birch, esq., of Wretham Hall, Norfolk, to Anna Charlotte, second daughter of Colonel Grant, of Hayes Park, Middlesex.

— At Bath, Lieut. Henry Hull, Bengal Engineers, to Anna Maria, second daugh. of Major-Gen. White, H.E.I.C.S.

6. Lynam Thomas, esq., to Blanche Charlotte, eldest daughter of Captain Marryat, R.N., C.B.

— At Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. Louis, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., to Helen Talavera, daughter of J. M. Brackenbury, esq., K.H., late Her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz.

— At Willoughby, the Rev. John Hall, M.A., Rector of Corley, Salop, to Justina, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Miles, Rector of Willoughby Waterless, Leicestershire.

— At Crosbyravensworth, William Spencer Yarker, esq., second son of Thomas Yarker, esq., of Lowther Park House, to Susannah, daughter of Lancelot Thwaytes, esq., of Reagill Grange, near Crosbyravensworth.

7. At Washington Church, Charles Montague Chester, esq., Ninetieth Light Infantry, to Maria, only daughter of Major Sandham, late of the Royal Artillery, of Rowdell, Sussex.

MARRIAGES.

— At the British Embassy, in Paris, Gilbert Smith, esq., son of the late Alexander Smith, esq., of Edinburgh, to Isabella Frances, only daughter of Alexander Aitken, esq., of Thornton, Fifeshire.

8. At Aston, Warwickshire, Mr. Henry M. Wainwright, of Dudley, third son of the late Captain J. Wainwright, R.N., C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, to Emma, youngest daughter of J. Rotton, esq., of Birmingham.

— In St. George's Church, Dublin, Francis Rankin, esq., of Annesbrook, Dublin, to Arabella, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Richard Thomas Hearn, of Drumming Park, Longford.

9. At Bangalore, Catherine Mary Thalia, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. St. John Grant, 18th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, to George Arthur Ede, esq., Fifteenth Hussars, of Merry Dale, Hants.

12. At St. Mary's Paddington, Lieut. Col. Alan T. Maclean, to Agnes, daughter of the late William Forlong, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Charles Gubbins, of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the late Major-General Gubbins, to Maria Burnley, eldest daughter of Joseph Hume, esq., M.P.

— At Kintbury, Berks, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Butler, to Martha, daughter of the late William Bruce Smith, esq., of Starborough Castle, Surrey.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry George Boyce, esq., Second Life Guards, eldest son of H. P. Boyce, esq., and the late Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce, to Louisa, only daughter of the Right Hon. Gen. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance, and the late Lady Louisa Murray.

— At Flaxley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. G. B. Daubeney, M.A., of Balliol College, to Albinia, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevy, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey.

— At Burton Dassett, Warwickshire, Major Bernard M'Mahon, of the Bombay Army, to Eliza Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Morgan, Vicar of Burton Dassett.

— At Kirkella, Yorkshire, Augustus William Gadesden, esq., only son of James Gadesden, esq., of Ewell Castle, Surrey, to Emma, eldest daughter of John Barkworth, esq., of Tranby House, in the East Riding.

16. At St. Pancras Church, Captain Page Wotton Clarke, of the 2nd Reg. of Grenadier Bombay N.I., son of the late Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Mary, fourth daughter of Thomas Joshua Platt, esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

18. At New York, Mr. Edmund Baldwin, of New York, and of Paternoster Row, to Sophia Griswold, fifth daughter of the late James Nainby Hallett, esq., of Mornington Crescent, Hampstead Road.

— At Marylebone New Church, Sir Bouchier Palk Wrey, Bart., Tawstock, Court, near Barnstable, to Miss Coles, the daughter of a labouring man who formerly worked, and was the keeper of a lodge on the hon. Baronet's domains in the above mentioned parish.

19. At Stisted, the Rev. Henry Philip, second surviving son of Robert Marsham, esq., of Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, to Caroline Savill, daughter of Onley Savill Onley, esq., of Stisted Hall, Essex.

— At Eccles, the Rev. John Sparling, son of William Sparling, esq., of Pelton Park, Salop, to Catherine Sybilla fifth daughter of Sir Thomas de Trafford, Bart., of Trafford Park, Lancashire.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir John Easthope, Bart., M.P., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Skyring, of the Royal Artillery, and widow of Major Longley, of the same regiment.

— At Boxted Church, Captain P. W. Hamilton, R.N., to Charlotte Helen Weller, eldest daughter of George Weller Poley, esq., of Boxted Hall, Suffolk.

— At Kempford, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, son of the late Rev. John Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe Place, Surrey, to Anne Hudson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, Vicar of Kempford.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Digby, second son of the late Rev. John Dampier, M.A., of Colinshays, Somerset, to Amelia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Howell Phillips, esq., of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, to Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope, only daughter of the Earl Stanhope.

— At Bishopthorpe Palace, Hum-

MARRIAGES.

phrey St. John Mildmay, esq., M.P., to Marianne, daughter of Granville Harcourt Vernon, esq., M.P.

— At Messeraabad, Lieut. Mathew Ward, Fourth Bengal Cavalry Lancers, third son of William Ward, esq., of Connaught Terrace, late M.P. for the City of London, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Captain S. Nash, of the same regiment.

21. At Walford, Herefordshire, Frederick Theed, esq., of St. Ives, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, Vicar of Walford.

— At Gloucester, the Rev. Octavius Freire Owen, M.A., Incumbent of Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Owen, Rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, London, to Emily, second daughter of William Montague, esq., of Constitution House, Gloucester.

23. At Marylebone Church, Edmund Means Kelly, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Dublin, to Georgiana Eliza, daughter of the late Richard Thomas Goodwin, esq. of York Place, Portman-square, and formerly senior member of Council, at Bombay.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Frederick Alexander Campbell, Royal Artillery, second son of Colonel Frederick Campbell, Royal Artillery, to Emma Frances, youngest daughter of William Stockley, esq., Royal Artillery.

26. At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish Place, Manchester-square, the Hon. William Petre, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Petre, of Thorndon Hall, Essex, to Mary Teresa, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Thomas Clifford, of Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire.

— At Charlton Church, Kent, the Rev. William Lloyd Collett, of Gillingham, Dorset, to Frances Harriett, only daughter of Henry Smith, esq., of Morden College, Blackheath.

— At Burgh, Lincoln, William Hosken Harper, esq., only son of J. Hosken Harper, esq., of Davenham Hall, Cheshire, to Mary Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Fox, of Girsby House, Lincolnshire.

— At Tarvit House, Fifeshire, the Rev. John Haymes, M.A., eldest surviving son of Robert Haymes, esq., of Great Glenn, Leicestershire, to Helen, third daughter of James Home Rigg, esq., of Downfield and Tarvit, Fifeshire.

— At Wisbech, William Whitting, esq., of Thorney, in the Isle of Ely, to

Sophia, eldest daughter of Captain Swaine, R.N.

27. At Athy, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Butler, esq., late Sovereign of Athy, to James Ratcliffe, esq., of Hobart Town.

28. At Lyme Regis, Dorset, the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., Rector of Brixton Deverill, Wilts, to Elizabeth Dickson, youngest daughter of the late Roger Surre, of the Cragg, Yorkshire.

— At Ockley, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lord Abinger to Elizabeth Ridley, relict of the Rev. H. J. Ridley, and daughter of the late Lee Steere Steere, esq., of Jayes, in the same county.

30. At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Hogarth, Rector of the Isle of Portland, to Jane Barclay, eldest daughter of the late James Ballantyne, esq., printer, Edinburgh.

OCTOBER.

1. At Florence, the Marchese Corsi Salviati, to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of William Reader, esq., late of Ewhurst-house, Hants.

3. At Upton, Bucks, the Rev. Edward William Milner, Chaplain to the Forces at Portsmouth, to Emily Mundell Champnes, seventh daughter of the Rev. Charles Champnes, Rector of St. George and St. Botolph, London.

— At Winkfield Church, Berks, Robert William Cumberbatch, esq., second son of the late Abraham Parry Cumberbatch, esq., of the Broads, Sussex, to Ellen, daughter of the late Edmund Lloyd, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. E. S. Stanley, grandson of the late Sir Edmund Stanley, of Richmond, Surrey, to Anne, third daughter of Robert Hand, esq., of Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, Henry Edmunds Norris, esq., eldest son of Henry Norris, esq., of South Pether-ton, Somerset, to Mary Anne Revett, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Revett Sheppard, Rector of Thwaite, Suffolk.

— At Houghton, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Frederick James Parsons, Vicar of Selborne, Hampshire, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Horatio Martelli, esq.

— Maud, fourth daughter of G. Lowther, esq., of Hampton Hall, Somerset-

MARRIAGES.

shire, to Thomas Legh, esq., of Lyme Park, Cheshire.

— At Waterford, the Rev. John H. Stephenson, Rector of Corringham, Essex, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford.

4. At Trentham, Lord Blantyre, to Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke of Sutherland.

— At Penrith, Pentyre Anderson Monshead, esq., Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Col. Anderson Monshead, Royal Engineers, and of Widey Court, Devon, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Story, Royal Artillery.

— At Walsall, Thomas, eldest son of John James, esq., Gorway House, near Walsall, to Clara, second daughter of Richard James, esq., of the latter place.

5. At St. George's, Camberwell, William, eldest son of William Piper, esq., of Paternoster-row, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Rushton, esq., of Camberwell.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, Minister of Percy Chapel, to Rachel Catherine Andrews, daughter of the late Alexander Douglas Mackenzie, esq., of Cadogan-place.

10. At Hampton, Col. Milner, of Mickleham, Surrey, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Richard Moore, esq., of Hampton Court Palace.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Anderson, of Hainault Hall, Essex, to Eliza Catherine, youngest daughter of the late David Dick, esq., of Glensheil, N.B.

— At Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., son of H. H. Wilson, esq., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, to Rose Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Dansey, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew.

11. At Quatford, Bridgnorth, Lieut.-Col. Nicholls, 66th Reg., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Whitley, esq., of Ashton-in-Mackerfield.

— At Farnham, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Roxby Roxby, Vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, to Augusta Maria, youngest daughter of Edmund Lally, esq., of Farnham.

12. At Betchworth, Surrey, Edward Maltby, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Pennycuik, C.B., K.H., of Her Majesty's 17th Reg.

— At Lowesby, Leicestershire, the Rev. William Lancelot Rolleston, B.A., Vicar of Great Dalby, in the said county, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall.

— At Halifax, Frederick Edward, youngest son of W. H. Rawson, esq., of Mill House, to Harriet Susanna, younger daughter of John Priestley, esq., of Thorpe.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Glynn, Rector of Hawarden, Flintshire, to Lavinia, youngest sister of Lord Lyttleton.

— At St. John's, Paddington, George Reece, esq., of Cardiff, second son of the late W. Reece, Lower Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire, to Marianne, youngest daughter of George Knight, esq., Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park.

— At Doncaster, Edward Stopford Claremont, esq., of the Royal Regiment, to Frances Charlotte, only daughter of Col. Wetherall, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General of the Forces in Canada.

17. At Bath, the Rev. Cornwall Smalley, jun., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Brailes, Warwickshire, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Edward Smalley, esq., of Camden-place, Bath, and late of the Madras Civil Service.

— At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Robert Robertson Bruce, esq., of the Bengal Artillery, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. Faunce, C.B.

— The Rev. H. R. Lloyd, M.A., Vicar of Carew, Pembroke, to Harriet, daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward, late Lord Bishop of Hereford.

— At Florence, the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, to Miss Eleanor L. Hawkes, third daughter of Thomas Hawkes, esq., M.P. for Dudley.

— At Magorban Church, co. Tipperary, John Burnet, esq., Cookestown-house, Kilkenny, to Helena, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Maunsell, Rector of Castlane.

18. At Langley, Norfolk, John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, esq., of Eriviett, Denbighshire, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Park.

— At Wadworth, Captain James Clarke Ross, R.N., to Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Coulman, esq., of Whitgift Hall, Yorkshire.

— At All Soul's Church, Marylebone, Admiral Hawker, of Ashford Lodge,

MARRIAGES.

Hampshire, to Lady Williams, of Caven-
dish-square.

19. At East Barnet, the Rev. S. Haughton Sherard, of Downham, Lancashire, to Mary Halton, eldest daughter of the late Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart., of Oak Hill, Herts.

— At Halifax, Nova Scotia, William Leigh Mellish, esq., Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and eldest son of the late Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford, to Margaret Ann, second daughter of the Hon. Samuel Cunard, of Halifax.

20. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas E. M. Turton, esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court, to Francis Buller Templer, esq., of Her Majesty's Reg., and only son of F. J. Templer, esq., of Columbo, Ceylon.

21. At Southampton, Anna Maria Godolphin, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Ayscough, to the Rev. George Ayscough Booth, of Exeter Hall, Oxford, and Bradenham, Norfolk.

— At Trinity Church, Dover, the Hon. Henry Graves, to Miss Henrietta Wellesley.

23. At St. Marylebone Church, James Ewing, esq., of Park Crescent, Portland-place, to Louisa, daughter of the late M. Dick, esq., of Richmond Hill, Surrey, and Pitkerro, Forfarshire.

24. At St. Neot's, Charles Veasey, jun., esq., of Huntingdon, to Catherine, younger daughter of John Hill Day, esq., Priory, St. Neot's.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. S. C. Malan, A.M., Balliol College, Oxford, and Curate of Alverstoke, Hants, to Caroline Selina, second daughter of the Rev. C. M. Mount, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

— At North Stoneham, Hants, George Robert G. Ricketts, esq., of Woodside, North Stoneham, to Mary Anne Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Beadon, Canon Residentiary of Wells, and Rector of North Stoneham.

— At Llandaff Cathedral, Richard Bassett, esq., of Bonvilstone, Glamorganshire, to Ann Maria, youngest daughter of John Homfray, esq., of Llandaff House.

— At Inniscarra Church, John Ruble, esq., of Coolmarist Cottage, co. Cork, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of John Bennett, esq., Ballyphehane House.

— At York, Mr. John Pennington, of

Camberwell, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of Charles Alfred Thiselton, esq., Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster.

— At Uffington, Salop, William Bellis, esq., of Burlington, near Shiffnall, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Mr. Corden, of Haughmond Abbey, in the same county.

25. At St. George's Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, to the Right Hon. Anne Amelia, Countess Dowager of Leicester, of Longford Hall, Derby.

26. At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Rev. E. T. Bidewell, M.A., Rector of Orcheston St. Mary, Wiltshire, to Frederica Emma Laura Spencer, second daughter of the late Rev. F. H. Carrington, B.A., Rector of St. John's, Newfoundland.

— In Windermere Church, Bowness, Leopold von Ranke, Professor of History in the University of Berlin, to Helena Clarissa, eldest daughter of the late John Crosbie Graves, esq., of Dublin, Barrister-at-law.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, Elizabeth Selina, daughter of Sir Richard and Lady Helena Robinson, to the Baron A. de Saint Genies, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Vicomte de Saint Genies.

— At Belfast, the Rev. W. S. Wilson, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Ayr, to Jane, eldest daughter of A. Austin, esq., formerly of Milltown, near Strabane.

30. At Walmer, Simon Watson Taylor, esq., of Edinburgh, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the Marquess of Tweeddale.

31. At Tor, the Rev. T. Shelford, Rector of Lambourne, Essex, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Count de Vismes, of Exmouth, and Relict of J. Kane, esq., of Withycombe, Devon.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Dawlish, the Rev. James Hoare Moore, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Emma Jane, youngest daughter of the late Captain Gilbert Grierson Maitland, of the Madras European Regiment.

— At Brixham, Captain A. S. Murray, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Polkinghorne, R.N.

— At Vienna, the Earl of Shelburne,

MARRIAGES.

to the Hon. Emily Elphinstone de Flahault, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, French Ambassador at Vienna, and Baroness Keith and Nairn.

— At Cheshunt, the Rev. Samuel George Dudley, of Great Holland, Essex, to Augusta Jessie, daughter of the late Samuel Edenborough, esq., Leyton, in the same county.

2. At Fulham, the Rev. Henry Brown, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and Incumbent of St. James's, Curtain Road, to Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

— At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, Charles Isaac Hensley, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Charles Hensley, of Newstead Hall, to Marianne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain William Swabey, R.A.

— At Shrewsbury, Stephen Allaway, esq., of the Grange, Gloucestershire, to Helen Kinnaird, youngest daughter of Captain William Pulteney Dana, of Shrewsbury, and granddaughter of the late Right. Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

— At Ardoyne Church, the Rev. Leonard Edmund Graham Clarke, Rector of Kinnersley, son of John Altham Graham Clarke, esq., of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, to Isabella Horatia, third daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., of Ballin Temple, co. Carlow.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Bulkeley Tattersall, esq., of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to Sibilla Jane, daughter of the late Rev. John Baker, Vicar of Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire.

4. Lieut. Lionel Mead Place, of her Majesty's ship Queen, youngest son of the late Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhull, Dorset, to Annie, daughter of the late Samuel Woodhouse, esq., of Nuley Hall, Cheshire.

6. At Jersey, Charles, eldest son of Nicholas Le Quesne, esq., to Eliza Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. English, Royal Engineers.

7. The Rev. Charles Raikes Davy, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William G. Davy, C.B., and K.C.H., of Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, to Catherine Augusta, youngest daughter of Alexander Powell, esq., of Hurdcott, Wilts.

— At St. Martin's - in - the - Fields, Lieut. Hayes Marriott, of the Royal Marine Forces, third son of George Marriott, esq., of Thorpe Arnold Leicestershire, to Louisa, the only daughter

of the late Colonel Hamilton, C.B., of Her Majesty's 30th Regt. of Foot.

— At Horwood, the Rev. William Henry Carwithen, A.M., Rector of Challacombe, to Louisa Albertina, second daughter of the Rev. J. Dene, Rector of Horwood.

— At Ribbesford Church, the Rev. J. Ryle Wood, Domestic Chaplain to the Queen Dowager, and Canon of Worcester Cathedral, to Marianne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. W. Ingram, of Ribbesford, Worcestershire.

8. At the Friends' Meeting-house, Norwich, John Church Backhouse, of Darlington, to Anna, only daughter of Joseph John Gurney, of Earlham.

9. At Edinburgh, James Matheson, esq., of Achany, M.P., to Mary Jane, fourth daughter of the late Michael Henry Perceval, esq.

— At Compton Valence, the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Whitchurch, Canonorum, Dorset, to Anne Louisa Ward, daughter of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

— At Great Queen-street Chapel, the Rev. James Baldwin Brown, B.A., of Derby, eldest son of J. B. Brown, esq., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, third daughter of William Gerard Leifchild, esq., of Montagu Place, Russell-square.

14. George, fourth son of William Mitchell Innes, esq., of Parson's Green, near Edinburgh, to Mary Lillias, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edwin Sandys Lumsdaine, of Lumsdaine, and Rector of Upper Hardres, Kent.

15. At Farnham, the Rev. John Maunoir Sumner, Rector of North Waltham, Hants, to Mary, second daughter of Colonel Le Couteur, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, and Viscount of Jersey.

— At Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, John George Jarvis, esq., Captain 52nd Light Infantry, third son of Col. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, Lincolnshire, to Philadelphia, youngest daughter of the late George H. Jenkin, esq.

— At Boath House, Roderick Mackenzie, of Flowerburn, to Harriet, daughter of Colonel Grogan, of Seafeld, Howth.

16. At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish Place, Philip Henry Howard, esq., of Corby Castle, M.P. for Carlisle, to Miss Eliza Minto Canning, of Foxcote, Warwickshire, eldest daughter of the late Major John Canning.

— At Cheltenham, Henry Adolphus

MARRIAGES.

Shuckburgh, esq., Captain of the 40th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, youngest son of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh Bart., of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Dwarries, esq., of Golden Grove, Jamaica.

— At Brighton, the Rev. F. M. Cunningham, Curate of Lowestoft, son of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, to Alice Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir Edward Poore, Bart., of Cuffnalls, Hampshire.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras Army, to Helen Catherine, eldest daughter of Admiral John Erskine Douglas, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

— At South Molton, the Rev. Charles Melhuish, Rector of High-bray, to Eliza, daughter of the late A. Venn, esq., of Reading.

22. Count Gigliucci, of Ferme, in the Roman States, to Clara, fourth daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, of Craven Hill, Bayswater.

— At West Ham, Essex, Charles Nash, esq., of the Grange, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, to Catherine, daughter of the late Robert Waylen, esq., of Devizes, Wilts.

23. At Lowestoft, Sir C. Lavender, Bart., to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Devereux, esq. of the same place.

— At Billesley Church, the Rev. Francis George Jackson, only son of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H., to Maria Margaretta, youngest daughter of the Rev. F. Fortescue Knottesford, of Alveston Manor, and Rector of Billesley, Warwickshire.

— At Richmond, Surrey, William Wright, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah Edmunda, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bourdillon.

25. At Upper Holloway, Richard Smales, esq., of the Terrace, Walworth, to Catherine Elizabeth, only child of the late Rev. William Clayton, Principal of the Mill-hill Grammar School.

27. At Almeida Hill, Hamilton, N.B. the Rev. A. Gibson, Minister of Balmaghie, to Christina, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Lesmahagow.

— At All Saints Church, Leamington, the Rev. Frederick Courtenay Chalmers, late of the Madras Army, to

Matilda Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Leamington.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, to Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Algernon Greville.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Jenner, esq., Lieut. R.N., third son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Selina Helen, youngest daughter of the late James Jameson, esq., of Calcutta.

— At St. Andrew's, Undershaft, John Hungerford Griffin, esq., Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Regt. of Artillery, to Ann Augusta, eldest daughter of John Gurner, esq., of the Crescent, America-square.

— At Llandrillo Church, the Rev. John Williams, of Trinity Church, near Bala, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Ellis Wynn, Rector of Llanferris, Denbighshire.

29. At Cannington, Somersetshire, the Rev. Charles Deedes, Rector of West Camel, to Letitia Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Pleydell Bouverie.

— At Kintbury, James Coutts Crawford, esq., of Overton, Lanarkshire, only son of the late Captain Crawford, R.N., to Sophia, youngest daughter of Admiral Dundas, C.B., M.P., and granddaughter of the late Lord Amesbury.

30. At Stamford Hill Chapel, Charles William Hargrave, of Wood-street, Cheapside, to Hester, third daughter of the late Adey Bellamy Savory, of Stamford Hill, Middlesex.

— At Munich, the Baron Otto Vogt de Hunolstein, Stein Kallenfels, Aide de-Camp to his Majesty the King of Bavaria, to Agnes Mary, daughter of William Filder, esq., Commissary-General to Her Majesty's Forces.

Lately, in Ardoyne Church, the Rev. Leonard Edmund Graham Clarke, of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, to Isabella Horatia, third daughter of Sir T. Butler, Bart., of Ballintemple, co. Carlow.

DECEMBER.

4. At Countesbury Church, North Devon, W. R. Harvey, esq., R.N., Coast Guard, Eastferry, Cove of Cork, to Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Roe, Manor House, Lynmouth.

MARRIAGES.

5. At Giggleswick, West Riding of Yorkshire, the Rev. John Stansfeld, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son of Robert Stansfeld, esq., of Field House, near Halifax, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Birkbeck, esq., of Auley House, near Settle.

— At Derby, the Venerable John Rushton, Archdeacon of Manchester and Incumbent of Newchurch, Whalley, Lancashire, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of William Leaper Newton, esq., of Leylands.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Macdonald Bouchier, esq., R.N., eldest son of Capt. Bouchier, R.N., to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hancock, C.B.

— At Hammersmith, Charles Cocks Eyre, esq., of Turnham Green, to Charlotte, relict of Lieut.-Col. Crookshank, K.H., of Bath, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Johnson, Rector of South Stoke, South Brent, &c., and Prebendary of Wells.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles, son of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne House, Kent, to Ellen Pink, daughter of Major-Gen. Faunce, of Caledonia Place, Bath.

7. At St. John's Church, Oxford-square, the Rev. J. George Venables, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Caroline, widow of the late James H. Hosken, esq., of Ellenglaze, Cornwall, and youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Sandys, of Llanarth House, in the same county.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Goodrich Dick, esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of Rear-Admiral Dick, to Harriett, only daughter of the late Rev. Charles Baker, Rector of Tilmanstone, Kent.

— At Fawley, Hants, Com. Graham Eden William Hamond, R.N., youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., K.C.B., of Norton Lodge, Isle of Wight, to Lucia, only daughter of L. Dodds, esq., of Hythe House, Hants.

9. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, William Barwick Hodge, esq., of Charles-street, St. James-square, to Penelope Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Porter Smith, esq., of the Crescent, New Bridge Street.

11. At Fulford Church, near York, George Charles Parkhurst Baxter, esq., of Catesby Abbey, Northamptonshire,

to Frances, second daughter of Capt. Graves, of Heworth.

12. At Links Place, Leith, the Rev. David Thorburn, A.M., to Jane, daughter of the late John Hay, esq., Leeds.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Frank Somerville Head, esq., eldest son of Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Garnett, esq., of Wyreside, Lancashire.

13. At Lydiard Tregoz, the Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Rector of Alderly, Gloucestershire, to Amelia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Giles Danbury, Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts.

14. At Holyrood Church, Southampton, William, second son of William Betts, esq., of Southfield House, Leicester, to Cecilia, eldest daughter of George Laishley, esq., of Shirley.

— At Leckhampton, G. J. Philip Smith, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Curtis Hayward, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Adey Curtis, Vicar of Bitton, Gloucestershire.

— At Weymouth, the Rev. Francis Daubeny, of Mepal, near Chatteris, to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late William Jones, esq., Woodhall, Norfolk.

16. At St. Peter's Church, Antigua, George Fenton Fletcher Boughey, esq., Capt. in Her Majesty's 59th Reg., third son of the late Sir John Fenton Boughey, Bart., of Aqualate Hall, to Matilda Elwin, fourth daughter of the Hon. George Weatherill Otley, of Parry's, in the island of Antigua.

18. At Lamerton, near Tavistock, Devon, the Rev. George Martin, M.A., Rector of St. Pancras, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Cowlard, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Laneast, Cornwall.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Mrs. Vaughan, of Belle Hatch House, Oxfordshire.

— At St. John's, Liverpool, the Rev. G. F. Thomas, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, to Lydia, daughter of the late Rev. R. Loxham, Rector of Halshall, Lancashire.

— At Warden Church, A. Coulson, esq., R.N., of Blenkinsopp Castle, to Miss Wastell, only daughter of the Rev. Henry Wastell, of Newbrough, near Hexham.

21. At St. Marylebone Church, James Grierson, esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Harriet,

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eldest daughter of Major-Gen. James Alexander, Bengal Army.

— At Maidstone, John Adams, jun., esq., Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Adams, to Emily, third daughter of the late Sir John Buchanan Riddell, of Riddell, Bart.

— At Castlepark, Robert King Piers, esq., only son of Edward Piers, esq., of Gloucester-street, Dublin, to Henrietta Caroline, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Richards.

23. At Longton, Staffordshire, Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Trinity College, Dublin, and one of the Masters of the City of London School, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vale, Rector of Longton.

— At Llandyrnog, Denbighshire, James Beech, esq., of Brandon Lodge, Warwickshire, to Emily Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late John Madocks, esq., of Glanywern, Denbighshire.

26. At St. Mary's Church, Woolwich, Alexander Gillespie, esq., eldest son of the late George Gillespie, esq., of Biggar Park, Lanarkshire, to Marion Holmes, second daughter of Col. Paterson, Royal Artillery.

27. At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Samuel Martin Colquitt, esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to Frances Rachael, daughter of the late Rev. James Wiggett, Rector of Crudwell, Wilts.

— At Jesus Chapel, near Southampton, Charles Francis Trower, esq., of the Inner Temple, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, youngest son of John Trower, esq., of Weston Grove, Hants, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Bradley, R.N.

— At St. Philip's Church, Liverpool, Charles Melhuish, esq., to Emily Martha second daughter of the Rev. Edward Hull, M.A.

— At Longhope, Gloucestershire, William Cameron Irving, esq., of Christ's Hospital, to Maria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Gwynne, Rector of Denton and St. Michael's, Sussex.

— At Ticehurst, Sussex, Francis Henry, eldest son of Anthony Rich, esq., Welbeck-street, London, to Frances Ricarda, second daughter; and at the same time, Charles E. Hayes, eldest son of Charles Newton, esq., of Highlands, Sussex, to Eleonora, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Wetherell, of Pashley House, in the same county.

28. At Axminster, the Rev. William Bruce, Rector of St. Nicholas, third son of J. Bruce Pryce, esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, Vicar of Axminster.

— At St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. Charles Robinson, to Anne Jessie, eldest daughter of Henry P. Bruyeres, esq.

31. At St. Pancras, William Birkmyre, esq., South Down, to Margaret Jane Yeamons, second daughter of John Wrixon, esq., of Walsheston House, co. Cork.

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3. At Wellington, New Zealand, of fever, William Vernon Evans, late of Eton College, in his 20th year. He was in attendance on the Bishop of New Zealand in his first visitation tour.

DECEMBER.

23. At Bangor, Lovell Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworthstown, Ireland, in his 67th year.

27. At Port Nelson, New Zealand, Francis, third surviving son of Dr. Greenhow, of North Shields, and one of the earliest settlers at Nelson. He was drowned whilst bathing in the river Mailai, in his 23rd year.

29. John Grant, esq., of Leighton Buzzard, in his 91st year.

30. Major-General Sir Charles Deacon, K.C.B., of Great Berkhamstead.

1843.

JANUARY:

1. At his residence in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Major-General Percy Drummond, C.B. This officer entered the service as Second Lieut. on the 1st January, 1794, and consequently had been forty-nine years an officer of the corps. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, August 14, 1794; and in 1795 he performed, in addition to his other duties, that of Quartermaster of

his battalion. He was gazetted Captain on the 7th October, 1799; Major on the 4th June, 1811; Lieut.-Col. on the 12th August, 1819; Col. on the 13th October, 1827; and retired from connection with a battalion on being promoted to be Major-Gen. on the 10th January, 1837. At that period he was Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which situation he retained until May, 1839, when he succeeded, on the death of Sir A. Dickson, as Director General of the Royal Artillery. Major-Gen. Drummond was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1794-5; and at the capture of the Island of Walcheren, and siege of Flushing, in 1809. He was also present with his company in Portugal, with Sir J. Moore, until the embarkation of the troops at Corunna, and was engaged in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. Major-Gen. Drummond's father (Duncan Drummond) was a Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery, and Director-Gen. of the Field Train Department, and was buried in the church-yard of Plumstead.

— At Dodington, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Lady Bethell Codrington, wife of Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart.

— The Rev. George Cardale, M.A., Rector of Millbrook, and Vicar of Flitwick, Beds., in his 83rd year.

2. At Croft, Yorkshire, aged 78, the Rev. James Dalton, Rector of that Parish, to which he was presented by the King in 1805. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

— Aged 69, the Rev. Stephen Pudicombe, Vicar of Morval, Cornwall, to which he was presented in 1803 by Lord Chancellor Eldon. He was returning from Morval to his residence at West Looe, in company with some friends, when he was taken suddenly ill, and died on the spot.

— At Yoxal Lodge, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Prebendary of Durham; having nearly completed the fifty-ninth year of their union; in her 82nd year.

3. At Leamington, aged 65, Thomas Christopher Hoiland, esq., landscape painter. He was born on Christmas-day, 1777, at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire. Early in life he devoted himself to landscape-painting as a profession; but he never had the advantage of any instruction, save what he received in

three months from Rathbone, then an artist of considerable celebrity; but, in consequence of these lessons, he produced two pictures, which were favourably hung at the Royal Academy. He did not exhibit for ten years afterwards, as he soon found that, by teaching alone, he could ensure the means of existence, for there was at that time no British Gallery for the disposal of pictures, and it is well known that the great exhibition was no place of sale. At this period every man was a volunteer, and young Hoiland was in the King's Own Company at Kew; being fugleman, his singular agility and soldier-like carriage attracted the attention of the Sovereign, who, on learning his profession, desired the Rev. Dr. Willis to bring him and his drawings to the Palace, and he had the honor to receive His Majesty's commands to prepare a series of drawings of new plants and flowers then newly received for the Royal Gardens. The King rewarded him by an appointment to be His Majesty's draughtsman on board a vessel about to set sail on a voyage of discovery, but his mother's extreme distress prevented him from profiting by it, and he was superseded by W. Westall, esq., A.R.A. The King also designed him a commission in the army, which was lost to him by a mistake in the name, and fell to the lot of the late Colonel Haverfield, a brave officer and a good man. Having an opportunity of entering on a superior line of teaching at Derby, he availed himself of it, and resided several years in the country, where he married; but after visiting London, for the purpose of copying in the British Gallery, the desire of entirely devoting himself to painting became irresistible. The flame was so fanned in the following year, that he resolved on removal; and, after settling all his affairs, he arrived in town at the close of 1814. In 1814 he had the honour to receive from the Governors of the British Gallery the award of one hundred guineas for the best landscape, "A Storm off the Coast of Scarborough," purchased by the Marquess of Stafford. His lake views, painted about this time, were considered very excellent, and the copies he continued to make at the British Gallery of Claude, Wilson, Poussin, and Gainsborough, were purchased with avidity, being considered (particularly the Claudes) as perfect fac-similes of the originals. In 1816 he removed to

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Twickenham, and being engaged by the late Duke of Marlborough to paint a series of pictures intended to illustrate a description of his seat of White Knights, a residence in London seemed no longer strictly necessary. During several successive years he was principally engaged in this business—to his great loss in every sense of the word; for his health, always delicate, became decidedly bad, in consequence of his having (confiding in the Duke's assurances) given his own bills to different engravers, all of whom he was compelled to pay. In fact, no man could be more cruelly circumstanced than he was for many years. Driven by this circumstance back to London, he both painted much, and extensively engaged in teaching. In his 63rd year he set out for Italy, which he had long desired to visit with all the ardent solicitude so natural to an artist, being enabled to do so by the commissions given to him by the Earl of Egremont. He made at Naples, Castellamare, Pompeii, Rome, Tivoli, and Florence, between seventy and eighty beautiful sketches, but became at the latter city so exceedingly ill that he set out suddenly, in a hope, which appeared almost vain, of reaching home again. Happily as he passed through France the fever left him, but its ravages were terrible; and from this time to the period of his death, which took place at Leamington, he suffered greatly from bodily illness, though the energies of his mind remained unimpaired. Mr. Hofland, in conjunction with Mr. Young, originated the "General Benevolent Society of Artists." He afterwards, together with Mr. Linton, projected, and with the assistance of Messrs. Glover, Holmes, &c., carried into effect the building of the Gallery in Suffolk-street, by which many of his brother artists were much benefitted. One of Mr. Hofland's oldest and most accomplished friends has thus expressed his opinion of Mr. Hofland's professional reputation:—"With whatever peculiarities of manner the critics may charge some of his more recent works, when in the decline of health, there was an elevation both of style and thought which pervaded his larger compositions not unworthy of Poussin. His "Richmond Hill" is a bold and effective landscape, and will be esteemed as long as the material endures; his "Jerusalem" had a solemn and unaffected grandeur about

it. Hofland was a man of reading, and did not confine all his hours to the drudgery of the easel; he had a high idea of his art, and sought to convey an impression of its mental power in all his compositions. He had very little value for little prettinesses, but aimed at a well-studied and poetically-conceived whole. His conversations upon art were always highly intelligent, and he was ever an eloquent advocate of its claims on the respect of the educated and the refined, while no one could discourse more fairly and impartially respecting the deserts of his contemporaries. He was an enthusiastic lover of the angle, and a first-rate practitioner, and he invariably united his art with it in all his piscatory expeditions."

— At his residence, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, Thomas Ludford Bellamy, formerly of the Theatres Royal Covent Garden and Drury Lane, in his 74th year.

— At Appleton Manor House, Berks, Walter Rowland, the infant son of E. R. Strickland, esq.

4. At her son's residence, in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Hetty, relict of the late Rev. John Homfray, Rector of Sutton, Norfolk, whom she survived only ten days, in her 65th year.

— At Cyprus, Dr. James Lilburn, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for that Island, second son of Captain Lilburn, of Dover, in his 40th year.

5. At Hickling, Nottinghamshire, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Anderson, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, as 9th Senior Optime, M.A. 1810, B.D. 1819; and he was presented to Hickling by that society in 1821.

— The Rev. Havilland Durand, M.A., Rector of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey, and Chaplain to the Forces in that island; in his 44th year.

6. At the Castle, Parsonstown, the infant daughter of the Countess of Rosse.

— At Westwood Park, Worcestershire, Mary, wife of John S. Pakington, esq., M.P.

7. At Ditton, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. John Haggitt, in his 82nd year.

8. At Earlston, Stewartry of Kirkcubright, Sir John Gordon, Bart., of Earlston.

10. At his residence in Hampshire, Thomas Alexander, esq., Admiral of

the Blue. This officer was appointed a Lieut. in 1790; commanded the *Hope* sloop of war at the capture of a Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay in 1796; and subsequently the *Carysfort* frigate in the East Indies, where he captured *l'Alerte* French corvette of sixteen guns. His post commission bore date December 27, 1796. He was afterwards appointed in succession to the *Sceptre* 64, *Sphinx*, a 20 gun ship, and *Braave* frigate. On the 23d August, 1800, the *Braave*, in company with the *Centurion*, *Dadalus*, and *Sybilie*, the whole under the orders of Capt. H. L. Ball, entered the Batavia Roads, captured five Dutch armed vessels, and destroyed two merchant ships, fourteen brigs, five sloops, and one ketch. Some time previous to this affair, Capt. Alexander had intercepted *la Surprise*, French vessel of war, bound to Europe with two ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun, whose treachery, while he was expressing a desire to receive an ambassador from Lord Mornington, the Governor-General, was fully established by the papers taken at Seringapatam. Capt. Alexander being obliged to resign the command of the *Braave* on account of ill health, came home a passenger in *l'Imperieuse* frigate, and arrived in England, June 12, 1802. His next appointment appears to have been to the *Renown* of 74 guns, which ship he left in the summer of 1808; and soon after joined the *Colossus*, of the same force, the command of which he retained until the peace. On the 19th August, 1815, he was appointed to the *Vengeur*, stationed as a guard-ship at Portsmouth; and on the 12th August, 1819, advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He became Vice-Admiral, 22nd July, 1830, and Admiral of the Blue, 23rd Nov., 1841. He was a brave officer, a man of the highest honour and integrity, distinguished by his benevolence, and universally respected.

— Aged 66, the Rev. William Stephen Goodenough, Rector of Yate, Gloucestershire. He was of St. John's College, Oxford, M.A. 1801; and was instituted to the rectory of Yate in the same year, it being in his own patronage.

12. At Weymouth, aged 79, General Gore Browne, Colonel of the 44th Reg. He was the third son of a private gentleman of good descent in Ireland, and originally intended for holy orders; but, having a strong predilection for the

army, he was sent to Lochee's, the then fashionable military academy, from which, in 1780, he obtained a commission in the 35th. On the breaking out of the French war he raised a company in the 83d, in which he afterwards purchased a majority. With this regiment he served throughout the Maroon war, being second in command to General Walpole. On his return the Duke of York gave him a Lieut.-Colonelcy in a black regiment at Dominica, in 1796, from which he was recalled by an appointment to the 40th. In command of the latter regiment he accompanied the Duke of York to Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September and the 2d of October, 1799. During this campaign Col. Browne received a six-pound ball through his hat, and had several hairbreadth escapes, such as a shell coming down the chimney, and passing between Gen. Spencer and himself, without injuring either. After this he was ordered with his regiment to Egypt, and, on his return thence, accompanied Gen. Auchmuty's force in South America. On its landing in January, 1807, the General advanced on Buenos Ayres, leaving a sufficient force under Col. Browne for the attack of Montevideo. This fortress was vigorously defended, but a breach having been effected, Colonel Browne stormed at the head of his regiment, and by sunrise all was in possession of the British, except the citadel, which soon surrendered. Such was Col. Browne's care for the conquered, and so good the discipline of his men, that by six o'clock in the morning the shops were all opened, and business quietly transacted, as if nothing had happened. Gen. Auchmuty appointed Col. Browne Governor of the city, and when it was afterwards, at the command of Gen. Whitelock, given up to the Spanish, so much had his generous conduct won their respect, that the Spanish Governor and Council accompanied him to the boat with their heads uncovered. On his return from America he joined the force for Walcheren, and shortly after landing received a ball through his cheek, which broke his teeth and jaw, but without disfiguring him. After this he had the command of the western district as Major-Gen., and was appointed Governor of Plymouth. The latter post he resigned on his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in 1819. In 1820 he

was made Colonel of the 44th. He became a General in 1837. The disasters of his Regiment under Col. Shelton at Cabool deeply affected him. General Browne, in addition to personal advantages, was an elegant scholar and an accomplished gentleman.

— At Ashfield Lodge, near Coote Hill, suddenly, of apoplexy, Henry John Clements, esq., M.P. for co. Cavan, and Colonel of the Leitrim militia. He was the son of the Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, brother to the first Earl of Leitrim, by his second wife Catherine, daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford, (second son of Marcus, first Earl of Tyrone,) and sister to the late Bishop of Kilmore. He was formerly Member for co. Leitrim, having been elected in 1812, after a contest. In 1818 he was defeated. He was returned to Parliament for the co. Cavan on the Conservative interest in August, 1840, without a contest, and was re-chosen at the general election in 1841.

— At Packolet, near Kilkeel, Alexander Chesney, esq., one of the last of the American Loyalists, and for fifty years a Magistrate of the co. of Down; in his 88th year.

— The Rev. R. M. Gardner, Curate of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, in his 35th year.

13. In Pall Mall, Hylton Jolliffe, esq., M.P. for Petersfield. Mr. Jolliffe was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having represented the borough of Petersfield more than forty years. He entered the army very early in life, being appointed to a commission in the Duke of York's Regiment when little more than sixteen years of age. In the course of the war with Republican France he was frequently engaged in active service; and in the memorable campaign in Egypt, which terminated with the victory of Alexandria, Col. Jolliffe commanded a battalion of the Coldstream Guards on the decisive day, the 21st of March. On his marriage with the daughter of Robert seventh Earl Ferrers, he quitted the profession of a soldier, and directed his attention chiefly to those pursuits which constitute the avocations of a country gentleman. His hours of amusement were devoted to sports of the field, in which he attained such celebrity as to have acquired the designation of "the hero of the chase." Descended from the Hyltons, a family of very high antiquity,

some of his estates in the north of England have been continued in uninterrupted succession for more, it is believed, than a thousand years. A claim to revive a cherished hereditary title, long in abeyance, was at one period favourably entertained by the ministry of the day; but as it was considered invidious or injudicious to restore so ancient a barony, George III. expressed his sentiments as preferably disposed to a new creation; but this not being in accordance with the views of the father of the gentleman just deceased, the idea was never realised. When pressed by the late Earl of Liverpool to accept a baronetcy, the suggestion appeared to Mr. Jolliffe to convey something so like an insult, that he is reported to have made the following sarcastic reply to the minister:—"Your proposal, my lord, if acceded to, would only enable me to do by *patent* what I already practise as a *gentleman*—namely, walk out of a room after the very numerous tribe who have recently been selected as fit subjects for such a dignity!"

— Killed at Gundamuck, where the last struggle took place with only twenty men and three or four officers alive, Lieut. Edward Sandford Cumberland, son of the late Rear-Adm. Cumberland, grandson of the late Charles Pym Burt, esq., of St. Croix and Albemarle-st., great nephew of the late Lieut.-Gen. William Mathew Burt, Gov.-Gen. of the West India Islands. This gallant young officer, on leaving Tugdulloch, tore one of the colours from its staff, and wrapped it round his body, but not being able to button his coat over them, was compelled to give them over to Serjeant Cary, who was killed that night. Lieut. Soutre also tore down the other colour, and succeeded in concealing it, which saved his life—the enemy, supposing him to be some great person, seeing the bright colour, took him prisoner in the hope of ransom.

— At Boston, Lincolnshire, John Palmer Hollway, esq., in his 83rd year, having survived his wife only twelve days.

— Richard Cheslyn, esq., of Langley Priory, Leicestershire, in his 73d year.

— At the Rectory House, Ballymoney, the Very Rev. William Greene, M.A., late Dean of Achonry.

14. At Aberdeen, Rear-Admiral Robert Henderson. He was born in that city in 1778. His father, Capt. William

Henderson, was one of the younger sons of a very respectable family, which has long enjoyed an entailed estate in Forfarshire; and, on the maternal side, the Admiral was a descendant of the house of Seton of Mourice, which has for several generations held an estate in Aberdeenshire. After being educated, partly at Marischal College, Aberdeen, at fourteen years of age he joined the *Southampton* frigate as Midshipman. He was made Lieutenant in 1799; joined the *Osprey* in August of the same year; and was present in that vessel at the reduction of St. Lucia, in 1803. In the same year he was severely wounded while gallantly boarding a privateer in a boat off the island of Trinidad. In March, 1804, with one of the ship's boats and a crew of only seventeen men, he captured the French privateer, *La Resource*, mounting fourteen guns, with a crew of forty-five men, for which gallant service he was presented with a sword by the Patriotic Society of London. He was Lieutenant of the *Centaur* at the capture of Surinam, in 1804, when the powder magazine was fired by the enemy, and his wounds were of so serious a nature that his life was despaired of. He obtained the rank of Commander, June 21, 1804; and that of Captain, January 22, 1806; and enjoyed a pension for distinguished services, which ceased on his obtaining his flag, June 28, 1838.

— Wrecked on board the *Conqueror*, on her passage from Calcutta to England, on the coast of France, Captain James Nasmyth Marshall, of the E. I. C.'s Service, only surviving son of Col. Marshall, of Bath, also, his wife, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late William Butt, esq., of Coneybury, Herts.

— Drowned by the wreck of the *Conqueror*, near Boulogne, Frances Mary, third daughter of the Rev. George Hough, Senior Colonial Chaplain, Cape Town, in her 17th year.

— Drowned, by the wreck of the *Conqueror*, off Boulogne, Jane, wife of John Jenkins, esq., of Calcutta, and three of their children; also the infant son of their brother-in-law, J. W. H. Ilbery, esq., of Calcutta.

15. At Hastings, the Rev. Charles Henry Lutwidge, M.A., Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, in his 42d year.

— At his residence in Astey's row, Islington, the Rev. William Parker, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector

of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, and thirty-two years Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in his 65th year.

16. William Herring, esq., of Hethersett Hall, one of the magistrates of the co. of Norfolk.

— At Overton, Hants, Mrs. L. A. Hawker Sidney, sister of the late, and aunt of the present Colonel Peter Hawker, in her 92d year.

17. Aged 75, the Rev. John Kingdon, Rector of Marhamchurch, and for fifty years rector of Whitston, Cornwall, and Hollacombe, Devon. He was instituted to Whitston, which was in his own patronage, in 1793; presented in the same year to Hollacombe by the Lord Chancellor; and instituted to Marhamchurch, of which also he was patron, in 1818.

— In his 81st year, Thomas Botfield, esq., F.R.S., &c., of Hopton Court, in the co. of Salop. Born at his father's house, at Dawley, on the 14th of February, 1762, the subject of this memoir after receiving his education at the endowed school of Cleobury Mortimer, was removed at an early age to Earl's Ditton, for the purpose of superintending the mineral collieries on the Clee Hill. Here, under the guidance of his sagacious parent, he acquired that knowledge, which a subsequent residence in the South Wales coal field, and the management of another colliery at Hawarden, in Flintshire, combined with visits at different times to all the great coal fields of England and Scotland, served to increase. To this knowledge was joined a love of mineralogy and the then infant science of geology, which, with the chemical information acquired from Dr. Beddoes, combined to give a scientific character to his ordinary pursuits. Upon his marriage at Gresford, in 1800, with Lucy, daughter of William and Lucy Skelthorne, of Liverpool, he resided at Court of Hill, near Tenbury, and subsequently removed to Hopton Court, a residence and estate which he purchased in 1803. He was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Salop, and having been for some time in the commission of the peace for the same county, he subsequently acted as magistrate in his own district, and continued in the discharge of those functions till the time of his death. In 1818, he served the office of high sheriff for his native county. He continued to reside at Hopton Court,

having the management of the Clee-hill Colliery, making at various times additions to his property. He was one of the original members of the Geological Society, and early a fellow of the Society of Arts. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Horticultural Society, a member of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal Geographical and Agricultural Societies. He was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the British Association. Thus ardent in the pursuit of knowledge from whatsoever quarter, he was equally steadfast in the support of the Established Church, of which he had always been a humble and conscientious member. In 1825, the parish church of Hopton Wafers showing symptoms of decay, he rebuilt the whole edifice at his sole expense, and subsequently derived much pleasure from its embellishment and decoration. At the time of his death he was engaged in the erection of a church upon the Clee Hill, to serve as a chapel of ease to Cleobury Mortimer, and to afford the means of religious worship to the mining population of the adjacent district; a plan including the erection and maintenance of a suitable residence for a minister of the Established Church. Ever anxious to enlarge the resources of a mind naturally vigorous and comprehensive, his attention was frequently directed to practical improvements. Of these he deemed "a method of constructing an iron or metal roof for houses," and other buildings of sufficient consequence, to deserve the protection of a patent, which was dated 26th July, 1809. He also obtained a patent on the 2d of January, 1828, for "improvements in making iron, or in the method or methods of smelting and making of iron," which embodied the principle of employing gas flame or heated air in the blast of furnaces, which has since been so extensively adopted in the iron works of Scotland and South Wales; facilitating the manufacture of iron from coal of an inferior quality, though not, as it is conceived, improving the quality of the iron itself. His body was buried in a vault prepared by himself, in the churchyard of Hopton Wafers, on the 26th of January, 1843. His remains were followed to the grave by many attached friends and sincere mourners, mingled with a rural population, who had so long and so often partaken of his bounty,

and experienced his kindness. The present notice cannot close more appropriately than by the independent testimony of one whose labours in the field of geology have acquired for himself an European reputation, and who, in his late address to the Geological Society, has thus recorded the decease of one of its oldest members:—"Mr. Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court, a much respected and very old member of this society, came among us when geology was held at a low public estimate, and when its importance was ill understood even by cultivators of other branches of physical science. Endowed with a very sagacious mind, he not only took an interest in our speculations and theories, but was strongly impressed with practical beneficial results to be obtained from a cultivation of the positive departments of our science, and of this he gave the strongest proof, by selecting the Titterstone Clee Hill, in Shropshire, as the seat of his mining operations. Aware that this little elevated and detached coal field was surrounded by older rocks, and that no similar mass was to be found between it and the heart of the adjacent country of Wales, he saw that by piercing the basalt by which it was covered, and by opening out the mountain in a scientific manner, he would render himself, to a great extent, the supplier of fuel to a large region. By this successful enterprise he amassed a considerable fortune, which he employed in hospitality and benevolence during a long and well-spent life."

— At Portview, Lady Farrington, wife of Sir Henry Farrington, Bart., of Gosford House, Ottery, Devon.

18. At the seat of Lord Farnham, at Farnham, co. Cavan, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Skeffington, second Viscount Ferrard (1797), and Baron Oriel of Collon, co. Louth (1790), in the Peerage of Ireland, also Baron Oriel of Ferrard, co. Louth (1828), in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Colonel of the Louth Militia. He was the only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and afterwards Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, by Margaretta, Viscountess Ferrard, and Baroness Oriel, the eldest daughter of Thomas Burgh, esq., of Bert, co. Kildare. He succeeded to the two Peerages of Ire-

land which had been conferred on his mother, on her death, Jan. 20, 1824; and on the death of his father, Aug. 16, 1828, he became a Peer of the United Kingdom.

— Aged 85, the Rev. Horatio Dowling, fifty-three years Rector of North Barsham and Alby, and sixty years Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1779, M.A. 1788; was presented to Hindringham in 1783 by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and to his two other churches in 1790 by the Earl of Orford.

20. Simeon Bullen, esq., Surgeon to the Polish Army at the siege of Warsaw, on which occasion he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from General Rybinski. A long procession of the refugees followed his remains to the Kensall Green Cemetery.

21. At his seat, Hindley Hall, near Wigan, Lancashire, in his 81st year, Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and many years M.P. for Wigan. This venerable octogenarian was the eldest son of Holt Leigh, esq., of Hindley and Whitley Halls, Lancashire. He was descended from a highly respectable line of ancestry, who have been possessed of lauded property in the part of Lancashire before alluded to for several centuries past. Sir Robert Holt Leigh was M.A. of Christ Church College, Oxford; but, singularly enough, he did not take his degree at the university until he was seventy years of age. He represented the borough of Wigan for several years in Parliament. He was first returned by that constituency in 1802, and continued to sit as their representative until the general election in 1820, when he voluntarily resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Lindsay, the present Earl of Balcarres. He was a staunch Conservative in politics, and during his parliamentary career, was a firm supporter of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Canning, except on the Roman Catholic question, on which he was opposed to them. On the accession of Mr. Canning to office, he was created a Baronet by patent, dated 22d May, 1815, with remainder to the issue male of his father, none of whom, however, are now surviving, and the Baronet having died a bachelor, the title is extinct. In the year 1831, during the agitation consequent on the Reform question, he suf-

fered grievously from the violence of the mob at the Wigan election, where he appeared as the proposer of his friend the late W. Hodson Kearsley, who was one of the candidates on that occasion. In 1798, when the peace of the county was disturbed by riots and popular discontent, a society of gentlemen was formed in Wigan, called the Wigan Arms Association, of which corps Sir Robert was for many years commandant, and distinguished himself considerably in various encounters where they were called upon to act. He was senior trustee of the Free Grammar School of Wigan, and took especial interest in its welfare, as well as in that of all the other public institutions connected with his native town. He left behind him a very large property, and a splendid library of books, peculiarly rich in the classical department, in which latter branch of literature he was well versed.

23. At Nantes in France, after only three days' illness, of brain fever, aged 45, Arthur Blennerhassett, esq., formerly M.P. for co. Kerry. He was returned at the general election of 1837, on the Conservative interest, after a sharp contest, but was defeated on the poll in 1841.

— At Northaw, Herts., in his 70th year, Thomas Le Blanc, esq., D.C.L., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and late Master of the Court of Queen's Bench. He was a nephew of Sir Simon Le Blanc, one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Having received his early education at the Charter House, he entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1792, and was elected Fellow in 1800. Mr. Le Blanc was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 23d of June, 1803. He went on the Western Circuit, and acted on several occasions as Marshal to his uncle, Mr. Justice Le Blanc. He was appointed Second Master of the Pleas side of the Court of King's Bench in the year 1814, and about four years afterwards was appointed Master. Mr. Le Blanc was elected Master of Trinity Hall, in the room of Sir Wm. Wynne, in 1815. He resigned the Mastership in 1818, as the duties of the King's Bench were incompatible with those of the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, which he had been called upon to take on himself. He was immediately re-elected unanimously. In 1824 he obtained leave

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to nominate a Deputy at the King's Bench, in order that he might be at liberty to serve the office of Vice-Chancellor. In this important station he gave the highest satisfaction, and enjoyed, not only amongst the members of his own college, but amongst men of all classes, all degrees, and all parties in the University, a share of popularity which is rarely to be attained without some sacrifice of principle. Perhaps no person ever possessed, in a more eminent degree than Mr. Le Blanc, the faculty of winning all hearts. Those who once knew him, of whatever age, rank, or condition of life they might be, felt that they must always love, esteem, and venerate a character like his. He was an excellent classical scholar, a correct and elegant writer, and deeply versed in French and English history, antiquities, and literature. Indefatigable in his attention to his public duties at the King's Bench, he brought to the consideration of every case laid before him an uncommonly quick, clear, and vigorous understanding, a sound judgment, and unwearied industry, and thus acquired an enviable reputation for the energy, punctuality, and dispatch with which he transacted the laborious business of his office. The whole profession of the law paid a willing tribute to his merits as a public servant.

— Aged 32, the Rev. Weston Fulerton, Rector of Edlington, Yorkshire.

— At Blunham House, Bedfordshire, in his 82d year, Sir Peter Payne, Bart., formerly M.P. for that county. Sir Charles Payne, of St. Christopher's, was created a Baronet in 1737; and his son, Sir Gillies, the second Baronet, died 1801, when, says Courthope, in his "Extinct Baronetage," 1835, "the title became extinct. After a lapse of twenty-seven years the title was assumed by Peter Payne, esq., claiming to be a legitimate son of the last Baronet." Burke, in his *Peerage and Baronetage*, states that Sir Peter "succeeded to the title in 1828, in consequence of a decree of the Court of Chancery, confirming a report, finding him the eldest son born in wedlock of his late father Sir Gillies Payne, of Tempsford, in Bedfordshire." This was in the cause of *Glasscott v. Bridges*. Sir Peter Payne was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and Major Cartwright, and became bail for the latter when charged with sedition. At the period of the

Reform enthusiasm in 1831, he became a Whig candidate for the county of Bedford, and succeeded in ousting the former member, Mr. Stuart; but in 1832, he was defeated in turn. Sir Peter Payne married, in 1789, Elizabeth Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Steward, esq., by whom he had several children.

— At Great Canfield Vicarage, Essex, the Rev. William Gurney, A.M., Rector of St. Clement's Danes, Strand, in his 76th year.

24. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at the Philosophical and Literary Institution, Bristol, in the 71st year of his age, Richard Smith, esq., of Park-street; for nearly half a century one of the surgeons, and for many years the senior surgeon of the Bristol Infirmary. He was the eldest son of Mr. Richard Smith, an eminent surgeon of that city. At an early age having received a liberal education at the Bristol Grammar School, and at Reading School under Dr. Valpy. He was apprenticed to his father, and had scarcely completed his professional education when in conjunction with the late Mr. Francis Bowles, he delivered a course of Anatomical Lectures in Bristol, which at once established his professional reputation, and may be regarded as the germ of one of the first, if not the very first, provincial anatomical schools in England. Shortly afterwards, in 1796, he was elected one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary, which appointment he held till the time of his death (46 years) during a great part of which period he was the senior surgeon. Mr. Smith was very successful as an operator, and for a lengthened period of his valuable life was constantly consulted by most of his brethren of the profession in cases of difficulty. During his professional career he was ever careful to preserve whatever was curious or instructive, and thus collected a valuable museum of preparations of diseased parts and morbid anatomy, grafted on one handed down to him from his father, who was also senior surgeon of the Infirmary, and which he deposited in that institution. His literary attainments were very general and multifarious; he was a good classical scholar, was fond of historical and antiquarian research, had an extensive knowledge of the topics of the day, possessed much wit and humour, and a great facility of composition. In 1804,

he became one of the proprietors of the "Bristol Mirror," and continued to be so till 1820, when he disposed of his interest to the present proprietor. He had made large collections in relation to different portions of Bristol history; those relating to the Bristol stage he had lately arranged, and had bound in three or four folio volumes, with the intention to deposit them in the Bristol Library, of whose committee he had long been a member. His collections relating to the history of the Infirmary were undergoing a similar arrangement, which had not been completed. Mr. Smith's remains were honoured with a public funeral, on the 31st Jan. which was witnessed by a large proportion of the population of Bristol. It was attended by the various lodges of Freemasons, of whose society he was a very eminent member, by the corporation, the clergy, &c.

— At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Jarrett, for fifty-one years Rector of Wellington, Somerset. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., 1787, M.A. 1790; and was presented to his living in 1791.

— At Portsdown Lodge, Hants, Martha, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Austin, K.C.B., in his 77th year.

— At Luckley House, Wokingham, Charles Fyshe Palmer, esq., formerly M.P. for Reading. The ancestors of Mr. Palmer had been seated at Wokingham for a considerable period. He first came forward as a candidate for Reading in 1818, and was returned after a contest. He was again elected in 1820, but in 1826 was defeated on the poll, but on a petition he recovered the seat from Mr. Spence. In 1830 he stood another contest with success, being placed at the head of the poll. In 1831 and 1832 he was returned without opposition (with Mr. Russell); but in 1835 he declined the conflict, when his seat was successfully contested on the part of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. In 1837 he came again into Parliament, the Whigs obtaining both seats. In 1841 the tables were reversed, and both seats were obtained by the Tories, but Mr. Palmer did not then take part in the contest. Mr. Palmer married Nov. 25, 1805, Lady Madelina, widow of Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart., of Stevenston, co. Haddington, mother of the present Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., Capt. R.N., second daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and sister to

the Duchess dowager of Richmond, the late Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness dowager Cornwallis, and the Duchess dowager of Bedford.

25. At Stratford, aged 62, Richard Gregory, esq., late of Spitalfields, one of the magistrates for Middlesex, and Treasurer of the Spitalfields National School.

— In his 100th year, Mr. Andrews Powell, of the Tennis Court, Cardiff. His father, William Powell, resided at the Tennis Court, under the ancient and honourable family of Cefn Mably, till his death in the 113th year of his age; and his grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Andrews, was Chancellor of Llandaff. The habits of *young* Mr. Powell were through life marked with extreme temperance, and he enjoyed till within a few days of his death, uniform good health. He could read and write without the aid of glasses.

— In his 51st year, Edward Drummond, esq., Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Drummond was a cousin of Viscount Strathallen, being the eldest son of Chas. Drummond, esq., banker at Charing Cross, by the Hon. Mary Dulcibella Eden, sixth daughter of William first Lord Auckland. Having entered into the service of the State as a clerk of the Treasury at an early age, his assiduity, fidelity, and good humour, introduced him to the more immediate patronage of the Minister of the day. As private secretary to the present Earl of Ripon, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, he displayed those qualifications which recommended him successively to the notice of Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel. Under these statesmen it was his lot to discharge, for nearly twenty years, duties which are only inferior to those of a Cabinet minister because they are less conspicuous, but the faithful discharge of which can alone alleviate the anxieties and mitigate the asperities of official station. As there is no connexion so close as that which binds the English statesman to his secretary—a connection unknown and unappreciated in foreign courts—so, perhaps, there is no grief so profound as that which an English statesman feels for the loss of him in whose person the qualities of friend and partisan have been harmoniously blended—who has been the associate of his public councils, the confidant of his

public cares, and the cheerful companion of his private life. The Duke of Wellington had unbounded confidence in Mr. Drummond's integrity; and on one occasion he publicly stated in the House of Lords his great satisfaction that Mr. Drummond had done him the honour to become his private secretary. Happen, therefore, when it might, the death of Mr. Drummond could not but be widely lamented. The man whose qualifications for public duties were prized by Canning and Wellington, whilst the charm of his personal intercourse was no less valued in private circles, could not have passed away for ever, without the deep and earnest regret of those to whom he was known, either as an intimate friend, or as a public servant. But how bitter is the sting added to the poignancy of ordinary sorrow by a death so sudden and so awful! The circumstances of his assassination have already been recorded in another part of this work. Mr. Drummond's funeral took place on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at Charlton, near Woolwich, of which village his brother the Rev. Arthur Drummond is incumbent. His remains were interred in a vault in the church-yard, immediately under the chancel-window. It is remarkable that Charlton was also the burial-place of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Percival, assassinated by Bellingham, in 1812.

— The Rev. Griffith Lloyd, Rector of Christleton, Cheshire, brother to Lord Mostyn.

— Aged 62, the Hon. William Howard, brother to the Earl of Carlisle, the Duchess of Rutland, the Dowager Lady Cawdor, &c. He was born on Christmas-day 1781, the second son of Frederick, the fifth Earl of Carlisle, by Lady Margaret Caroline Leveson Gower, second daughter of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Morpeth at the elections of 1830 and 1831, and in 1837 he was returned as Member for Sutherlandshire, but retired in March, 1840.

— At Aylesbury, Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Edmunds, whom she survived only a few days, in her 54th year.

26. In Brunswick-square, Catherine, widow of Thomas Platt, esq.

— In Chester-place, Regent's Park, Henry Nelson Coleridge, esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Nelson Coleridge was the son of Colonel Coleridge,

a brother of the poet. He married his cousin, a daughter of the poet, a very learned and accomplished lady; she published some years ago a translation of the "*History of the Abipones*," from the Latin of Dobrizhoffer, and more recently a beautiful fairy tale called "*Phantasmion*." He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow, and graduated B.A. 1823, M.A. 1824. He accompanied his uncle, the Bishop of Barbadoes, on his outward voyage, and the result was a work entitled "*Six Months in the West Indies in 1825*," originally published anonymously, but with his name in the third edition, 1832 which is one of the series of Murray's Family Library. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 24, 1826, practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer; and was appointed Lecturer on the principles and practice of equity to the Incorporated Law Society. In 1830 he published an Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets. In 1836 he published the Literary Remains of Mr. S. T. Coleridge; and he has since been the editor of several other posthumous editions of various portions of his great relative's writings. He also wrote several articles in the Quarterly Review.

27. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, James Franck, esq., M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, in his 75th year.

— At Belmont Place, Wandsworth-Road, Andrew Becket, esq., in his 92nd year.

— At Leicester, Mrs. Ireland in her 93rd year.

— At Crosby-square, aged 67, Levy Salomons, esq. He has left, by will, legacies for charitable purposes, amounting altogether to the sum of 6,850*l.*; viz., 2,000*l.*, 300*l.*, 500*l.*, 500*l.*, and 1,000*l.* to the new synagogue in Leadenhall-street; 100*l.* to the great synagogue in Duke's-place; 100*l.* to a society in London for distributing bread, meat, and coals, amongst the German Jews; 100*l.* to the Sabbath Society in London for distributing 5*s.* weekly in winter, to the poor; 100*l.* to the Hamburg Society in Fenchurch-street; also, 50*l.* to the same; 100*l.* to the Portuguese Synagogue, in Bevis Marks; and 2,000*l.* to be applied for the benefit of poor Jews at Jerusalem, Tiberias, Hebron, and Sabat, all free of legacy duty.

28. At Ryhope, Durham, aged 71, the Rev. John Hayton, for sixteen years Perpetual Curate of that Chapelry, and formerly, for more than 30 years the respected and indefatigable Curate of Sunderland; on retiring from which place the inhabitants testified their appreciation of his character by presenting him with a service of plate, accompanied by one hundred sovereigns. Mr. Hayton was also for many years the conductor of a school in that town, and had under his tuition many of the present leading and influential gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood by whom he was held in great esteem.

29. In his 84th year, the Rev. James Ord, of Langton-hall, Leicestershire.

— At Winson House, near Birmingham, Elizabeth, wife of R. Playfair, esq., late of Dorset-square, London.

31. At Hull, aged 77, the Rev. Henry Anderson, father of the Rev. John Anderson, of Snaith.

— At Bath, aged 88, the Rev. Richard Worthington, M.D.

— At Bolton Hall, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, aged 55, the Hon. Thomas Powlett Orde-Powlett, only surviving brother, and heir presumptive, to Lord Bolton. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the honorary degree of M.A. in 1810. He was best known on the turf.

— Suddenly, of an affection of the heart, at the residence of his brother, Major Muskett, at North Brixton, aged 57, George Alfred Muskett, esq., of the Bury, Rickmansworth, formerly M.P., for St. Alban's, and a banker in that borough. He obtained his election in 1837, defeating Mr. Cabbell, one of the two Conservative candidates. In 1841, both the late members were replaced by Mr. Repton, and Lord Listowel.

— At his residence, the Mote, Pem-brokeshire, William Henry Scourfield, esq., formerly M.P. for the town and county of Haverfordwest, in his 67th year.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Southport, Lancashire, Mary, widow of the late George Coltman, esq., of Hagnaby Priory, in the county of Lincoln.

— At Antigua, of yellow-fever, Oswald Wood, esq., Provost-Marshal-General, his Wife, and Mrs. Adam, his

Mother-in-law, who were taken off in the short space of twenty days.

2. The Rev. Thomas Snell, Rector of Windleham-cum-Bagshot.

— At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Holt, Hill-street, Peckham, Miss Maria Ellison Watt; in her 65th year.

3. At her house in Upper Brook-street, Lady Matilda Wynyard, widow of the late General Henry John Wynyard, in her 69th year.

4. At St. Omer, Captain N. Haddock Holworthy, R. N., in his 82nd year.

5. In the Isle of Guernsey, the Rev. Nicholas Peter Dobree, Rector of Wiggington, Oxfordshire, and of Furthoe, Northamptonshire.

— At Dodington, Gloucestershire, Sir C. Bethell Codrington, Bart.

— At his house, in Berkeley-square, Lieut.-Col. Edward Boscawen Frederick, in his 81st year.

6. At his house, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Francis Cross, esq., late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.

— At Torr, the Rev. John Usborne, Rector of Augmering, Sussex.

7. Aged 69, Courtney Smith, esq., of Park-street, Grosvenor-square. He was brother of the late gallant Sir Sidney Smith. He was seized with sudden illness in Hinde-street, Manchester-square, in consequence of which he entered a baker's shop, where he died in a few minutes.

8. At Albany-street, Regent's Park, Lieut.-Gen. St. George Ashe, in his 86th year. He had served upwards of forty-two years in India, and was the senior officer in the Bengal army.

— At Ramsgate, aged 66, William Walker, esq., late of Barton Hall, near Mildenhall, Suffolk.

— At Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, the seat of her son, the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Saye and Sele, and relict of the late James Henry Leigh, esq., of Stoneleigh Abbey, and Adlestrop House, Gloucestershire, in her 72nd year.

9. At his seat, Newpark, near Waterford (of which city he was long the representative), aged 87, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., D.C.L., M.R.I.A. Sir John Newport was of a Dutch family, but claimed descent from a junior branch of the Newports, Earls of Bradford. He was born Oct. 24, 1756, the son of Simon Newport, esq.,

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a banker at Waterford, by the daughter of William Riall, esq., of Clonmel. He was himself a partner in the bank, and was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland, Aug. 25, 1789, with remainder to his brother William Newport, esq. of Waterford. Having been already an active member of the Irish House of Commons, he presented himself as a candidate for Waterford, at the general election of 1802, and though defeated on the poll, yet, pursuing the contest before a Committee of the House of Commons, he finally succeeded in obtaining the seat. He became an active member of the Whig party, and a useful supporter of their arguments in debate. During their short ministry of 1806, he was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland. In the same year he was re-chosen for Waterford, without opposition. In 1807, he beat Colonel Bolton by two votes only, and he continued Member for Waterford until the dissolution in 1832. The following testimony to his political exertions appeared in one of the papers of the day, in 1830 :—"If Sir John Newport be not a man of the very first-rate ability, his talents, and still more his industry and information, are such as to command respect. He understands the interests of his country well, and has struggled to promote them manfully and skilfully from the period of the Union to the present hour. There never was an Irish question during the last twenty-eight years on which the member for Waterford did not distinguish himself by a fearless and uncompromising devotion to his country's welfare. There was no sacrifice of personal or official advantage which this honest representative did not make to what he deemed his political consistency and duty, the last instance of which we are told, was his refusal to accept office with the Grenvilles when they joined Lord Liverpool, assigning as a reason for thus rejecting the recommendation of his earliest friend Lord Grenville, that the principle of the Government was adverse to any measure of Catholic relief." In 1833 Sir John Newport was appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer in England, an office created by the Whig measure of Exchequer Reform. In this he was in 1839 succeeded by Lord Monteagle, retiring on a pension of 1000*l*. He married Ellen,

daughter of Shapland Carew, esq., of Castle, co. Wexford, and aunt to the present Lord Carew, but had no issue.

— At the Pavillion, near Melrose, Henry Kerr Cranstown, esq., in his 86th year.

10. Aged 43, Sir Thomas Henry Hesketh, fourth Baronet, of Rufford Hall, Lancashire. He had only succeeded his father, Sir T. D. Hesketh, on the 27th July, 1842.

— In Bouverie-street, aged 52, Mr. Richard Carlisle, formerly a publisher of deistical books and papers in Fleet-street. Of his former opinions and doctrines there are and will be but few admirers, but for the last ten years these had become gradually modified. About a month ago he returned from Enfield, where for the last five years he had resided and started a weekly periodical, called the *Christian Mirror*, which only reached three numbers, the fourth being finished only the day before his death. His body was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital for dissection, in compliance with his dying request.

— At Clare Hall, in Hertfordshire, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Andrew Boulton Sharp, late of Bamburgh, Northumberland, in her 73rd year. The deceased was the last lineal descendant of Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York.

— At the house of her brother, New Bridge-street, Anne, sister of the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Bride's.

11. Aged 75, the Rev. Robert Hardy, Vicar of Walberton with Yapton, and for more than fifty years Vicar of Stoughton, Sussex.

— At Brompton Barracks, Chatham, James Esten Dickinson, Capt. in the 86th Regt., in his 44th year.

12. At his house, in Mecklenburgh-square, in his 65th year, the Rev. John Natt, B.D., Rector of St. Sepulchre's, London. This amiable man was the son of a highly respectable clergyman, the Rev. Nathan Natt; he was born July 6, 1778, at Netswell, in Essex, and educated in Merchant-Taylors' School, from which he was elected to a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, in June, 1795. He was in due course admitted Fellow; proceeded B.A. April 3, 1799; M.A. March 4, 1803; and not long after became one of the public tutors of his college. In 1808 he proceeded B.D. and, resigning the tutorship, accepted the Vicarage of St. Giles's, in Oxford,

where he laboured with great zeal and assiduity, establishing charitable societies, superintending Sunday schools, and performing the responsible duties of a parochial minister in a most exemplary manner, and with much practical discretion, for full twenty years. Upon the rectory of St. Sepulchre's becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Shackleford, in 1829, he succeeded to that benefice, and retained it till his death. In 1841, Mr. Natt published a small volume of "Sermons, preached in the Parish Church of St. Sepulchre." They are very characteristic of the author; plain and practical, earnest and impressive; abounding in good sense and charitable feeling. Mr. Natt was an ardent admirer of the fine arts, and had a small collection of good pictures. Mr. Natt's decease was awfully sudden. He had preached at his church in the morning, and dined early, as was his custom on Sundays, when his servant being surprised at not receiving a summons as usual, went into the room, and there found his master on the floor, and a corpse. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but in vain; it being the opinion of the gentleman who promptly attended, as well as that of Dr. Farr, the usual physician and intimate friend of Mr. Natt, that he had expired instantaneously, either from apoplexy, or the rupture of a vessel in the heart.

— William Jex Blake, esq., of Swanfar Abbots, and for many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Norfolk, in his 85th year.

13. At Woburn, Beds, Henry Seymour, esq., son of Lord Robert Seymour, and for many years Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, in his 67th year.

— At Ickleford Rectory, Susanna, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Thirlwall, in her 88th year.

— At Larbert House, near Falkirk, Sir Gilbert Stirling, Bart.

14. At Salhouse Hall, Norfolk, Robert Ward, esq., aged 75, a magistrate of that county. He was the only surviving son of the late Richard Ward, esq., Lieut.-Col. of the East Norfolk Militia, by Amelia, fourth daughter of Stamp Brooksbank, esq., M.P. of Hackney House, Middlesex. Mr. Ward was one of the few remaining pupils of the celebrated Dr. Parr, when Master of the Norwich Grammar School; in early life he served

as a Midshipman in the R.N., in the fleet commanded by Sir Edward Hughes and was in six general actions in India, from 1780 to 1784, in one of which he was seriously wounded.

15. At Airthry Castle, N.B., aged 72, the Right Hon. George Abercromby, Baron Abercromby, of Aboukir, and Tullibody, co. Clackmannan (1801), Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Depute of Stirlingshire. He was the eldest son of the gallant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., the victor of Aboukir, by the Right Hon. Mary Anne Lady Abercromby, daughter of John Menzies, of Fernton, co. Perth, esq., created a Peeress after her husband's death in 1801. He succeeded his mother in the peerage Feb. 11, 1821.

— The Dowager Lady Wakeman, Widow of the late Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart., in her 84th year.

16. At Upper Montague-street, Major-Gen. Charles Jones, late Aide-de-Camp to the King of Hanover. He was in the act of drawing the charge of a pair of pistols, when the one in his hand from some cause went off, and the ball penetrating his heart caused instant death.

— At Clifton, in his 58th year, Piercy Brett, esq., Commander R.N. He was born at Westbere, near Canterbury, Feb. 20, 1787, the eldest son of Capt. Piercy Brett, R.N., and first embarked in 1801 on board the Royal Sovereign, the flag ship of Sir Henry Harvey, second in command of the Channel fleet. During the Peace of Amiens, he served on board the *Bittern* sloop, on the Mediterranean station, and in May, 1805 he was appointed by Sir Richard Bickerton to act as Lieutenant in the gunboat service at Gibraltar. On the reduction of that establishment in Oct. following, he joined the *Donegal*, 74, and assisted at the capture of the Spanish first-rate *El Rayo*. In the ensuing month he was appointed Lieutenant of the *Tigre* 80; in Aug. 1806 removed to the *Madras*, 54; in July to the *Repulse* 74; and subsequently to the *Queen*, 98, all on the Mediterranean station, from which he returned home in Sept. 1808. His subsequent appointments were to the *Implacable*, 74, in Jan. 1810 to the *Formidable*, 98, and in May 1811 to the *Egmont*, 74, in which he served until advanced to the rank of Commander, Feb. 1, 1812.

17. At the Royal Free Hospital,

Gray's Inn Road, aged 78, the Rev. Edward Drax Free, D.D., late Rector of Biggleswade, Beds. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A., 1789, B.D. 1794, D.D. 1799; and was presented to the rectory of Biggleswade, in 1830, by the Prebendary of Biggleswade, in the cathedral of Lincoln. The name of Dr. Free has been unhappily notorious from proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts, by the sentence of which he was finally deprived of his living. His death was occasioned by being knocked down by a gig in Gray's Inn Lane.

— At Copdock House, near Ipswich, Lady Dickens, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Trevor Dickens, K.C.H.

18. Aged 108, M. Louis Pouchée. This patriarch, who underwent an operation in St. George's Hospital, in December last, for hernia, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, on the 17th Jan. 1735.

— At Woolwich, Lieut.-Col. William Middleton, barrack-master; late Lieut.-Col. of the 42nd Highlanders. He was appointed Ensign 1802, Lieut. 1804, Capt. 1812, Major, 1826, Lieut.-Col. 1835. He served in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Corunna. He was appointed barrack-master at Woolwich last year.

— At Torquay, in his 90th year, Samuel Humphry Pellaw, esq., for nearly fifty years Collector of the Customs at Falmouth. Mr. Pellaw was the eldest brother of Adm. Viscount Exmouth, and Admiral Sir Israel Pellaw, and in the early career of these great officers they received from him the care and protection of a parent. Connected with leading members of successive Administrations, he was enabled to offer to the Government on various occasions very important suggestions. He was the author of the system of quarantine, the Convoy duty was adopted on his advice, and he was very materially concerned in effecting the introduction of the Warehousing System, so material to the trade and revenue of the country. Personally no man was more to be admired and loved. His life was a course of goodness, integrity, and honour, and his memory will long be cherished. He was in the receipt of a retiring pension of 500*l.* a-year, which he never appropriated to his own use, but munificently bestowed it on some charitable institution in London.

— At Barmouth, co. Merioneth, in his 72nd year, William Hardwick, esq., formerly of Bridgenorth, Shropshire. This gentleman, with a singleness of purpose almost unequalled, devoted the whole time, when unoccupied in his profession, for the last forty years and upwards, to the compilation of voluminous collections for the history of Shropshire, his native county, together with a genealogy of all its leading families. He had not, however, appeared before the public, except in periodicals. A sound lawyer, endowed with a mind very superior to most of his profession, he was in the receipt of a considerable professional income, which after satisfying the calls of his family, was generously applied to prosecuting his pursuits, and in objects of benevolence, being one of the leading contributors to the numerous charities and public institutions of the town and neighbourhood.

— Jane, the wife of Thomas Boycotts, esq., of Ridge Hall.

— William Hawkins, esq., of Colchester, in his 57th year.

— At her house, Grosvenor Place, after a few hours illness, Lady Louisa Hughan, wife of Thomas Hughan, esq., and sister to his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's.

20. At his rooms, in St. John's College, Cambridge, in the 37th year of his age, the Rev. George Langshawe, B.D., a Fellow of that College, and Vicar of St. Andrew's the Great, in Cambridge. Mr. Langshawe commenced his studies at St. John's College, in Oct. 1825, and soon began there to exhibit the rays of future promise. He gained several prizes, and was a Wrangler in the Mathematical tripos. On the 13th April, in the year following, he proceeded M.A., having been a short time before elected a Junior Fellow of his college, and, about the same period, he undertook the duties of a College Tutor. Mr. Langshawe's first labours in the Church were at Cottenham, near Cambridge, to which he was ordained as temporary curate; subsequently he became curate of Great Oakley, in Essex, and of Scotter, in Lincolnshire. He was presented to the living of St. Andrew's the Great, in 1835, by Dr. Wood, then Dean of Ely and Master of St. John's College. He was also for some time one of the College preachers, and voluntarily took upon himself the duty of reading the prayers, &c. at Addenbrooke's Hospi-

tal, in the town of Cambridge, in weekly rotation with other clergymen of an equally pious and benevolent disposition with himself. His mortal remains were on the 24th Feb. interred in the ante-chapel of St. John's College. The simple and affectionate earnestness of his public, and the self-sacrificing and laborious faithfulness of his pastoral ministrations, had justly endeared him to the people of his charge; whilst the blameless integrity and genuine tenderness of his private character, had won the unfeigned love of those personally acquainted with him.

— At the house of his friend, Mr. Edward Wrench, of Gray's Inn Terrace, Sir James Pulteney Murray, of Hill Head and Englefield Green, in his 30th year.

— At his residence, Spring Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Thomas James Steele, esq., the last surviving son of the late Rev. James Steele, of Cockpen, near Edinburgh, and afterwards Incumbent of St. Mary's, Jamaica, in his 63rd year.

21. At his residence, Duke-street, Westminster, Robert Alexander, esq., F.R.S. F.S.A., a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and Senior Queen's Counsel on the Northern Circuit. He was the son of a highly respectable solicitor at Halifax. He took the degree of M.A. of Christ Church College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, 11th Feb. 1820. For a series of years past he had suffered from declining health, but continued to pursue the duties of his profession until the early part of the year 1841, when, under the advice of his medical attendants, he went abroad, in the hope that a change of climate might prove beneficial. Unfortunately, however, it effected no permanent alteration for the better, and although from the amendment which had taken place, it was announced by some of his professional friends, at the Summer Assizes last year, that he was so far recruited as to justify a hope that he would join the Circuit again this Spring, it was a hope which those who were more intimately acquainted with him considered too faint to place the least reliance upon. Mr. Alexander was a man well versed in general literature, and his attainments as a lawyer stood deservedly high. He had a remarkable vivacity of manner, and a most pleasing address. On the

Northern Circuit he was for many years joint leader with the present Mr. Justice Cresswell. One of his great characteristics in the profession was the caution which he uniformly exercised in giving any opinion until he was fully master of the merits of his case, and hence the result of his consideration and judgment was always looked upon as sound and conclusive. He was a fluent speaker, and particularly clear and intelligible in the language which he used.

22. At his Chambers, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the 45th year of his age, Sutton Sharpe, esq., F.S.A. one of Her Majesty's Counsel. He was the eldest of the five sons of Sutton Sharpe, esq., formerly of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and subsequently of Nottingham Place, by a sister of Mr. Rogers, the Poet. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, 21st June, 1822, and adopted the Equity side of the Courts. He had for many years an extensive chamber practice, and was considered one of the most experienced Chancery draughtsmen. The honour of a silk gown was conferred upon him in Michaelmas term, 1841. Mr. Sharpe some time ago had a paralytic attack, but it was believed by his friends that he was in a fair way of recovery. His death will be much lamented in Paris, as well as in London; for there were many men in the French capital, distinguished in science, literature, or politics, with whom he was on relations of intimacy. At the bar he was held in the very highest estimation for his many excellent qualities, and no man was a more general favourite in society. In politics, Mr. Sutton Sharpe was a decided Liberal; but such was the amenity of his manners, that even in the times when politics ran highest in this country, as during the period of the Reform Bill, it is believed that his stout assertion of his principles never lost him a friend.

— The Rev. Egerton Stafford, Vicar of Chacombe, and Rector of Thenford, Northamptonshire, in his 80th year.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, whilst on his return to England, Robert Pauncefote, esq., of Preston Court, Gloucestershire.

23. At Thaxted, Essex, aged 72, the Rev. Stephen John Aldrich, Rector of Chickney, in that county, to which he was presented in 1799, by H. Cranmer, esq.

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24. At Duddon Grove, Lancashire, the Rev. William Millers, Rector of Aberdaron, Carmarthenshire. He was formerly a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, as Senior Wrangler, M.A. 1792, B.D. 1800; and was collated to Aberdaron in 1836, by Bishop Bethell.

— At his residence in the Close, Salisbury, Edward Davies, esq., Deputy Registrar of the Diocese of Sarum, and one of the Aldermen of the Corporation of Salisbury.

— At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Henry Sabine Browne, esq., late Capt. in the 85th Light Infantry, only son of the late Henry Browne, esq., of Portland Place, London.

26. At Cheltenham, in his 60th year, Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, Bart., and K.C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was born March 25, 1783, the eldest son of John Jones, esq., of Landguard-fort (son of John Jones, of Fakenham, Norfolk, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ware, of Bury St. Edmund's,) and Mary, daughter of John Roberts, an officer in the 29th Foot. The late Baronet entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant, Aug. 30, 1798; became First Lieutenant 1800; Second Captain 1805; Captain 1809; brevet Major and Lieut.-Col. 1812; Lieut.-Col. R. Eng. 1816; brevet Colonel 1825; and a Major-General 1837, when he retired from the service. He served the campaign in Calabria, &c. was present at the battle of Maida, at the attack of the castle of Scylla, and in the retreat to Corunna. He afterwards accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the reduction of Flushing. He served the campaigns of 1810, 11, and 12, in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the siege of Badajoz. At the siege of Burgos, in 1812, he was shot through the ankle-joint. He was made a Companion of the Bath at the enlargement of the Order in Jan. 1815; and in 18... raised to the grade of a Knight Commander. By patent dated Sept. 30, 1831, he was created a Baronet; and he received a grant of armorial insignia, in allusion to his military services. Sir J. T. Jones was also an aide-de-camp to his late Majesty.

— At Topsham, Lucy, the wife of Andrew Bisset, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. Peyron-

net Thompson, of Blackheath, in her 31st year.

— At Mitchel Dean, Gloucestershire, Mrs. M. E. Hoare, in her 82nd year.

27. At his house, Upper Belgrave-street, London, William Jardine, esq., M.P., in his 59th year.

— At sea, on his passage homewards, Professor Walter Kyte Coles, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, in his 30th year.

28. Aged 65, the Rev. Dr. Schwabe, of Stamford Hill, for forty-three years Minister of the German Lutheran church, Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields. He was the instructor of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the German language.

Lately.—At Chin-Kiang-foo, in China, Major Uniacke, of the Royal Marines. Major Uniacke was a gallant and distinguished officer. He was in the general action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 21, 1805. The Spanish ship of the line, *El Firme*, having struck, he boarded and took possession of her with forty marines, having charge of several hundred prisoners. He was present at the siege of Cadiz, and the expedition to Malaga, and was in the *Sea Horse* when she captured a French frigate. He was at the capture of Alexandria, and in all the affairs on the Potomac as well as at Baltimore and New Orleans, where he was severely wounded in the knee-joint, at the capture of the flotilla with Capt. Lockyer, in the barge of the *Sea Horse*, when every individual on board was killed or wounded. He was rewarded by a sword from the Patriotic Fund. He had been repeatedly engaged in the Chinese expedition and led his men to the walls with undaunted courage. He was for some years a resident at Chelmsford, with a recruiting party of the Royal Marines. His death occurred on the day of the battle at Chin-Kiang-foo, from *coup de soleil*, to which Col. Driver, of the 6th Madras Infantry, and about twenty men of the 98th, also fell victims.

MARCH.

1. In Harley-street, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, R.N. She was the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq., by Lady Elizabeth Grey, was married in 1812, and has left a numerous family.

— At Bittern, near Southampton, aged 33, the Rev. John Æmilius Shad-

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well, second son of the Vice-Chancellor of England, and Rector of All Saints, Southampton. He was educated at Eton, and at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his early acquisition in Hebrew learning, and was elected Tyrwhitt's Hebrew scholar. He graduated B.A. 1831, M.A. 1832. He entered on his clerical life as Curate of Gateshead, and applied himself at once to the duties of his office with a zeal and earnestness which gave so fair a promise of usefulness, that he carried with him from that sphere, on his presentation to his benefice in Southampton, (to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor, in 1835,) the deeply attested regret of the poor in an especial manner. As soon as he had entered on the field of duty from which he has been so unexpectedly and so early summoned away, he gave himself wholly to his charge, and to the promotion of whatever he deemed to be a work of faith and labour of love.

— At Sheffield, Hollis Edward, only child of R. Solly, esq., aged 5 months.

2. At Great Billing, Northamptonshire, in his 83d year, the Rev. John Wright, D.D., Rector of that parish, and in the commission of the peace for the county. He was a member of Brazenose College, Oxford, where he graduated successively M.A. and D.D., and of which College he was elected a Fellow. Soon after completing his studies at the university, he was ordained to the curacy of Warrington, and became afterwards curate of Liverpool and of Walton-on-the-Hill. He was presented to the rectory of Great Billing by the Principal and Fellows of Brazenose College, in 1801.

— At Bath, George Henry Godart, Earl of Athlone, in his 23d year.

— At his house, in Warren-street, West, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, the Rev. Denny Ashburnham, Rector of Catsfield, and Vicar of Ditching, Sussex.

— At Kettering, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Benjamin Hutchinson, Vicar of Kirk Burton, in the county of York; in his 75th year.

3. At Dublin, Mrs. Digges la Touche, in her 84th year.

— At Cambridge-street, Connaught-square, Miss Mary Triphosa Harford; in her 85th year.

— At Colchester, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Bridgman, esq., of Coney

Weston Hall, Suffolk; in her 91st year.

— At Nottingham Park, Mrs. Underwood; in her 95th year.

— At Easterton, Dorset, Paul Tilley; in his 99th year.

— At Chapel-en-le-Frith, John Simpson; in his 97th year. He retained his intellectual faculties to the day of his death.

— At South Shields, Rachel Parkinson; in her 104th year. She had the use of her faculties till within four weeks of her death.

— At Thornhaugh, Mrs. Curtis, Relict of Mr. Thomas Curtis, farmer; in her 99th year. This venerable woman enjoyed good health until a few days before her death, when, being nearly blind, she slipped down stairs, and broke one of her thighs, which produced mortification.

5. At Yourbridge, near Askrigg, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. Anthony Wharton, M.A. for forty-eight years Master of the Grammar School at that place.

— At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Thomas Shortt, M.D., Inspector of Prisons.

7. At his house in Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, after a short illness, aged 65, Sir John Robinson, K.H. His father was the late Professor Robinson—a man still remembered with veneration by many persons now alive, and one of whose talents and virtues Scotland may justly be proud. Sir John Robinson was for some years, until 1815, in the military and civil service of his Highness the Nizam. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1817, appointed Secretary to the Physical class in 1823, and General Secretary to the Society in 1827, which office he filled with indefatigable zeal and attention. For many years he resided almost constantly in Edinburgh, where his energy in carrying out projects which he considered to be of public utility, his zeal in making known merit amongst ingenious artificers and others—in introducing improvements in the mechanical arts from abroad, and in carrying out his own elegant contrivances, obtained for him a well-deserved reputation. From the foundation of the Society of Arts for Scotland he was one of its most active members, and finally its President. He was nominated a Knight of the Guelphic order in 1836,

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and knighted by King William the Fourth in 1838. It must be added, that, at his house, foreigners of any merit or distinction were constantly received in the most friendly manner, and introduced to persons of congenial tastes. His name is known, and his loss will be felt, far beyond Scotland or England. There are few countries in Europe which have not, at one time or other, been represented at his hospitable board.

— John Hutchison, esq., of Cairngall, Aberdeenshire: in his 83d year.

— Lydia, daughter of Mr. James Marsh, of Tysoe-street, Wilmington-square.

8. At his residence, at Woolwich Common, Major-general Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., K.C.H. Sir John was descended from an ancient family of that name, settled at Arduin, co. Down, Ireland, for many centuries; and at a very early age entered the army, his first commission bears date 5th December, 1762 in the 91st Regiment of Foot. He exchanged to the 48th Regiment of Foot 1773, was employed in the West Indies (Island of Tobago,) during the rebellion of the negroes there. He afterwards returned to England, 1776, and sold out of the army. In January 1777 he obtained a second Lieutenant's commission in the Marines, was promoted to First Lieut. shortly afterwards. Sir John embarked on board H.M.S. *Princess Amelai*, 1778, and was transferred to H.M.S. *Bedford*, 74 guns, in 1779, and sailed in the fleet under the command of Sir George Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar, on the passage to which fortress, a convoy, consisting of one line of battle ship and frigate was captured. The above fleet also fell in with the Spanish Fleet on the 16th Jan., 1780, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, brought them to action, captured six sail of the line, drove two line of battle ships on shore, and afterwards proceeded and relieved Gibraltar. On her return to England the *Bedford* captured a French line-of-battle ship and frigates. In 1782 Captain Savage sailed to the West Indies on board H.M.S. *Dolphin*, and returned to England the following year. During the peace he was employed on board several ships, and at his Divisional Head Quarters in the usual routine of military duties. At the breaking out of the

Revolutionary War with France, he embarked on board the *Niger*, and in that frigate narrowly escaped shipwreck on the Coast of Holland in a dreadful hurricane. In 1795 he embarked on board H.M.S. *Orion*, 74, joined the squadron under the command of Sir John Jervis, 1797, and was on the 14th February of that year engaged with the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent, (where four sail of the line were captured) and employed blockading Cadiz until June 1798, when he was placed under the orders of Sir Horatio Nelson up the Mediterranean. On the 1st of August, 1798, Nelson engaged the French fleet off the mouth of the Nile, when eleven sail of the line and two frigates were taken and destroyed, in this brilliant victory Sir John was severely wounded, but refused to allow his name to be included in the list of wounded. After the prizes had been secured at Lisbon, he returned to England in November 1798. In 1801 he embarked on board the *Ganges*, 74, joined the Baltic fleet, and this ship was second to Lord Nelson in the action off Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801, when six sail of the line, and all the other vessels opposed, were captured. Joined Lord St. Vincent's fleet off Brest, sailed for Jamaica and remained there until November 1803, then returned to England. The following are the dates of Sir John Savage's Commissions: Captain 24th April, 1795; Major 15th August, 1805; Lieut. Colonel in the Army 1st Jan., 1812; in the Marines 24th March, 1812; Colonel and Commandant of the Chatham Division, 20th June, 1825; he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, 17th March, 1831; promoted to Major-Gen. and removed from the serving Corps to the unattached list, 10th Jan., 1837. He was made a K.C.B. and K.C.H. for his services, and was in the receipt of a "Good Service Pension" of 300*l.* per annum. He also received a reward from the "Patriotic Fund" during the War.

9. At his seat, Comrie Castle, Perthshire, Robert Clarke, esq., of Comries, Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of Peace for the county of Perth.

— At Bristol, of apoplexy, the Rev. Samuel Charles Fripp, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge; in his 57th year.

10. At his son's, in Stoke Newington, Mr. Robert Wilkes. He served his ap-

prenticeship with Mr. John Almon, of Piccadilly, the well-known bookseller in the days of Junius, and was for many years an eminent printer in Chancery-lane, part of the time in partnership with Mr. Richard Taylor. He was employed by Dr. Paley, Baron Maseres, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Hutton, Sir Edw. Sugden, and many other eminent authors, to print their works. He was many years on confidential terms with Baron Maseres; and as the Baron's eyesight was much impaired, he read to him every day, which led to expectations that on the Baron's death were not realized; the Baron leaving the bulk of his property to the Rev. Dr. Fellows, who had been introduced to the Baron by Mr. Wilkes, to the exclusion, as he thought, of his own fortune. This disappointment so preyed on his mind that he occasionally betrayed symptoms of insanity. He died, however, at peace with all the world.

11. At Oxford, Frances Christiana, daughter of the late Hon. A. A. Hely Hutchinson.

12. The Rev. Robert Murphy, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, and Examiner in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at University College, London. He took his degree of B.A. in 1829; and was the author of "Elementary Principles of the Theories of Electricity, Heat, and Molecular Actions."

— At Bath, Colonel Love Parry Jones; in his 81st year.

13. At his house at Richmond, James Colyear Dawkins, esq., of Overnorton, Oxford; in his 83d year.

— At Munich, the historical painter, Rockel.

— At Willesden House, Shepherd's Bush, Margaret, widow of the late Sir John Edmond Browne, Bart., Mayo, Ireland, and mother of Sir John Edmund De Beauvoir; in her 66th year.

14. At Higham, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Charles Hughes Hallett.

— At Hampstead Heath, Lieut. Richard Hart B. Whittingham, late Adjutant of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. F. Whittingham, K.C.B.; in his 21st year.

— At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Forbes Champagne; in his 53d year.

15. At Ottery, Devon, aged 82, the Rev. Edward Coleridge, formerly Vicar

of Buckerell in that county; last surviving brother of Coleridge the poet. He was presented to Buckerell by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, in 1829.

16. At Paris, aged 80, M. Bailleul, formerly a member of the National Convention. M. Bailleul was one of the judges of Louis XVI. but voted for the confinement of that unhappy Prince. Having become afterwards member of the Council of Five Hundred, it was on his denunciation that assembly enacted on the 18th Fructidor a decree of banishment against 52 deputies and 41 proprietors and journalists.

— At Brussels, M. Falck, minister plenipotentiary of King William II.

17. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 67, the Hon. Robert Talbot, barrister-at-law, brother to Lord Talbot de Malahide. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, April 29, 1803, and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

— At the house of his eldest son, W. W. Hull, esq., in Tavistock-square, John Hull, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

18. At Rome, in his 72d year, the most noble William Montagu, fifth Duke of Manchester (1719), eighth Earl of Manchester (1626), Viscount Mandeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton (1620). His Grace was born Oct. 21, 1768, the second son of George fourth Duke of Manchester, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. His elder brother, George Viscount Mandeville, died on the 24th Feb. 1772; and he succeeded his father in the dukedom, whilst still under age, on the 2d Sept. 1788. In his youthful years he was principally distinguished as a first-rate waterman on the Thames. He was also Colonel of the Huntingdonshire militia, which had been previously commanded by his father. His Grace was appointed Governor of Jamaica at the beginning of 1808, and sailed thither in the *Guerrier* frigate on the 23d of January. Subsequently, in August 1827 he was appointed Postmaster-General. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Huntingdonshire for many years, but resigned, in consequence of his indifferent health, last year, when the Earl of Sandwich was appointed his successor. By his death, a pension of 2,928*l.* reverts to the Crown, which he enjoyed on the abolishment of the office of Collector of the Customs. He was a staunch

Conservative in politics, but took little or no part in public affairs for many years past, and has for the last three years been obliged to repair to Italy for the winter, in order to have the advantage of a milder climate. His Grace married, on the 7th Oct. 1793 Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and by that lady, who died on the 26th Aug. 1828, he had issue two sons and six daughters.

— In Great Ormond-street, the Rev. Richard George Young, only surviving child of the late Capt. Thomas Young, R.N.; in his 28th year.

— The Rev. Thomas Jackson; for forty-three years minister of the New Chapel, Stockwell.

— At his seat, Eastwood, near Woodstock, Rear-Admiral Vansittart; in his 65th year.

— At Geldeston, in Norfolk, Benjamin Utting Dowson, esq., in his 80th year.

19. At Birbury Hall, Warwickshire, Jane Rebecca, wife of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.

20. Ten weeks after his only brother, at his house in Harley-street, George Sarmon Lilburn, M.D., eldest son of Capt. Lilburn, of Dover; in his 42d year.

— At Brussels, Edward Blount, esq., second son of Sir Walter Blount, Bart., of Sodington, Worcestershire; in his 73d year.

21. At his residence, Holywell-street, Westminster, the Rev. Edward Bowman Vardon, LL.D.; in his 51st year, for nearly nineteen years Chaplain to the Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth.

— At Keswick, aged 68, Robert Southey, esq., LL.D. Dr. Southey was born at Bristol on the 12th August, 1774. His father was a linen-draper in Wine-street. He was sent to school when six years of age to Mr. Foote, a Baptist minister; was subsequently taught by a Mr. Flower, at Corston, near Newton St. Loe, and by Mr. William Williams, a Welchman, from whom little scholarship was to be got; was subsequently placed at Westminster School in 1788, by his maternal uncle, Mr. Hill; and finally at Baliol College, in 1792, with the design of his entering the Church. But Southey's Oxford career closed in 1794. In the same year he published his first poems, in conjunction

with Mr. Lovell, the friends assuming the names of Moschus and Bion. About that time, too, he took part in the famous Pantisocracy scheme, to which all the eager contributors brought golden theories, but of more tangible coin so little, that the Utopian project was necessarily relinquished. In the November of the following year, 1795, he married Miss Fricker, of Bristol, the sister of Mrs. Coleridge. In the winter of the same year, while the author was on his way to Lisbon, "Joan of Arc" was published. He returned to Bristol in the following summer; in the subsequent year removed to London, and entered Gray's-Inn. He passed part of the years 1800-1 in Portugal, and was for a short time resident in Ireland, (as secretary, we believe, to Mr. Corry or to Mr. Foster). His final establishment at Keswick, in the lake-country, took place early in the present century. On the decease of Mr. Pye, in the year 1813, Southey was appointed laureate; he received his Doctor's degree from the university of Oxford in the year 1821; and June 4, 1839, contracted a second marriage with Caroline-Anne, daughter of the late Charles Bowles, esq., of Buckland, North Lymington, one of the most pathetic and natural among contemporary authoresses. That he was at different times offered a baronetcy and a seat in parliament are facts well known to his friends; the rest of his career is to be traced in the works which he poured forth, with a versatility, a care, and a felicity unrivalled in these hasty and superficial days. To give a complete list of his labours would be difficult. The principal poems are "Wat Tyler," "Joan of Arc," "Thalaba," "Metrical Tales," "Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," "Carmen Triumphale," "Roderick," "The Vision of Judgment,"—to say nothing of fugitive pieces. His prose works comprise translations of the poems of the "Cid," of "Amadis," and "Palmerin" of England:—Essays, allowing the Letters of "Espriella," "Sir Thomas More's Colloquies," and the slighter "Omniana" to bear his name:—Histories, among which are "The Book of the Church," "The History of the Peninsular War," "The History of the Brazils:—Criticism, including his voluminous and important contributions to the *Quarterly Review*,—and Biography. Foremost in his last department

were—"The Life of Nelson," one of the most popular and perfect specimens of its class which our language possesses, noble in feeling, and faultless in style,—"The Life of Chatterton," "The Life of Kirke White," "The Life of Wesley," and "The Life of Cowper," all of which are in different degrees valuable contributions to our literature. For the last three years Mr. Southey had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago he was not able to recognise those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife console herself with the poor hope that he recognised even her. Excess of mental labour in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation, bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. As a poet, with an exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed; and as a prose writer, at once elegant and forcible, his name will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. In all the relations of life Mr. Southey was universally allowed, by those who knew him best, to be truly exemplary. His house at the Lakes was open to all who presented themselves with suitable introduction, and there are few persons of any distinction who have passed through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality. He enjoyed a pension of 300*l.* a year from the government, granted in 1835 by Sir R. Peel, and has left personal property amounting to about 12,000*l.* By his will, dated the 26th of August, 1839, he bequeathed to his wife all the personal property possessed by her previously to their marriage, together with the interest of the sum of 2,000*l.* during her life. The residue of his property, including the above 2,000*l.* he bequeathed to his four children, Charles Cuthbert Southey, Edith Mary Warter, Bertha Hill, and Katharine Southey, equally, and, in case of the death of any of them before the testator, their share is to be divided amongst their children (if any). The executors named were his brother Henry Herbert Southey, M.D. of Harley-street, and Mr. Henry Taylor, of the Colonial Office, who possesses a voluminous and valuable collection of his letters, which

we presume will be published. The remains of Dr. Southey were interred in the burial ground attached to the parish church at Crosthwaite.

22. In Weymouth-street, London, aged 50, the Rev. Robert Anderson, Perpetual Curate of Trinity chapel, Brighton; brother to the Rev. James S. M. Anderson, Perpetual Curate of St. George's in that town. He was presented to Trinity church in 1826, by the Vicar of Brighton. He published "A Practical Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," 12mo.; "Discourses on the Communion Office of the Church of England," 12mo.; "Discourses on the Beatitudes," 12mo.; "A Pastoral Address on Regeneration," 18mo.; "The Book of Common Prayer a Manual of Christian Fellowship," 12mo.; and "The Christian planted together with Christ," 18mo. He was Chaplain to the late Lord Hill, and to Lord Teignmouth; and was deservedly very much esteemed by a large congregation at Trinity chapel.

— At his residence, Heath Lodge, Croydon, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Utterton; in his 65th year.

— At Wells, Somerset, the Rev. William Provis Wickham, of Charlton House, in the same county; in his 76th year.

— At his seat, Broomham, in the county of Sussex, Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.; in his 74th year.

— Mr. William Gray Knewstub, of Queenborough, Isle of Sheppy, Kent; in his 91st year.

23. At Northampton, the Rev. Frederick Ricketts, Rector of Eckington, Derbyshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1812; and was presented to Eckington in 1819 by the King. He was Domestic Chaplain to the late Earl of Liverpool, and published in 1831 "Considerations on the Condition of the Soul in the intermediate state between Death and the Resurrection, with reference to the Arguments advanced in a work entitled 'A View of the Scripture Revelations concerning a Future State, by a Country Pastor.'"

— At Brighton, at the house of her son-in-law, C. S. Dickens, esq., Mary, Dowager Marchioness of Northampton; in her 76th year.

24. Aged 60, Mr. I. P. Paine, of High-street, Bloomsbury. He was the inventor of the illuminated dial, and of many improvements in the escapement

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and construction of church and turret clocks.

— At Reading, Lieut.-Col. Milford Sutherland, formerly in command of the 91st regiment.

— The Lady Louisa de Horsey, Wife of Spencer de Horsey, esq., and sister of the Earl of Stradbroke.

25. At her house in Grosvenor-place, Lady Cox Hippisley, of Stone Easton House, Somerset; in her 83d year.

— At his house at Palmer's Green, Mr. Thomas Wetherfield, in his 83d year; and on the 29th, at the same place, his Wife Charlotte; in her 81st year.

— At Genoa, Lady Erskine, Wife of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Munich.

26. At his house, James-street, Buckingham Gate, William Whaley, esq., of Whaley Abbey, in the county of Wicklow, the brother of the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Clare; in his 77th year.

27. At his residence, Rosslyn House, Hampstead, General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Col. of the 5th or Northumberland Reg. of Fusiliers.

— At Kendal, Westmoreland, aged 77, the Rev. John Sampson, for upwards of 38 years Master of the Grammar School in that town, and formerly incumbent of New Hutton. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.D. 1803.

— Aged 80, Sir Samuel Chambers, knt., of Bredgar House, Deputy-Lieut. and one of the oldest magistrates for Kent. He was knighted when Sheriff of that county in 1799-1800.

— At Eridge Castle, Sussex, aged 88, the Right Hon. Henry Nevill, second Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Nevill (1784,) and Baron of Abergavenny (1392) and K. T. His Lordship was born in the parish of St. George's Hanover-square, Feb. 22, 1755, the elder son of George the first Earl, by Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham, esq., sister to Thomas first Earl of Chichester, and widow of the Hon. Richard Temple, third son of Henry first Viscount Palmerston. At the general election of 1784 Viscount Nevill was returned to Parliament for Seaford, and shortly after (having vacated his seat by accepting the Chiltern hundreds)

for the county of Monmouth, which he continued to represent until, on the death of his father Sept. 10 in the following year, he succeeded to the peerage. His politics were Whig, but of late years he had never mixed in public affairs, and indeed had lived in great retirement. His Lordship was Recorder of Harwich, and for many years held the office of Patent Inspector of Prosecutions at the Custom House, for the loss of which office he enjoyed a pension of 1,545*l*. The Earl married, on the 3d Oct. 1781, Mary, only child and heiress of John Robinson, of Sion Hill, Middlesex, esq., for many years Secretary to the Treasury. By this lady, who was buried at Isleworth, 22d Oct. 1796, he had issue Lady Mary; Catharine, married in 1802 to Thomas Myers, esq., who died in 1807; Henry George Viscount Nevill, who died unmarried, 1806; Ralph Viscount Nevill, who married Mary Anne daughter of Bruce Elcock, esq., and died without issue 1826; Lady Henrietta, who died unmarried, 1827; the Rev. John Nevill, now Earl of Abergavenny, born 1789, but unmarried; and the Hon. Rev. William Nevill, Vicar of Frant-and-Birling, Kent. The present Earl is unmarried.

28. In London, aged 83, Sir George Griffies Williams, of Llwyn y Wormwood, co. Carmarthen, Bart.

— Aged 93, the Rev. Charles Wallington, for fifty-two years Rector of Hawkeswell, Essex. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1776, and was presented to Hawkeswell in 1791 by R. Bristow, esq.

29. At Bickleigh, the Rev. Daniel Alexander, A.M., Vicar of Bickleigh and Sheepstor, Devon; in his 47th year.

30. In Kensington-square, Lieut.-Gen. Philip Philpot, Col. of the 8th or Royal Irish Hussars. He was appointed Lieut. in the 76th foot 1788, Capt. 1797; Capt. 24th Dragoons 1800; Major 1807; Lieut.-Col. 1811; Col. 1821; Major-Gen. 1830; and Lieut-Gen. 1841. He served with his regiment in the East Indies, from whence he returned to England in 1818. He was appointed Col. of the 8th Hussars April 30, 1840.

31. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 79, the Rev. George Richards, M.A., Chaplain of the Gaol, and for more than fifty years Master of the endowed school in that town; son of the late Rev. Dr.

Richards, Prebendary of Winchester. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B.A., 1784.

Lately. At Dowdeswell House, aged 40, Edward Rogers Coxwell Rogers, esq., a Deputy-lieut. and magistrate for Gloucestershire, and eldest son of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, Rector of Dowdeswell, and of Ablington House.

APRIL.

1. At the Pryor's Bank, Fulham, the Rev. Ainslie Henry Whitmore, M.A., Rector of Leasingham, Lincolnshire.

— At Bath, in his 65th year, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Broke Vere, K.C.B., K.C.H., and M.P. for East Suffolk. He was born Feb. 21, 1779, the second son of Philip Broke, of Naeton, in Suffolk, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter, and at length heiress of the Rev. Charles Beaumont, of Witnessham, in the same county. He entered the army as Ensign in the 5th Foot, in June, 1796: became Lieutenant in the following October; and Captain, Feb. 1799. He served in the Helder expedition; at Gibraltar in 1802; in Hanover in 1806; and in the expedition under Brig.-General Crawford, to South America, where he was present at the attack of Buenos Ayres. He attained the rank of Major in 1808; and was on the Staff in Ireland in 1809, as Assistant Quarter-Master-General. In the same year he went to the Peninsular, where he was present in the same capacity at the battle of Albuera, the siege of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he received a cross and four clasps. He attained the Brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1812. He afterwards served at the field of Waterloo. He became Brevet Colonel in 1825, and a Major-General in 1837. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the order in Jan. 1815; was permitted to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, for his services in the Peninsula, May 16, 1815; and received the Russian order of Wladimir, and the Netherlands order of Wilhelm, each of the fourth class, for his services at Waterloo. He was an Aide-de-Camp to King William the Fourth. Sir Charles Broke took the name of Vere, in addition to that of Broke,

by royal sign-manual, in 1822. Sir C. Broke Vere first contested the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk in 1832, without success. In 1835 he again took the field, and was elected. In 1837 Sir C. B. Vere was returned without opposition, and in 1841 he triumphed over the Whig candidate. To this brief notice of Sir Charles Vere's life, we must add, that in whatever light his character is viewed, whether as the soldier, the private gentleman, or the representative of a large and intelligent constituency, it equally demands the respect and admiration of all. His long, arduous, and meritorious services in the field of battle, have been testified by the honours and decorations conferred upon him by his Sovereign and by foreign potentates; and the friendship entertained towards him by the illustrious Wellington, constitutes a proud memorial of the exemplary discharge of professional duty. Unremitting in his attention to parliamentary business, and conscientiously mindful of the trust reposed in him, his energies were constantly directed to promote the interests of his constituents and the public weal. As the country gentleman, no one was more forward to show by the example of his presence and his liberality, the earnestness with which he desired the success of all schemes for the improvement and welfare of his neighbours.

— At Maesmor-leath, Wales, aged 74, General John Manners Kerr. General Kerr was appointed Ensign in the 111th Foot, the 21st Feb., 1785, which he joined at Gibraltar, and there remained till the 24th Sept. 1787, when he was promoted to a Lieutenantancy in the 4th Battalion 60th Foot; and the 10th Nov. 1790, to a company. He served with his regiment in Barbadoes until the commencement of the war in 1793, when he proceeded with it to the attack of Tobago. He remained there in garrison, with the exception of a short time at St. Vincent's, until appointed Major, the 29th June, 1794. He continued in the West Indies until May, 1795, having on the 25th Oct. 1794, received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, with the appointment of Colonel-Commandant of the Northampton Fencibles. In March 1798, he exchanged into the 62d Foot; the 1st January, 1801, was appointed Colonel in the army, and Brigadier-General in the West Indies, the 5th February fol-

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lowing. He commanded the Islands of Grenada, Dominica, Barbadoes, and St. Vincent's, until June, 1804, when he returned to England on account of ill health. In September of the latter year, he was placed on the staff of the North West District, and had the command of the volunteer force of Manchester and its neighbourhood: he continued there till June, 1806; and, in July, was appointed to the staff in Ireland. The 25th April, 1808, he received the rank of Major-General; and on the 26th September of that year, he was removed from the Irish Staff to that of Colchester and Woodbridge; and in June, 1809, to the Sussex district. The 25th of June, 1810, he was appointed Colonel of the late 5th Royal Veteran Battalion. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1813, and that of General in 1830.

— Mrs. Harford, of Windsor, in her 92d year.

2. At Cheveley, near Newmarket, after a long-continued delicate state of health, Louisa, wife of John Fairlie, esq. She was a daughter of John Hume Purvis, esq., by Ellen, daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, now Viscountess Canterbury; and was consequently niece to the Countess of Blessington. Being frequently resident with Lady Blessington at Gore House, she was, no doubt, influenced by her example to write those charming little contributions which adorned the annuals edited by her. Under the care of Mrs. Fairlie herself were also published "The Children of the Nobility," and several poetical volumes, enriched by her talent, and still more highly recommended by the purity of her thoughts and precepts.

— At her house in Albany-street, Regent's-park, aged 26, Mrs. Honey. This young and pretty actress was born Dec. 6, 1817, and was the daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress now engaged at the Eagle Saloon. She was brought up to the stage; and, when yet a girl of sixteen, married Mr. Honey, a lawyer's clerk, only two years her senior. When her dramatic talents and personal appearance attracted that sort of admiration which is too often fatal to the cultivation of the one, and but too dangerously flattering to the other, this ill-assorted matrimonial union became unhappy. Mr. Honey was accidentally drowned in the Thames in 1836. She was of the Vestris school, and stood per-

haps next to that popular favourite in the line of parts which require female beauty, liveliness, and natural gifts of voice and other qualities, to lift their possessor into profitable notice from among the herd of less fortunate aspirants.

— At his residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, Rowley Lascelles, esq., in his 75th year.

3. At the Grange, Bedale, aged 78, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, Rector of that parish, great uncle of Lord Monson.

— In South-street, aged 73, after a short illness, John Allen, esq., M.D., Master of Dulwich College. He was born in January, 1770, at Redford, a few miles west of Edinburgh—a beautiful small property, to which he succeeded by the death of his grandmother, and which was afterwards sold. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh as M.D. in 1791, and in 1792 he became a zealous and active member of the Association then instituted at that city to forward Parliamentary Reform, along with Thomas Muir, and many other promoters of the measure, of whom Mr. Robert Forsyth, advocate, and Mr. William Moffat, solicitor, are believed to be the only survivors. Mr. Allen gave lectures on comparative anatomy at Edinburgh, which were of such excellence as to have induced M. Cuvier eagerly to seek his acquaintance. At the beginning of the present century he left Edinburgh, and since that time was a constant inmate, first with Lord Holland, and, after the death of that amiable and enlightened statesman, with Lady Holland. All who resorted to Holland House valued his extensive research, his accurate knowledge, his ever ready and exact memory, and his kindness in imparting information to those who sought it. His facility in unravelling the most intricate and obscure parts of history was remarkable. His articles in the Edinburgh Review, and his other works, attest his various and profound learning. His zeal for the Constitution led him to search for its foundations in the Anglo-Saxon laws, and to study a language comparatively little known. He published "An Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England;" "A Vindication of the Independence of Scotland;" and a Reply to Dr. Lingard, who had remonstrated upon a

criticism of his "History of England," which Mr. Allen had contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. He wrote, indeed, more than one article upon that work, at first approving Lingard, but afterwards censuring his partiality, particularly his misquotation of Strada, with regard to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Mr. Allen was one of the members of the late Commission on Public Records. An inmate in Holland House for more than forty years, Mr. Allen had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the distinguished men of all countries, and his long life may be said to have been passed between the best reading and the best conversation. Nor in a society where Romilly, and Horner, and Mackintosh, were welcome and delightful guests, was there a single person who did not listen with respect to the voice of one with whom Lord Holland searched the records of history for the materials of his speeches, and to whose friendly eye were submitted those admirable protests in which the cause of liberty was so eloquently pleaded. The warmth of his heart, and the steadiness of his attachment to his friends, were, indeed, not less remarkable than his high intellectual qualities. He had a marked part in that circle so eloquently described by Mr. Macaulay, "in which every talent and accomplishment, every art and science had its place." Mr. Allen died worth about 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*, of which he bequeathed 2,500*l.* to the descendants of his mother's second marriage, named Cleghorn, and resident in the western States of America. The sum of 1,000*l.*, and all his medical books and manuscripts he bequeathed to his intimate friend Dr. John Thomson, Emeritus Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. His various manuscripts he bequeathed to Colonel Fox. His Spanish and Italian books he left to Dulwich College.

— At Hambrook House, Sussex, William Postlethwaite, esq., in his 73d year.

4. At St. Thomas's, in his 62d year, the Right Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica and the Bahamas. He was eldest son of the Rev. William Lipscomb, Rector of Welbury, near Northallerton, and brother to the Rev. Francis Lipscomb, the present incumbent of that parish. His father was tutor both to the late Duke of

Cleveland and to the present Duke, and his brother, Lord William Powlett, and died only on the 25th May, 1842, aged 91. The Bishop was his eldest son, by Margaret, second daughter of Francis Cooke, esq., of Gower-street, Cashier of the Navy. He was a member of New College, Oxford; took the degree of M.A. June 28, 1811, and was elected Fellow. In 1824, when the sees of Jamaica and Barbadoes were established (with an income of 4,000*l.* each), during the administration of Mr. Canning, Dr. Lipscomb was appointed the first Bishop of Jamaica and the Bahamas. We only find one publication by Dr. Lipscomb: "Church Societies, a blessing to the Colonies; a Sermon." 1840, 8vo. By Act of the last Session of Parliament the see of Jamaica will now be divided into two dioceses.

— At Sedburgh Park, Yorkshire, aged 81, William Sawrey Gilpin, esq., landscape gardener, of Painesfield, East Sheen. He was the son of Sawrey Gilpin, the Royal Academician, and nephew to the Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre in the New Forest, author of "Remarks on Forest Scenery," and other works on the Picturesque. Mr. Gilpin enjoyed considerable practice in his profession. His terms were five guineas a-day, and his travelling expenses paid. His principal works were in Ireland,—Crum Castle, Erne Castle, Lord Cawdor's, and Lord Blayney's. He altered the gardens at Danesfield, Mr. Scott Murray's, near Henley, and also laid out the grounds at Sir Edward Kerrison's, near Hoxne, Suffolk. His plans are developed in a work entitled "Practical Hints for Landscape Gardening, with some Remarks on Domestic Architecture as connected with Scenery." 1832. Second edition. 8vo. 1835.

6. At Blackwall, aged 20, Benjamin Ferrand Busfeild, esq., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Carver F. Busfeild, esq., and of Mrs. Ferrand, of St. Ives, Yorkshire, brother to the M.P. for Knaresborough, and nephew to the M.P. for Bradford.

[An account of the manner of this gentleman's death will be found in the *CHRONICLE*.]

— At Lennox Lodge, Hayling Island, aged 42, Sir Francis Sykes, the third Baronet of Basildon, Berks. (1781), M.A. He was the elder son of Sir Francis William Sykes, the second

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Baronet, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Major Henniker, and niece to John, second Lord Henniker. He succeeded when a child to the title, on the death of his father, March 7, 1804. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1819.

— At his residence, Union-street, Portsea, aged 70, Henry Thompson, esq., R.A., late Keeper of the Royal Academy. Prolonged corporeal suffering compelled him almost entirely to abandon the exercise of his art. The little he has done has been with a view of presentation to friends, in return for offices of kindness and attention. His style was historical and poetical; his "Perdita" will be long remembered as one of the gems of its class. He was interred in Portsmouth Churchyard, near the spot where his mother was buried. His works of art have been distributed among his friends.

7. The Rev. Edward Bascom, B.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and late Curate of Colbourne, Isle of Wight. Mr. Bascom was one of the sufferers by the shipwreck of the West India steamer *Solway*, and was on his voyage, after an absence of seven years, to join his family in his native island, Barbadoes, having recently been appointed to an important cure by the present Bishop of that see.

— At Bibury, Gloucestershire, aged 57, the Rev. Sackville Cresswell, Vicar of Bibury and Arlington, and for thirty-four years Commissary of Bibury cum Winson.

— At Crichlewood, Hendon, John, eldest son of the late John Rutherford, esq., of Morpeth, claimant to the Barony of Rutherford, in Roxburghshire, in his 43d year.

8. In his 40th year, the Right Hon. John Hope, fifth Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie and Baron Hope (1703), in the peerage of Scotland; third Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun (1809), and Baron Niddry of Niddry Castle (1814), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, and Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Castle.

[An account of his Lordship's sudden death, and the inquest held in consequence, appears in another part of this volume.]

— In Albemarle-street, G. Sackville Browne Casement, esq., only son

of the Hon. Major-General Sir William Casement, K.C.B., Member of the Supreme Council, Bengal.

9. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, of Clova.

10. At Torquay, the Hon. Emily Sarah Trench.

— At Naples, George Turnour, esq., eldest son of the late Hon. George Turnour, in his 45th year.

12. At his seat, Cresseley, Pembroke-shire, John Hensleigh Allen, esq., Barrister-at-Law, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. Mr. Allen was educated at Westminster, under Dean Vincent. He was thence elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1793, and having completed his college education, entered as a member of Lincoln's-Inn, and was called to the Bar, June 22, 1797. He selected the Oxford and South Wales circuits; but, on the death of his father, he went to reside on his estate, and took upon himself the important duties of a resident landlord and magistrate. In the year 1812, he stood a contest for the borough of Pembroke. He began life as an uncompromising advocate in behalf of the much injured Poles, a staunch supporter of Catholic and Negro Emancipation; and he professed the same liberal feelings when, upon a coalition of political parties in the county of Pembroke, he sat during two Parliaments for the borough of Pembroke; he then enlisted under the banners of Tierney, Brougham, and Mackintosh, labouring to reduce taxation, and to give constitutional rights to every class of Her Majesty's subjects.

— At Bruntsfield Lodge, Edinburgh, aged 74, Major-General Sir Edward Foulis, K.C.B., of the Madras Establishment. This officer arrived in India in 1789. He was appointed to an ensigncy, 5th Oct. 1790, attached to the flank company of the 15th Batt. Native Infantry; and in the same year entered the enemy's country (Mysore), under the command of Capt. Alexander Phaur, and took possession of several hill forts above the Ghauts. He was appointed Cornet in the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Major James Stevenson, 23d Sept. 1791, and served under Lord Cornwallis during the whole of the Mysore war. He was present at the siege of Bangalore; at the attack of Tippoo's army on the 6th March, 1791;

at the siege of Severndroog; at the battle of the Carrygaut Hills, on the 15th May, 1791; and at the first siege of Seringapatam, and its capitulation. He served in the same regiment in subduing the southern Poligars, with the army under Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, in 1793; and was present at the siege of Pondicherry, as a volunteer, in 1794. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 1st Nov. 1798. He served the whole of the Mysore war under General Harris, in 1798 and 1799; was present at the battle of Malavilly, at the second siege of Seringapatam, and the capture and death of Tippoo Sultaun. For this service he received the Seringapatam medal. Lieutenant Foulis served under Lieut.-Colonels Stevenson and Dalrymple in several actions and skirmishes with the Mahratta Doondia, in which service he was wounded. He was appointed Brigade-Major to the 2d Brigade of Cavalry, 26th April, 1800, and subsequently Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Stevenson. In 1801 Doondia having again assembled a large force, the British took the field under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wellesley, and Lieut. Foulis was at the taking by storm of several forts, and other affairs, during that campaign. He was promoted to Captain-Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment Cavalry, 30th July, 1800, and to full Captain in the same regiment, 2d Sept. 1801, which rapid promotion was occasioned by the numerous deaths at the unhealthy station of Chitteldroog. His own health being much impaired, he, in July, 1803, sailed for England, and in July, 1805, returned to India over land. In April, 1807, Captain Foulis was appointed General Agent for the purchase of remount horses for the Madras Cavalry. In August, 1809, he again returned to England in bad health, by way of China, Brazil, and the United States of America. He was promoted to Major in the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, 1st Jan. 1812, and returned to India in Oct. 1813, by Ceylon. In Nov. 1814 he marched in command of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to escort his Highness the Peishwa through a part of the Company's dominions, to visit some of the principal places of worship. In Jan. 1815 he took the field, in command of the 1st Light Cavalry, under Colonel Doveton, and from that time till Nov. 1817, was in constant

and harassing marches after the Pindarries in Berar, Candish, &c. In 1818 he commanded the Ellore and Masulipatam districts, and a detachment of H.M.'s 86th Regiment flank companies, and Native flank, on the frontiers of Palnaud, for the protection of the districts against the Pindarries. In Sept. 1818 he marched with the 1st Light Cavalry to the Carnatic to refit, and command Arnee. In the beginning of 1819 he was appointed to the command of the Cavalry cantonment of Arcot. He was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st Light Cavalry, 26th July, 1819, and appointed to the command of the 6th Light Cavalry, in July, 1821, from which he was transferred to be Colonel of the 1st Light Cavalry, 1st May, 1824; and attained the full rank of Major-General, 10th Jan. 1837.

13. Aged 95, John Ennis. He was considered one of the finest men in Europe, and had amassed a little independence by sitting as a model for nearly all the principal sculptors and painters of the present day, foreign as well as English. He enjoyed excellent health, and wore his beard nearly to his waist for scriptural subjects, in which his portrait may be seen at the Royal Academy, and other institutions. He was for the first time in his life attacked with illness while crossing Soho-square, and died shortly after reaching his abode, refusing to avail himself of medical assistance.

— In his 53rd year, John Nicholson, "The Airedale Poet." Having to cross the river Aire at Dixon's Mill, near Shipley, it is supposed in the act of going over the stepping stones, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water, but succeeded in gaining the opposite side, where the next morning he was found dead. Dr. Steel gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy, caused by the lower extremities being in the water. He has left a wife and nine children.

— At Horsham Park, Sussex, in his 93d year, Robert Hurst, esq., a Bencher of the Middle Temple, formerly M.P. for Horsham. Mr. Hurst was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 27, 1776. He purchased Horsham Park about the year 1830, of Edmund Smith, esq. At the general election of 1802 he was returned to Parliament (on the Duke of Norfolk's nomination) as one of the Mem-

DEATHS—APRIL.

bers for Steyning, but made way for Lord Ossulston. In 1806 he was again elected for the same borough, and he represented it during that Parliament and the next. In 1812 he was elected for Horsham, which he continued to represent until the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, immediately upon which he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, to make room for the Earl of Surrey (the present Duke of Norfolk.)

— At his house in Park-street, the Rev. George Beckett, brother of Sir John Beckett, Bart., Rector of Epworth, and Vicar of Gainsborough.

15. At Goodwood Park, in her 15th year, Lady Lucy Frances Lennox, third daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

16. In Brighton, aged 81, Sir Henry Cipriani, Knt. He was knighted September 13, 1831, being then Senior Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard.

17. In Eccleston-street, of decline, Henry, fourth son of the late Colonel Crewe, E.C.S.

— After a severe and lingering illness, Thomas James, the only son of Thomas James Ireland, esq., of Owsden Hall, Suffolk, in his 14th year.

18. At Monmouth, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Nosworthy Mitchell, Rector of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, Monmouthshire, and of St. Maughan's, near Monmouth.

— At Montacute, Somersetshire, aged 60, the Rev. Bennet Hoskyns, Vicar of that parish. He was the third son of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., of Harewood, Herefordshire.

— At Sweet Bank, Markinch, Fife, Niel Ballingal, esq., in his 93d year. Mr. Ballingal had been Factor on the Balbirnie estates for seventy-two years.

19. In Upper Brook-street, Samuel Boddington, esq., in his 77th year.

— At Bush Hill, Isaac Currie, esq., in his 84th year.

— At the Vicarage, the Rev. Christopher Parkins, for upwards of fifty years Pastor of the parish of Gresford, in his 77th year.

20. At his house, Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, in the 82d year of his age, John Latham, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Latham, B.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, and was born at Gawsworth, in the county of Chester, Dec. 29, 1761. He entered Commoner of Brazenose College, Oxford, in the year 1778, where,

having gone through the previous degrees in Arts, he was created M.B. May 3, 1786, and M.D. Oct. 10, 1788. His grandfather, paternal father, and great-grandfather, having all been clergymen, he was himself destined for the ministry of the Church; and in the hope of rendering himself more useful in a country parish, possibly remote from medical aid, he attended the lectures of Dr. Parsons, then one of the medical professors at Oxford. The professor having observed his great assiduity, entered into conversation with him on the subject of his future plans, and having learned what they were, strongly urged him to change his views, and adopt the profession of physic, in the study of which he seemed to take so great an interest. In pursuance of this advice, he afterwards went to London, and completed his medical education under Dr. David Pitcairn, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the year 1784, he married, and passed the first years of his professional life at Manchester and Oxford, in both which places he was elected physician to the respective infirmaries. In 1788 he removed to London, and the next year was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians. In a few months he was elected Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, afterwards to the Magdalen, and in the year 1792, succeeded Dr. David Pitcairn at St. Bartholomew's, about which time he settled in Bedford-row. In 1795, he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and afterwards re-appointed to the same office in the household of George IV. About 1808, he left Bedford-row, and settled in Harley-street; and here, for twenty years, he enjoyed with a more moderate practice, a larger share of health than he had known during the days of his greater labour and greater success. In the year 1814 Dr. Latham was elected President of the College of Physicians. In 1816 he founded the Medical Benevolent Society. He contributed several papers on practical subjects to the Medical Transactions. In 1809 he wrote a small volume entitled, "Facts and opinions concerning Diabetes." In 1829, having reached his 68th year, Dr. Latham finally left London. Fourteen years of life yet remained to him. For two-thirds of this period he enjoyed the comforts which are still within the reach of a vigorous old age. For the last

third was reserved the sharpest of all bodily afflictions the formation and gradual increase of stone in the bladder, under this he sank and died. The fame of physicians, except the few in any age who have pushed forward the boundaries of physiological and pathological knowledge, does not outlive the recollection of those who knew them, or have derived benefit from their skill and care. Those who knew Dr. Latham, both his patients and his fellow physicians, speak of him with great esteem and affection. His patients remember the confidence and encouragement which accompanied his address, his sincerity, his straight-forwardness, and his liberality; and there are physicians, now grey-headed, who speak of the kindness and countenance they received from him in the days of their youth.

— In Montague-place, aged 14, Frederick William, third and youngest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.

— At Edinburgh, Captain Richard Hussey Charles Moubray, of the 1st Regiment Madras Native Cavalry, second son of Sir Robert Moubray, of Cockairny, county of Fife, K.H.

— At Bury, near Alverstoke, Hants, Major J. Landon Jones, of the Bengal East India Company's Service, in his 53d year.

22. At Nannau, near Dolgelly, aged 75, Sir Robert William Vaughan, the second Bart. of Nannau and Hengwrst, co. Merioneth (1791), for forty-four years M.P. for that county. He was the eldest son of Sir Robert Howell Vaughan the first Baronet, by Anne, daughter of Edward Williames, of Ystymcollwyn, esq., and succeeded his father in the title in 1796. He had previously been returned to Parliament, in 1792, for the county of Merioneth, which he continued to represent, in ten successive Parliaments, until the year 1830. He married in Sept. 1801, Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., and sister and coheirress to Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, Bart., by whom he had issue Sir Robert William Vaughan, his successor, born in 1803, and other children.

— At Hickleton, near Doncaster, aged 36, Samuel Francis Wood, esq., younger son of Sir Francis L. Wood, Bart. He was a member of Oriel College, Oxford.

— At Pau, the Duc de Beaumont, eldest son of the Prince de Luxembourg.

23. At his residence, Willersley, Derbyshire, after an illness of only four days, Richard Arkwright, esq. Mr. Arkwright was born Dec. 19, 1755; he was consequently in his 88th year, and, notwithstanding he had attained this very advanced age, yet the vigour of his mind remained unimpaired until he was attacked with the paralytic affection which terminated his valuable life. This highly respected and deeply lamented gentleman was the only son of the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright, of whose invention of the spinning frame, and great improvements in the cotton manufacture, &c. it would be superfluous here to speak. On the decease of his father in 1792, Mr. Arkwright took possession of the beautiful mansion at Willersley (built by Sir Richard Arkwright, but, we believe, never inhabited by him), where he continued to reside until his death: he had for some years previously been living at Bakewell, and his great fortune had its commencement from the cotton-mill at that place, which his father had given up to him. Inheriting the wealth of his father, and the still more valuable endowments of his sagacious and comprehensive mind, Mr. Arkwright commenced life with prospects vouchsafed to few. Accustomed early to habits of business, to strict method and punctuality in the arrangement of his time, and not being led aside by the allurements of wealth, he carried on the extensive concerns established by Sir Richard Arkwright with so much success that he was probably at the time of his death the richest commoner in England. To attempt to detail the various incidents of Mr. Arkwright's long, happy, and most useful life, or of the unexampled prosperity which marked the whole course of it, would far exceed the limits allotted to a notice of this kind. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a brief sketch of his character, the varied excellences of which we shall have difficulty to compress within narrow limits. The basis of all excellence, strong, natural good sense, Mr. Arkwright possessed in an eminent degree. His knowledge was various and extensive, accurate and ready for use, his judgment sound and clear. His whole life was one of observation and of practical usefulness, and his opinions of men and things so accurate, as to give his conversation an aphoristic style, although chastened and subdued by his

innate diffidence and modesty. The native vigour of his mind enabled him to unravel the most difficult and complicated questions and subjects. With the science and doctrines of political economy, of finance, the monetary system, &c. Mr. Arkwright was quite familiar, and had formed clear and definite opinions on these controverted subjects, which have perplexed, and still continue to perplex, the most intellectual and thoughtful men. In his political views he was decidedly Conservative; but he was guarded in his opinions, and, adopting none without deep thought and reflection, he was not the indiscriminating advocate of any ultra or party measures. On the subjects of trade, commerce, &c., he was inclined to the doctrines of the late Mr. Huskisson; indeed, many of his opinions assimilated with those of that distinguished statesman. Mr. Arkwright was well versed in the science of mechanics, and in most of the useful arts of life. He thoroughly understood the principle of warming and ventilating houses and manufactories, and the great salubrity of his mills, and the more than average health of his work-people, demonstrated the success with which he applied his knowledge. The qualities of Mr. Arkwright's heart were equal to those of his head. He was generous without ostentation, and charitable without parade. In his grants to public charities and institutions he was liberal and judicious; but his true benevolence was most shown in his extensive private charities. In every sense of the word, Mr. Arkwright was a perfect gentleman. He was accessible to all, and most kind, obliging, and courteous in his manners. He was exemplary in all the relative duties of life. The will of this wealthy commoner has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by the oaths of Robert Arkwright, Peter Arkwright, and Charles Arkwright, three of the sons and executors named in the will, which is dated 16th Dec. 1841. Mr. Arkwright gives to his son Robert, 100,000*l.*; to his son Peter, 40,000*l.*; to his son John, 50,000*l.*; to his son Joseph, 80,000*l.*; to his grandson Francis Hurt, 35,000*l.*; to six of his granddaughters, 14,000*l.* each; and to all of his other grandchildren, 5,000*l.* each; to his daughter Ann, wife of Vice-Chancellor Wigram, 25,000*l.* absolutely, and a life interest in 50,000*l.*, with power of disposal at her

death: to the Derbyshire General Infirmary, 200*l.*; to the General Hospital near Nottingham, 200*l.*; to the Lunatic Hospital and Asylum near Manchester, 200*l.*; to his butler, 100*l.*; and to his housekeeper, 100*l.* The residue of his property is given to his five sons, who are named his executors. The property has been sworn to exceed in value 1,000,000*l.*, but this may be only a nominal sum, as the scale of stamp duties goes no higher. The probate bears a stamp of 15,750*l.*, and the legacy duty will amount to a much larger sum.

— Of typhus fever, John, only son of Major Campbell, of Ormidale, Argyleshire.

— At Shotover House, near Oxford, Mary Thompson, the widow of Henry Thompson, esq., of Kirby Hall, York, in her 93d year.

— The Rev. Ambrose Goode, A.M., Vicar of Terrington, Norfolk, and Rector of Waddingworth, Lincolnshire, in his 74th year.

24. In Leicester-street, aged 54, Mr. George Macfarren, a well-known Music Composer, and Editor of the *Musical World*.

26. At the Casa Standish, at Florence, Orlando Standish, esq., of Scaleby Castle and Holme Cultrum Abbey, Cumberland, and of Farley-hill, Berks.

— The Rev. William Mann, M.A., of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in his 84th year, having been Chaplain of the said parish for forty years. Mr. Mann was also Chaplain to the county of Surrey for thirty-six years, and for the like period to the Fishmongers' Company.

— At Bagnères de Bigoré, Pyrenees, Sir James Nugent, Bart., of Ballinlough, Castle, Ireland.

27. In his 87th year, Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq., M.A. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he resided as a Fellow Commoner, and was classed as 13th Wrangler, in the examination for the degree of B.A. in the year 1778. He was shortly afterwards complimented with the honorary degree of M.A., upon the recommendation of his college. Whilst at the university he was on terms of friendship with the celebrated William Pitt; but, being always a consistent Reformer in politics, he declined following his distinguished friend into public life. Mr. Gwatkin married Miss Theophila Palmer, the niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who survives him, and resided for many

years on his estate at Killiou, in Cornwall, and finally at Plymouth. His ten closing years, which he spent in that town, have endeared his memory to all his neighbours, both rich and poor, by the venerable example which he has afforded of the character of a Christian gentleman. Perhaps the most conspicuous among his many estimable qualities were sincerity, the absence of all pride, and, in its most enlarged sense, charity. He died in the possession of all his faculties, the exercise of every kindly sympathy, and the full enjoyment of every gospel hope.

— At the house of his father, in Bath, George Milner, youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, K.C.H., in his 28th year.

28. At Brompton, aged 51, Henry Charles Pemberton, esq., Commander, R.N. He was the son of Dr. Christopher Robert Pemberton, Physician extraordinary to King George IV. He served as midshipman in the *Pomone* frigate, Captain Robert Barrie; and was appointed acting Lieut. of the *Hibernia* 120, bearing the flag of Sir W. Sydney Smith, on the Mediterranean station, Oct. 26, 1812. His first commission bore date Jan. 25, 1813; and in August following he joined the *Glasgow* frigate, Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, in which ship he continued until she was paid off, Sept. 1, 1815. He was third Lieutenant of the *Minden* 74, Capt. W. Paterson, at the battle of Algiers; after which he proceeded in the same ship (destined to receive the flag of Sir Richard King) to the East Indies; and from thence returned home, acting Captain of the *Melville*, 74, in Dec. 1817. He obtained the rank of Commander, Jan. 20, 1818. He married, Aug. 31, 1822, Caroline Ann Augusta, daughter of the late Capt. Nixon, a veteran army officer.

— At Richmond, Surrey, aged 82, Sir Edmond Stanley, Knt., formerly Prime Serjeant of Ireland, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. Sir Edmond was the eldest son of James Stanley, esq., of Low Park, co. Roscommon, by a daughter of Edmond Kelly, esq., of Mount Gray. He obtained a scholarship in Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1782. In 1786 he was counsel to George R. Fitzgerald, at Castlebar. In 1789 he was made a King's Counsel in Ireland, and in the

same year a Benchers of the King's Inns, Dublin. In 1790 he was returned to the Parliament of Ireland for the borough of Augher; and from 1797 to 1800, he was Member for Lanesborough. In 1794 he was appointed the King's Third Serjeant-at-Law. In 1798 he was sent under a special commission to Cork, to preside at the trials there, and received the thanks of the county and of the Government, for his conduct on that occasion. In 1800 he was made King's Prime Serjeant, and afterwards appointed one of the Commissioners of Public Accounts. In 1807 he was appointed the first Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, and received the honour of knighthood, on the 11th March. In 1815 he was appointed one of the Judges at Madras, where he introduced many useful reforms into the Registrar's Office; and in 1820 was promoted to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He retired in 1825 with the usual pension, after twenty years' service.

— At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Joseph Blades Palmer, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly Minister of Brathay Church, Amble-side, and late Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Ely, in his 31st year.

— At his house, Lauriston, Edinburgh, William Wallace, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

Lately. Aged 11, the Hon. Geoffrey William Penn Fielding, third son of the Earl of Denbigh.

MAY.

1. Aged 31, at Englesfield Green, James Birnie, esq., second son of the late Sir Richard Birnie.

— At Hatch Beauchamp, aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Raban, Hon. E.I.C.S.

— The Rev. John Gibbons, Rector of Brasted, Kent, in his 90th year.

— At Paris, the Lady William Bentinck.

— At Hayes, in Kent, Lady Gibbs, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

2. At Clifton, aged 83, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Foster. He was appointed Ensign 1795; Lieut. 1796; Cornet First Dragoon Guards 1798; Lieut. 1800; Capt. Lieut. 1801; Major h. p. York Hussars 1802; Lieut.-Col. 1810; Major

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3rd Garrison Battalion 1815; Colonel 1819, Major-Gen. 1830; and Lieut.-General 1841. During the war he was employed as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the home staff.

— At sea, forty miles east of Algiers, Colonel Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., of the 49th regiment. He was appointed Ensign Feb. 28, 1806; purchased a Lieutenancy, Feb. 12, 1807; obtained a company Aug. 10, 1815; a majority by purchase, Feb. 5, 1824; and was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 49th Foot April 25, 1828. He was severely wounded in action with the Americans, Nov. 11, 1813. He accompanied his regiment, the 49th foot, on its embarkation for foreign service in 1821; and it formed a portion of the army employed in the China expedition, and during the recent war with that power. His services were acknowledged by his nomination, at the close of last year, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Sir Robert expired on board the Great Liverpool steamer, on the voyage from Malta to Gibraltar, and on the following day his mortal remains were consigned to the deep, as is usual in all cases of death occurring on board vessels coming from Alexandria.

3. At Kingstown, Dublin, aged 71, the Hon. and Very Rev. Joseph Bourke, Dean of Ossory, brother to the Earl of Mayo, and the late Right Rev. Richard Bourke, the last Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

— At Charlton, Kent, in his 79th year, Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., and G.C.B. a General in the army, Colonel of the 48th Foot, and Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Sir Thomas Hislop was born July 5, 1764, the third and youngest son of Lieut.-Col. William Hislop, Roy. Art. Sir Thomas received a warrant as a Cadet in the Royal Artillery, March 31, 1778, from which period, till Dec. 1779, he pursued his professional studies at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He had been appointed the 28th Dec. 1778, to an Ensigny in the 39th Foot, and the 20th of July, 1780, joined that corps at Gibraltar, where it was in garrison, and where he served with it from the beginning to the end of the subsequent bombardment and siege. The 28th of Jan., 1783, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and his regiment continued at Gibraltar until the middle of November following, when it was relieved, and, after having

served in that garrison for three years and ten months, returned with it to England. The 28th Jan. 1785, he obtained a Company in the 100th; and the 4th of the following month exchanged into the 39th. In Dec. 1792, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Dundas, and as such served with him in Ireland, until he was ordered to England, and from thence to Toulon, whither this officer accompanied him, and continued during the siege of that place and until the final evacuation of it by the combined forces. The first operations of the campaign being crowned with success, the Major Gen. sent home Capt. Hislop with his official despatches, announcing that event. In May following, the late Lord Amherst, Commander-in-Chief, appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, in which situation he continued until the 16th of Aug. of the same year, when he succeeded to the majority of the regiment. On his final return from that country, he was promoted the 25th of April, 1795, to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the 115th regiment, and in Sept. 1795 was removed to the 39th. In Feb. 1796, he sailed for the West Indies, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 1st April following. On the 16th of the same month a secret service having been ordered by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, then Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, of which the 39th regiment formed a part, Lieut.-Col. Hislop proceeded with it to its destination, which was against the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, all of which surrendered by capitulation. Lieut.-Col. Hislop was left there with the military command, and the inhabitants having immediately determined to raise a corps from among their negro slaves for the defence and protection of the colonies, and the offer being accepted by Sir Ralph Abercromby, this officer was nominated the 6th of Sept. 1796, Lieut.-Col. thereof, and the corps being afterwards put upon the establishment of the army, and denominated the 11th West-India regiment, his Majesty conferred on him the rank of Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the same. The command of those colonies he continued uninterruptedly to hold for six years and eight months, when at the conclusion of the war, on the 2nd December, 1802, he gave them over, pursuant to his Majesty's commands, to the Batavian government. A brevet pro-

motion having taken place in the army in the early part of this year, on the 29th of April he was included therein, and appointed Colonel of the 8th West-India Regiment. On returning to England upon the drafting of that regiment he found that he had been placed on the Staff of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and in May following he was ordered to proceed to take upon him the command of the troops in the Island of Trinidad, his Majesty conferring on him at the same time his commission as Lieut.-Governor of that colony. In consequence of this order he arrived at Trinidad on the 18th of July, 1803, and continued to serve in it as a Brigadier-Gen. until promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. the 25th Oct. 1809. He left Trinidad on the 10th of Jan. 1810, and joined Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Beckwith at Martinique, and was appointed to command the 1st division of the army destined to attack the Island of Guadeloupe, being at the same time the second in command of the expedition. The campaign having terminated successfully, and after he had remained at Guadeloupe until all important arrangements were made, the Commander of the Forces permitted him to return to Trinidad, where he arrived on the 17th of March following, and continued in the command until the 24th of April 1811, when he obtained leave to return to England for the general benefit of his health. This object being in a few months attained, on the 28th of March, 1812, he was appointed on the staff of Bombay with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen., together with the appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors of Commander-in-Chief of their army at that presidency. For this destination he sailed on the 15th of Nov. following, in H.M. frigate *Java*, and on the 29th of Dec. ensuing was captured off St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, by the United States' frigate *Constitution*, of vastly superior force, after a contest the most disproportionate and severe; in which Capt. Lambert, Commander of H.M. ship, was mortally wounded, and died in consequence five days after. Sir Thomas Hislop being permitted to land at St. Salvador on his parole, returned to England in a cartel with his personal staff, and the remaining part of the *Java's* ship's company, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th April, 1813. His exchange being ef-

fectured very soon after, he was on the point of again embarking for his former destination when the command of the Madras army becoming vacant by the resignation of Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, he was appointed to it. On the 1st of Jan. 1814, he sailed in H.M. frigate *Revolutionnaire* for that presidency, to relieve the general officer before named, where he arrived on 27th of May following. The 4th of June, 1814, he received the rank of Lieut.-Gen., and the 4th of April, 1818, the Colonelcy of the late 95th, formerly the 96th regt. In the operations of the campaign which led to the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries and the Mahratta princes, Sir Thomas Hislop performed an important part. He assumed the command of the Deccan army pursuant to general orders issued at Hydrabad 27th Aug. 1817. After the defeat of Holkar one of the first results was orders to deliver up certain fortresses which protected his territories, some of which were executed by Sir Thomas Hislop. One of Holkar's officers, who commanded the fort of Talnier, refused to surrender it; he, as well as the whole garrison, were put to the sword on the capture of the fort by Sir Thomas Hislop. This circumstance became a subject of much discussion in Parliament, and the vote to Sir Thomas Hislop was opposed in both houses, on the ground that some further explanation of his conduct was requisite. This gave occasion for the expression of the Duke of Wellington's opinion in the House of Lords, that "this gallant officer had acquired a high character for his services both in India and other parts of the world; and in the late war, which was now under their Lordships' consideration, he had performed the chief part in the engagement which decided the ultimate success of our arms. His conduct, therefore, deserved to be viewed with a partial eye, and the act for which he was blamed seemed to admit of justification." Sir Thomas Hislop remained for some time after in his command at Madras. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 2, 1813; on the extension of the order of the Bath, was appointed a Knight Commander; and, in Oct. 1818, promoted to the dignity of a Grand Cross of that order. He received, in 1822, an honourable augmentation to his arms,—on a chief azure, a mount vert, thereon

a lion in the act of tearing the standard of the Mahratta prince Holkar, and, beneath the word MADRIPORE. Also a crest of augmentation,—a soldier of the 22nd light dragoons mounted and in the position of attack, surmounted by the inscription DECKAN. He was for many years an equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

4. At Bregeny, on the Lake of Constance, aged 78, the Right Hon. James Ochancar Forbes, seventeenth Lord Forbes, and Premier Baron of Scotland, a Representative Peer of that kingdom, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a General in the army, Col. of the 21st Foot, and Knight of the Sicilian order of St. Januarius. He was born on the 7th March, 1765, the eldest son of James the sixteenth Lord Forbes, by Catharine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, Bart. He was for twenty-six years an officer in the Coldstream Regiment of foot guards, of which he had an ensigncy 1781, and a Lieutenancy 1786. In April 1793, when senior Lieutenant, he joined the 1st battalion of the regiment, then serving under the Duke of York in Flanders, and was engaged in the battle of Famars, the storming of Valenciennes, and every other action of importance. After the action of Lincelles, in August in the same year, he succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenancy, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, vacant by the fall of Lieut.-Col. Bosville; and in October he succeeded to a company, by the death of Lieut.-Col. Eld, who was killed at Dunkirk, and he obtained the brevet rank of Colonel, the 3rd of May, 1796. In 1799 Lord Forbes, then commanding the Grenadier Company of the Coldstream regiment, accompanied the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby, destined to attack the Helder; and was present in every action but one which took place in that country during that short but active campaign. The 29th of April, 1802, Lord Forbes received the rank of Major-General; and in the same year he was placed on the staff in command of the troops stationed at Ashford, in Kent, where he remained two years, and was then removed to the more important charge of the garrison at Dover, where he continued three years, occasionally commanding in the Kent district in the absence of Sir David Dundas and of Lord Ludlow. On the appointment of Sir John Stuart in 1808 to be Commander of the Forces in the

Mediterranean, Lord Forbes was named second in command of that army, (then consisting of 17,000 men, which was afterwards increased to about 20,000,) and accordingly proceeded in the early part of that year to Sicily, where, soon after his arrival, he received the rank of Lieut.-General the 25th of April, 1808. Lord Forbes remained three years and a half in that country, and was recalled home (soon after the discomfiture of the attempt at invasion by the enemy under General Murat,) in consequence of the resignation of Sir John Stuart, and the appointment of Lord William Bentinck to the command of the army in Sicily. On his return to England Lord Forbes was placed on the staff in Ireland, in command of the Cork district, in which he remained four years, and was then removed to Dublin in command of the eastern district, where he remained three years, and, on his promotion to the rank of General, the 12th of August, 1819, was removed from the staff of Ireland. His Lordship was appointed Colonel of the 3d garrison battalion in 1806, and was removed to the command of the 94th Reg. in 1808; to that of the 54th Reg. in Sept. 1809; and to that of his last Reg., the 21st or Royal Scots Fusiliers, in June 1816. Lord Forbes succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 29, 1804, and was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland. He married at Crailing, June 2, 1792, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heir of Walter Hunter, of Polmond, co. Peebles, and Crailing, co. Roxburgh, esq., by Lady Caroline Mackenzie, fourth daughter of George Earl of Cromarty, and by that lady, who died Oct. 11, 1830, he had issue six sons and six daughters.

— In Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, Francis Corboux, esq.; in his 75th year.

— At Maudaire, in Kutch, drowned whilst bathing, Lieut. Wellington Campbell, of the 2d European Bombay Native Infantry, seventh son of Archibald Campbell, esq., late of the Mount Harrow, Middlesex; in his 19th year.

— At Dieppe, where he had resided for many years, Col. Orby Hunter, distinguished in the literary world by a translation of Byron's works into French.

5. At Bath, in his 80th year, William Foskett, esq., formerly of Goodrich House, co. Hereford.

— At Bath, aged 75, Lieut.-Col.

Robert Lisle, C.B. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1791, as Cornet in the 19th Dragoons, became Lieut. 1705; Captain, 1801; brevet Major 1814; Major 19th Dragoons, 1814; and brevet Lieut.-Col., 1817.

— At Landour, from illness brought on by privation and fatigue in the late campaign in Afghanistan, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Skinner, a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Skinner.

— At Uxbridge, the Rev. John Bright, formerly of Pickwell, near Melton Mowbray; in his 65th year.

6. The Rev. Henry Steven Milner, LL.D., Rector of Thrybergh, Vicar of Adwick-upon-Dearne, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire; in his 79th year.

7. At his residence at Gouray in the Isle of Jersey, Gen. Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, G.C.H., K. St. A. and K.C., Col. of the 19th Reg. Foot; D.C.L. and F.S.A. Sir T. Hilgrove Turner had been upwards of sixty-one years in the army, having entered as Ensign in the 3d Guards in 1782. He served in Flanders, and was present at the battles of St. Amand and Famars, at the siege of Valenciennes, at the action of Lincelles, and investment of Dunkirk; and was also engaged at Lannoi, and Vaux, Cateau, Basien, Mouvais, Templeuve, and Tournay, and ably distinguished himself at the capture of Fort St. André. He went to Egypt with his corps in 1801, and was engaged in the battles of the 8th and 13th and on the 21st of March in that year, which latter victory was so dearly obtained by the unfortunate though glorious death of Sir Ralph Abercromby. For the gallantry he displayed throughout that campaign he was rewarded by the Emperor of Russia with the decoration of the order of St. Anne, and also received the Turkish order of the Crescent. He was selected to attend on the Duchess of Oldenburgh when she visited this country, in the spring of 1814; and in the same year went with a command to South America, where he remained until 1816. In 1811, when Major-Gen. Turner, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 19th (the 1st Yorkshire North Riding) Reg. of Foot, which he held up to his death. Previous to his embarking for South America, he received the honour of knight-

hood, July 28, 1814. Subsequently he was Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, and also Governor of Bermuda. In 1827, he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and in 1830 was Groom of the Bedchamber in the Royal household. His commissions were dated as follows: Ensign, Feb. 20, 1782; Lieut. and Capt., Oct. 13, 1789; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., Nov. 12, 1794; Colonel, Jan. 1, 1801; Major-Gen., April 25, 1808; Lieut.-Gen., June 4, 1813; General, July 22, 1830. Sir Hilgrove Turner, when in Egypt, in 1802, was the person who acquired for this country that very valuable philological treasure the Rosetta Stone, engraved with a trilingual inscription. It had been found among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, when repaired by the French; and was taken from the house of General Menou at Alexandria. His narrative of this transaction, which was a matter of some tact and difficulty, from the French General having claimed the like exemption which was allowed to some other scientific collections, is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. p. 212. The stone was brought in triumph to the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House, and afterwards deposited in the British Museum. The subject was a constant theme of congratulation at the anniversary festivals of the Society of Antiquaries, at which the veteran archæologist was generally present. In 1802 Colonel Turner also communicated to the Society a copy of the inscription on Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria (*Archæol.* vol. xv. p. 389). In 1838 Sir Hilgrove Turner presented a drawing and some account of the ruined Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas in the island of Jersey, engraved and printed in *Archæol.* vol. xxvii. p. 437; and in 1840 two views of a Cromlech near Mount Orgueil castle, in the same island, engraved in vol. xxviii. p. 461. Sir Hilgrove Turner was created an Honorary Doctor of Laws in the University of Oxford, May 4, 1814, being then in attendance upon the Archduchess Catharine of Russia.

— The Rev. John Gordon, second son of the very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, Vicar of Edwinstowe Ollerton, Notts, and a Prebendary of Bath and Wells; in his 49th year.

— On board the Royal Mail steam packet *Teviot*, bound to Honduras, Edward Sheil, esq., for many years of Be-

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lise, an eminent merchant, and brother of the Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P.

8. At Brompton, aged 83, Mrs. Davenport, late of Covent Garden Theatre. This excellent actress had passed thirty eight years of her life at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, during the brightest days of the drama, under the management of the late Mr. Harris, and associated with such names as John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Holman, Lewis, Fawcett, &c. She was born in 1759, at Launceston, Cornwall. Her father's name was Harvey, and when about twenty years of age she appeared at the Bath Theatre with great success. In 1794 she first performed at Covent-garden, as Mrs. Harcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer," and at that establishment she continued without a rival until 1831, occasionally filling up the vacations at the Haymarket. Mr. Davenport died in 1841. He was an actor of considerable merit at Covent-garden, and held the appointment of Secretary to that Theatrical Fund. With Mr. John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons Mrs. Davenport was an especial favourite. She had a son and daughter; the former died in India, the latter some years since in England. Her private worth was as great as her public excellence.

— At Aberdeen, Col. Charles Forbes, 61st Foot. He entered the service as Ensign in the Cape Corps, July 16th, 1806, on its formation; served for some time as volunteer with 1st batt. 69th Regt., and was promoted, March 11, 1810, to a 1st Lieutenancy in the 4th Ceylon Regt. in which he remained until June 3, 1815 (that regt. being disbanded 24th of same month), when he was transferred to 19th Regt., then serving in Ceylon, and remained on full pay of that corps until Oct. 24, 1821, when he was promoted by purchase to a company and placed on half-pay next day. Capt. Forbes exchanged with Capt. Nestor, 12th Foot, March 14, 1822, and served with that regiment at Gibraltar; was promoted by purchase to be Major unattached, Aug. 15, 1826, and exchanged, July 4, 1834, with Major Pringle Taylor, K.H. 61st Regt. He succeeded, June 23, 1838, to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, without purchase, by the removal of Col. Darley as a General officer. When an Ensign in the Cape regiment Lieut.-Col. Forbes was employed with a detachment upon the borders of the colony, to repress the incursions of the

Caffres, a service of much difficulty and danger. In 1810 he served as a volunteer with the 69th Regt., at the landing and capture of the Isle of France. He went to Madras with that regiment, and continued to do duty with it until after the capture of Java. During the storm of Fort Cornelis, and the very strong position surrounding it, he carried the regimental colour of the 69th, which was twice shot through in his hand, whilst in the act of planting it on one of the enemy's redoubts. In 1812 he joined his regiment, the 4th Ceylon, and in 1815 acted as Dep.-Assist.-Commissary-General to one of the divisions that took possession of the Kandian country.

9. At Brussels, aged 72, Col. John Camac, of Brettenham Park, Norfolk, late of the First Life Guards. He was made Lieut. 1804; Captain 1st Life Guards 1808; Major and Lieut.-Col. 1812; and brevet Lieut.-Col. He commanded his regiment in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of Vittoria.

— At Iwerarden, Perthshire, James Watson, esq., in his 86th year.

— At Paris, William Campbell Ottley, esq., M.A., late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge; in his 35th year.

— At Campbellton, Argyllshire, Sydney Yorke Lacy, esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Lacy, of H.M.R.C. Hardwicke.

10. At Lower Brook-street, Robert Joseph Chambers, esq., M.A., Police Magistrate in this Metropolis upwards of thirty years, and eldest son of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Calcutta; in his 63d year.

11. In Belgrave-square, the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey, of Clare and Inchicronan, co. Clare, in the peerage of Ireland, Baron Fitzgerald of Desmond and Clangibbon, co. Cork, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; a Privy Councillor, President of the Board of Control, Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Clare, Col. of the Clare Militia, a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Institute of Irish Architects, M.R.I.A. and F.S.A. His lordship was the eldest son of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, Prime Serjeant of Ireland, who died Jan. 30, 1835, aged 93, by the Right Hon. Catharine Lady Fitzgerald and Vesey, daughter of the Rev. Henry Vesey, who was a cousin

of John first Lord Knapton, the grandfather of the present Viscount de Vesey (they both being grandsons of the Most Rev. John Vesey, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1716). He entered the public service in 1809 as a Lord of the Treasury and Privy Councillor in Ireland; was in 1812 appointed a Lord of the Treasury in Great Britain, a Privy Councillor of the United Kingdom, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury in Ireland. In 1820 he went to Sweden as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In the same year and in 1826 he represented the county of Clare in the House of Commons; he was elected for Lostwithiel in 1830, and for Ennis in 1831. He was Paymaster General of the Forces from 1826 to 1828, in which year he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, which offices he held until 1830. He assumed the additional name of Vesey before Fitzgerald by royal sign manual, March 16, 1815. He succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his mother, Jan. 3, 1832, and received his peerage of the United Kingdom by patent dated Jan. 1835. On the appointment by Sir Robert Peel of Lord Ellenborough to the Governor-Generalship of India, Lord Fitzgerald succeeded as President of the Board of Control. Lord Fitzgerald was unmarried. The Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, LL.D. the Dean of Kilmore, his Lordship's only brother, has succeeded to the Irish peerage. Lord Fitzgerald was a man of accomplished understanding, graceful in manners, and intelligent in office. He was, however, for many years an invalid, and his delicate health probably prevented him from making any striking efforts in Parliament. Yet he was a very interesting speaker upon occasions; less forcible than finished, and less declamatory than pointed. On the 20th of May his mortal remains were conveyed from Belgrave-square, for interment in the catacombs of the cemetery at Kensal-green. His funeral was attended by numerous persons of distinction. On the arrival of the solemn cavalcade at the cemetery, it was met by Sir Robert Peel and other members of the Cabinet, who had previously arrived to offer the last mark of respect to the memory of their departed friend and colleague.

— At the Archbishop's palace, Canterbury, in his 86th year, Sir Robert Barlow, knt., and K.C.B., Admiral of the Red, F.R.S.; father-in-law of Viscount Torrington, and of the first Earl Nelson. He was born in London on Christmas day, 1757, the eldest son of William Barlow, of Bath, esq., by Hilare, daughter of Robert Butcher, of Walthamstow, esq. His younger brother, Sir George Hilary Barlow, G.C.B. formerly Governor-General of India, was created a Baronet June 29, 1803. Mr. Barlow served with Earl Howe and Lord Mulgrave during the whole of the American war. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Nov. 6, 1778. He was Lieutenant of the *Courageux* at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, and ably distinguished himself on the 18th Sept. in that year, when the Spaniards were defeated in their grand attack on that fortress. He was made Commander Nov. 22, 1790, and Post Captain May 24, 1793. In 1794 he commanded the *Pegasus*, which was repeating frigate at Lord Howe's glorious victory over the French fleet on the 1st of June. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the *Phæbe*, 36, in which, after a severe action, he captured the French frigate *Nereide* in 1797; and in the same ship, in 1801, he succeeded, after a most determined and gallant resistance, in capturing *L'Africaine*, 44, having on board, beyond her crew, 400 troops, under the command of General Desfourneaux, which were destined to join the French army in Egypt. It was one of the sharpest contests recorded in our naval history, as both vessels were within pistol shot, the action lasting two hours. In consideration of his bravery and gallantry on this occasion, Captain Barlow received the honour of knighthood, on the 16th June, 1801. In 1806 he was appointed Deputy-Comptroller of the Navy; and, in 1808, Commissioner of Chatham dockyard. In Jan. 1823, he resigned that office, with the rank of retired Rear-Admiral; but in 1840 was recalled to active duty, and made Admiral of the White. On the 20th May, 1820, he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath. He married Sept. 8, 1785, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Garrett of Worting, in Hampshire, esq., and by that lady had issue three sons and five daughters.

— At Pewsey, Wilts, Mary Anne,

second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. F. P. Bouverie.

14. At Ostend, John Scriven, esq., of the Inner Temple, Serjeant-at-law.

15. At Coventry House, Piccadilly, aged 58, the Right Hon. George William Coventry, eighth Earl of Coventry, co. Warwick, and Viscount Deerhurst, co. Gloucester (1697), Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire, and High Steward of Tewkesbury. His Lordship was born Oct. 16, 1784, the eldest son of George-William the seventh Earl, by his second wife Peggy, second daughter and coheir of Sir Abraham Pitches, Bart. When Viscount Deerhurst his Lordship was a candidate for the representation of Worcester at the general election of 1812, but was defeated on the poll; but in 1818 he was returned for that city. In 1820 he was rechosen without a poll, but in 1826 he retired from the representation. He succeeded his father in the House of Peers March 26, 1831. Before the Municipal Reform Act his Lordship was Recorder of Worcester; and he was appointed Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire in 1838. His Lordship was twice married: first, on the 16th Jan. 1808, to the Hon. Emma Susannah Lygon, second daughter of William first Earl Beauchamp, who died Aug. 8, 1810, leaving issue one son, George-William Viscount Deerhurst, who died in 1838, having married in 1836 Harriet Anne, daughter of the late Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., and niece to Lord Northwick, by which lady (since deceased in 1842) he left issue one daughter, and one son, George William, born in 1838, who succeeds his grandfather as Earl of Coventry. The late Earl married secondly, in Scotland, June 22, and in England, Nov. 6, 1811, Lady Mary Beauclerk, only daughter of Aubrey 6th Duke of St. Alban's. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue one daughter and two sons.

16. Major-Gen. George O'Malley, C.B., for many years commanding the 88th regiment, or Connaught Rangers. Previous to entering the regular army this officer served in the rebellion of Ireland in the yeomanry and militia services of that country. He joined in 1798, as a volunteer, the yeomanry cavalry corps of Castlebar, the day previous to that town being attacked and taken by the French force, under General

Humbert; and in consequence of there being no other officer present with the corps, he was called to the command of it by the non-commissioned officers and private men, in which command he continued, and moved with the army under the command of the Marquess Cornwallis, until it was ascertained that the French army had quitted Castlebar, when his Lordship's army took a different route to what was intended, and Mr. O'Malley received orders to repair with the corps under his command to that town, and endeavour to restore order and tranquillity there. In the course of a fortnight after his return to Castlebar, the town was attacked by a formidable rebel force, amounting to near 3,000 men, aided by some French officers, at which time there was no force to meet them but about fifty yeomanry, and one company of about fifty men of the Frazier Fencibles, with about sixty of the inhabitants, who it was thought could be relied on, and who volunteered their services on the occasion. After several very determined attacks on the town, the rebel army was routed with great loss. This officer contributed very materially to this result by the dispositions which he made, in conjunction with the Captain who commanded the Fraziers, for defending the several passes leading to the town. He was immediately after this confirmed by the Lord-Lieut. as a Lieut. in the Castlebar yeomanry cavalry, and soon afterwards joined the North Mayo regiment of Militia, with the view to volunteering therefrom into the line, which he did on the first opportunity, and joined the 13th Reg. of Foot as Ensign, the 23d Feb. 1800, in which year he embarked and served with that corps in the expedition to Ferrol, as well as in the expedition to Egypt in 1801. He served in Egypt nearly twelve months, and was present in several of the actions, and severely wounded in that of the 13th March, 1801. He afterwards did duty in the garrison of Malta and Gibraltar until Sept. 1803, when he returned home, and, after being successfully employed on the recruiting service in Ireland, was promoted to a Company in the 89th, in April 1805, the 2d battalion of which corps he joined and served with in England, till a letter of service was granted to the late Viscount Dillon for raising the 101st regiment, to which this

officer was appointed Major, and by his exertions and personal influence contributed most materially in recruiting and establishing that corps. He was constantly present with the 101st, upwards of seven years in Ireland, Jersey, North America, and the West Indies. He was detached with 300 men of that regiment in the year 1808, to St. John's, New Brunswick, the garrison of which place he commanded at a time when a war was expected with America, and when, from the dispositions made by the Americans in assembling a large force in the neighbourhood, it was imagined that a sudden attack would have been made on the garrison of St. John's, in order to seize the ordnance stores, &c. which were there. In the summer, prior to his taking the command of that garrison, and at all times, more or less, since the first American war, desertions from it were very prevalent to the states of America. He was, however, fortunate enough by the arrangements which he made, and by defeating a few individual attempts at desertion, to conquer that spirit altogether, and during about eleven months that he commanded at St. John's a garrison composed of Irish soldiers, no individual whatever was lost to the service by desertion; in consideration of which, and of the arrangements he made for the defence of St. John's, when it was imagined it would have been attacked by the Americans, together with the exemplary good conduct of the troops during his command of the garrison, the freedom of the city of London was voted to him at a common council, held on the 19th July, 1809. He then received orders to proceed to Jamaica, where he remained nearly four years, at a time when he was most anxious to have returned home, in order to have joined the army in the Peninsula; but, being in the command of the 101st, no leave of absence was granted him till relieved therefrom, in July 1813, when he quitted Jamaica, and arrived in Sept. of the same year in England. He immediately applied for leave to be employed with the army in Spain, but this application was unsuccessful, as well as another he made on the Revolution occurring in Holland. On Bonaparte's return to France from Elba, he again solicited permission to join the army of the Duke of Wellington, and in consequence was removed to the 44th regi-

ment, the 2d battalion of which corps he joined at Brussels the 12th June, 1815, and served with it in the 9th (Sir D. Pack's) brigade of Sir T. Picton's, the 5th division, the entire of that campaign, and was from the 16th June, the day on which the army was first engaged, second in command of the brigade, and in the entire command of the 2d battalion of the 44th regiment; which corps suffered very severely in the several actions at Waterloo, being at one time reduced to between 100 and 200 men, and only five officers. He was twice wounded in the action of the 18th June at Waterloo, but did not quit the field or the command of the 44th regiment, and had two horses shot under him. He continued in France with the 2d battalion of the 44th regiment, until Jan. 1816, when he returned to England, and at the reduction of that corps was placed on half-pay. For his conduct at the battle of Waterloo, Lieut.-Col. O'Malley was appointed a Companion of the Bath. The 12th Aug. 1819, he was appointed to the majority of the 38th Foot. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 88th, 1823, brevet Colonel 1830, and a Major-General 1841.

— At Cambridge, the Rev. William Chafy, D.D., Master of Sidney-Sussex college, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty. He was the son of William Chafy, M.A. of St. John's college, sometime one of the Esquire Bedels of the same university, and who subsequently became Fellow of Sydney college, and ultimately Minor Canon of Canterbury. He graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, B.D. 1810, D.D. per. lit. reg. 1814; was Fellow and Tutor of the college, elected Master of the college in 1813, and was in the same year Vice-Chancellor of the University, and again in 1829. Dr. Chafy had the reputation of being exceedingly wealthy, and has left property far surpassing in amount even the expectations of those most intimately acquainted with his affairs; the bulk of which is left to his grandson, the heir of his only child William Westwood Chafy, esq., of Conington House, near Cambridge. His funeral took place on Monday, May 22d. The remains were deposited in a vault in the chapel, by the side of those of several previous Masters.

— At Belfast, the Rev. A. C. McCartney, Vicar of Belfast.

DEATHS.—MAY.

18. At Southampton, Lieut.-General John Ross, C.B., Colonel of the 46th Foot. He was appointed Ensign, 2d June, 1793; Lieutenant, 52d Foot, 8th May, 1796; Captain, 11th Jan. 1800; Major, 15th Aug. 1804. He continued with the 52d till 16th April, 1807, when he changed into the 28th. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel 28th Jan. 1808; Colonel 4th June, 1814; Major-General 27th May, 1825; Lieut.-General 28th June, 1838; and Colonel of the 46th Reg., 1st Aug. 1839. General Ross served with the 52nd on the expedition to Ferrol, and was engaged with the enemy. He commanded the 2nd Battalion 52d at the battle of Vimiera, and during Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain in 1808-9. He also commanded five companies of that regiment with the force which went to the Scheld under Lord Chatham; served afterwards in the Peninsula, and commanded the 1st Battalion 52d at the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Miranda de Corvo, Foz d'Aronce, and Sabugal, and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. He received a medal for Vimiera, and a medal and one clasp for Nive and Orthes. He was appointed the 20th of Aug. 1811, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Ceylon, from whence he returned to Europe in June 1814, for the benefit of his health. He was subsequently appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland; and on the 12th of Aug. 1819, Commandant of the dépôt at the Isle of Wight. He was subsequently Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.

— At Kingston, Canada, aged 61, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. late Governor-General of Her Majesty's North American provinces, a Trustee of the National Gallery, &c., brother to Lord Bagot and the Lord Bishop of Oxford; father-in-law of the Earl of Winchelsea and the Earl of Uxbridge. Sir Charles Bagot was the second son of William first Lord Bagot, by the Hon. Louisa St. John, eldest daughter of John second Viscount St. John, and was born 23d Sept. 1781. In 1807 he acted as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with Mr. Canning. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France in 1814. In the following year he went to the United States on an extraordinary mission, on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor on the 4th Dec.; and on his return from America

was invested with the order of the Bath, May 27, 1820. Sir Charles proceeded to St. Petersburg in 1820 as ambassador from the British Court, and in 1824 he was appointed ambassador to the Hague, where he resided several years. On the dissolution of the Melbourne administration Sir Charles was selected by Sir Robert Peel as Governor-General of Canada, that appointment being vacant by the death of Lord Sydenham. Sir Charles Bagot married, July 22, 1806, Mary Charlotte Anne Wellesley Pole, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Mornington, and niece to the Duke of Wellington; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and six daughters. The body of Sir Charles Bagot was brought to England in H.M.S. *Warspite*, accompanied by his widow and family.

— At Stockwell, aged 44, Mr. J. T. Haines, of the English Opera House. He was the author of many dramatic pieces that were very profitable to the various minor theatres. He was the stage manager of the English Opera-house at the time of his decease.

— In Abingdon-street, Westminster, aged 63, Rear-Admiral William Maude. He was made a Commander in 1805, and promoted to post-rank in 1807. In Jan. 1809, he commanded the *Jason* frigate, employed in blockading Guadeloupe. In 1821 he was appointed to the *Salisbury* 58, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Fahie, on the Halifax station. He attained the rank of Rear-Adm. in 1841.

18. At Twyford, near Winchester, the Wife of the Rev. George Cox; in her 90th year.

— At his residence, Little Green, near Gosport, Daniel Quarrier, esq., M.D., Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, and Deputy-Lieut. of the County.

19. In Park-lane, in his 59th year, James Joseph Hope Vere, esq., of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, N.B.

20. At the Bishop of Chichester's, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Rev. Josias Robinson, of Nethersides and Linton, Yorkshire, and Rector of Alesford, Essex, and formerly a Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford; in his 50th year.

21. At Bradfield Place, near Reading, in his 62nd year, Lieut.-Gen. John Le Mesurier. This officer entered the army in 1794, as Ensign in the 132nd Regt.; joined the 89th as Lieut. in Aug. 1796, and purchased his Captain-Lieu-

tenancy towards the end of the same year. He served during the whole of the Rebellion of 1798 in the south of Ireland, in the 4th flank battalion, under Colonel Stewart. In 1799 he went with his regiment to the Mediterranean which, together with the 30th Regt. occupied the citadel of Messina, under Brigadier General Graham. The following year the two regiments blockaded Malta by land, whilst a naval squadron blockaded by sea. Soon after its surrender he joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, which arrived there on its way to Egypt; and served the whole of that campaign. After the action of the 21st March, 1801, the 89th Regt. was detached, with 1200 Turks, to observe the eastern bank of the Nile; and on the 9th May following withstood the attack of 5,000 of the enemy, who on the appearance of the main body, retired to Cairo. On the surrender of that city and Alexandria, the regiment was embarked in eight line-of-battle ships, under Lord Keith, for a secret expedition, supposed to be for the Brazils. On their return to Malta, they found peace proclaimed, and the expedition given up. They stayed but a few weeks at Malta, during which time this officer succeeded to a company. The regiment was then re-embarked, and sailed for Ireland, where they landed and marched to Youghal, in the spring of 1802. In November of the same year he purchased the majority of the regiment; and he remained in Ireland till the middle of 1805, when his father, the late Governor of Alderney, having died, he was called on to assume the hereditary government of that island. This and the settlement of his family affairs, obliged him to apply for leave to retire on half-pay at this time, but with the full intention of returning to active service as soon as possible. He accordingly, several times during the war, solicited the Secretary-at-War to be permitted to offer his services to the Commander-in-Chief, but always received for answer that his proper post of service was in his government. Here therefore he continued to act, to the perfect satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, until, by an arrangement with H.M. Government, he resigned the grant of the Island into their hands, in the end of the year 1824; when he again tendered his services, but peace and the rank he then held, prevented their being accepted. The

government of the island was granted to his ancestor, Sir Edmund Andros, by letters patent from King Charles II. in 1684, and renewed to John Le Mesurier, his grandfather, by King George III. for 99 years, in 1763. He obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1810, of Colonel in 1819, Major-Gen. in 1830, and Lieut.-Gen. in 1841.

— At Rosslyn House, Hampstead, the Hon. Lady Colville, relict of Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., from the effects of the injuries she received from her dress taking fire. Her ladyship had not survived her gallant and respected husband quite two months.

— At Kingston Cross, Portsea, Mr. Thomas Needs, in his 64th year, late Quartermaster-Sergeant of the gallant 52nd Regt.; also his wife, Mrs. Orpha Needs, in her 66th year, who lived but three hours after the decease of her husband.

— At Bognor, aged 59, Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle, Post Captain R.N. He was the son of William Doyle, esq., a Master in Chancery in Ireland, and brother to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles William Doyle, who died in October last, at Paris. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the early age of nine; and obtained his commission as Lieut. Aug. 29, 1799. He was first Lieut. of the St. Fiorenzo frigate at the capture of la Psyche, on the East India station after a severe contest, Feb. 14, 1805, and he obtained in consequence the rank of Commander, dated on the 18th of Sept. following. He subsequently commanded the Lightning sloop of War, in which he continued after his promotion to post rank, which took place on the 3d April 1811. On the 21st April, 1821, he was appointed to the Glasgow, of 50 guns; in which he conveyed the remains of Queen Caroline from Harwich to Cuxhaven; Sir Edward Paget and family from Portsmouth to the East Indies; and the Marquess of Hastings from Calcutta to Gibraltar. The Glasgow was paid off in 1824, and Captain Doyle received the honour of knighthood, April 20, 1825.

— At Warwick-square, Kensington, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Manners, K.H. late of the 37th Regt. in his 55th year.

22. The Rev. John Rowlls Brown, A.M., for forty-three years Vicar of Prestbury, and a Magistrate for the county of Chester; in his 67th year,

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23. In Dartmouth-street, Westminster, aged 71, Henry Frederick Cooper, esq., one of the Elder Burgesses of the Court of Westminster, and a Director of the Westminster Fire Office, a person distinguished for his active exertions on behalf of charitable and benevolent institutions.

— In Harley-street, the Viscountess Anson, widow of the late Viscount Anson, and mother of the Earl of Lichfield.

— Aged 46, Frederick Tyrrell, esq., the very eminent surgeon and oculist. He was one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Tyrrell was one of the sons of the late City Remembrancer, and grandson of the late John Dollond, esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard.

— At Syra, on his return from India, Capt. R. D. Werge, of Her Majesty's 39th Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Oswald Werge, in his 33rd year.

— At the Parsonage House, Broughton-in-Furness, the Rev. William Pearson, for upwards of fifty years Minister of the above place, in his 80th year.

24. At Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, suddenly, the Rev. J. Quarmby, in his 65th year.

25. At Darlington, aged 39, Christopher Wetherell, esq., solicitor. He was 6 feet 2 in. high, and weighed upwards of 30 stone. His coffin was 7 feet 6 in. long, 2 feet 5 in. deep, and measured 3 feet 2 in. across the breast. The weight of the corpse and coffin was 58 stone, the depth of the grave 10 feet, the length 9 feet. In order to remove this immense burden to the tomb it was found necessary to take out of the deceased's house a large bow window, and the coffin was placed on a platform, mounted on the springs and axles of his own carriage.

— In Bolton-street, aged 63, Colonel the Hon. Sir Horatio Powys Townshend, K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle, and late of the Grenadier Guards, uncle of Viscount Sydney. He was born Feb. 6, 1780, the third and youngest son of Thomas first Viscount Sydney, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheirress of Richard Powys, esq., of Hintlesham, in Suffolk. He was appointed Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards Sept. 22, 1795; was promoted to be Lieut. and Capt. 1799; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 1809; and Brevet-Col. 1819. He served at the battle of Waterloo.

26. At the Hague, Baron Charles de

Selby, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King of Denmark, and Danish Secretary of Legation at the Hague, only son of the Baron de Selby, Grand Cross and Companion of the Order of the Danebrog, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain to the King of Denmark, in his 30th year.

— At Conock Manor-House, near Devizes, Major-Gen. Christopher S. Fagan, C.B., of the Bengal establishment. This officer went out to India as a cadet in 1798, and was promoted to be Ensign in the 18th Native Infantry Sept. 28, 1799; and Lieut. 28th Oct. following. He joined the 2nd battalion of the regiment in quarters at Dinapoor in May 1801; and in Nov. following marched with it as part of the escort of the Capt.-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wellesley, on his tour through the upper provinces in 1801-2. The Mahratta war, which broke out in 1803, calling nearly the whole of the Bengal army into the field, this officer's corps formed part of a detachment destined for the conquest of the province of Bundelcund, on which occasion the adjutant of the corps being temporarily removed to a superior staff situation, Lieut. Fagan, although a very young officer, was selected by his commandant to officiate for him. He was present in the action with the enemy on the 12th Oct. 1803, and at the reduction immediately afterwards of many strong forts in that province. In Dec. following the corps, with another, was detached to aid a division of the grand army in the reduction of Gualior, in which arduous and interesting service he was appointed to act as an engineer. After the fall of that celebrated and before deemed impregnable fortress, he returned with the corps to his former detachment. The irruption of a large Mahratta army into Bundelcund, under Ameer Khan, took place at this period, May 1804, and was the precursor of proceedings memorable for the judicial investigations they gave rise to; but far more so for the dreadful hardships, sickness, and mortality, to which the troops were subjected during the hottest season remembered for many years in India. In the whole of these scenes this officer was present, on one occasion escaping most narrowly from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the 28th of July, having had the adjutancy of his battalion conferred on him by Lord

Lake, a few days before, he was severely wounded in an attempt to carry by a coup-de-main the strong hill-fort of Saitpoor. One of four attacking columns composed of the battalion companies of his corps, was ordered to force by blowing open the gates, and from particular circumstances it fell to the lot of this officer to have the honour of rallying and leading the head of it in five or six different attempts on the main gate, the entire front being at one time knocked down. After a month's siege, however, the place capitulated; but such service among the hills in that climate and in the season of the periodical rains, was not to be carried on without severe sufferings; and accordingly, on the day Saitpoor fell, a dreadful fever broke out among the troops, which, in its effects and consequences, was far more fatal than anything before experienced. Scarcely an officer or man escaped; Lieut. Fagan was attacked by it when just beginning to recover from his wound, and, with two or three of his brother officers, was given over by the surgeons at the same time. After a halt of two months, during which the detachment was considerably reinforced and recruited, it was called to aid in the operations of the war against Holkar. This officer had now attained the Capt.-Lieutenancy of his regiment, and he was it is believed, the first officer on the Bengal establishment who arrived at that rank within so short a period. Until May, 1806, Capt. Fagan served with his corps in the same detachment. In 1808 he was promoted to a company. In Sept. 1809, the Com.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Hewitt, conferred on him the fort adjutancy and barrack-mastership of Chunar. His successor, Sir G. Nugent, removed him to the more important post of principal agent for army clothing, and he succeeded to a majority in his regiment in Oct. 1815. The removal of Major Fagan, by his staff appointment, from the regimental duties of his profession, did not prevent his being actively employed; on the increase of the Bengal army in 1814, he was selected to join the two battalions of infantry, one for local, the other for general service; this last, numbered the first battalion 29th, was entirely disciplined by him, and he performed the duty so much to the satisfaction of Lord Hastings, whose head-quarters happened to be at the same station that

year, that he was appointed, in 1817, to raise and discipline an infantry levy for the general service of the army. He obtained the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1821; of Col. in 1829; and of Major-Gen. in 183-.

26. At Kilburn, the Rev. William Hancock, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

— Suddenly, at Leamington, Anna Mary Blackburne, eldest daughter of John Ireland Blackburne, esq., M.P.

27. At Kirkintilloch, the Rev. Adam Forman, Minister of that parish, in his 83rd year.

28. At his apartments in Adam-street, West, Bryanstone-square, in his 65th year, James Hakewell, architect. This gentleman was principally known by publications on architectural antiquities and the fine arts. His first work was a novel, entitled "Coelebs suited; or, the Stanley Letters," 1812. In 1813 he produced a large volume in imperial 4to., called "The History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood," with 21 engravings and 14 vignettes from his own drawings, price five guineas. The views were from his own pencil. It was well received at the time, and many years after he was much gratified on receiving the thanks of Sir Jeffry Wyattville for the publication, coupled with the assurance that, in his alterations in that abode of royalty, he had endeavoured to carry out his suggestions. When the general peace opened the Continent to English travellers, he went to Italy, and there passed the greater part of the years 1816 and 1817, which afforded the materials for a "Picturesque Tour of Italy," which was published with sixty-three plates, in twelve parts, quarto and folio, 1818—1820; an interesting work, both in its literary matter and illustrations. Among the latter are some engravings from fine drawings by Turner, one of which, a composition of Roman edifices, surpasses any picture by Pannini. This work was brought out with great care, and immediately obtained a high rank in the estimation of the public. He was also the author of some other interesting publications, on subjects connected with the fine arts.

— At Brompton-square, London, Ann, wife of Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.

29. At Pickering Place, Paddington, after a long illness, aged 74, William Henry Pyne, esq. As an artist, Mr.

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Pyne possessed a great facility of pencil, and a charming taste and fancy for natural and picturesque objects, whether animate or inanimate. His publication in quarto entitled "The Microcosm of London" is a most pleasing performance, and the character of the varied population of the metropolis are struck off with wonderful accuracy and amusing effect. His rustic figures are no less true and excellent. In his larger work, "The Royal Palaces," the engravings are splendid, and the text replete with talent, whether applied to graphic remark or antique anecdote and research. His *Wine and Walnuts* (originally published in the *Literary Gazette*, and then collected in three volumes) attracted much public notice, and induced him to start a weekly periodical of his own, which was called the *Somerset House Gazette*, but lasted only for one year. The pains he bestowed on his anecdotal inquiries were extraordinary; and every little incident and fact which he stated, if capable of confirmation, was as carefully investigated as if he had been composing national history. This gave great value to his pictures of elder times, his biographical sketches, and touches of manners. Latterly he communicated some agreeable papers to *Frazer's Magazine*, in which it is believed the last of his literary essays have appeared. During his long career Mr. P. was intimately associated with all the principal artists of the time, and also with very many of its literary ornaments. His conversation was original, instructive, social, and entertaining, and caused his company to be much courted by all who could appreciate these agreeable qualities. He was connected with the late Mr. Ackermann and the suggester and mainspring of many of that publisher's most successful undertakings, from the issue of a print to the institution of the famous subscription for the sufferers in Germany. His mind, indeed, was ever full of curious projects; but perhaps his perseverance was not equal to his invention, and fortune did not reward his efforts so liberally as to bless his closing days with the independence his genius so richly deserved. He was, we believe, the son of a respectable leather-seller in Holborn, and displayed so early and strong a predilection for the arts as to induce his father to place him on trial with a clever draughtsman and print-

colourer. But when the time came that he should be bound an apprentice, much as he liked the pursuit, he refused to accept the master; and at fourteen left him in disgust because he had called his word in question! This sense of respect and right grew up with William Henry Pyne; and to the end of his life, though afflicted with much suffering, his temper was placid and amiable, his conduct affectionate and unworldly.

— At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Elizabeth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc.

— In the Westminster-road, Lambeth, in his 78th year, John Wharton, esq., of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, formerly M.P. for Beverley. He was the eldest son of Joseph William Hall-Stevenson, esq., of Skelton Castle, Durham (son of John Hall, esq., of the same place, who took his wife's name of Stevenson), by Anne, daughter and heiress of James Forster, of Drumgoon, co. Fermanagh, esq. He was born at Skelton Castle, June 21, 1765, and took the surname and arms of Wharton only, by royal sign manual, May 3, 1788. He stood no less than nine contested elections for Beverley, on the Whig interest. The first was at the general election of 1790, when he was returned at the head of the poll. In 1796, he gave way to Mr. Tatton, but on that gentleman's death, in 1799, he contested the seat with Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby Park, but was defeated by 512 votes to 369. In 1802 he came in at the head of the poll, and in 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820 was successively re-elected, but was defeated in his last contest in 1826. At that period Mr. Wharton was so deeply embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, that he was immediately arrested, and for the last fourteen years of his life he remained a prisoner within the rules of the Queen's Bench. An inquest was held on his body, when it appeared that he had for many years suffered from a painful disease of the bladder, and a verdict was returned of "Natural Death."

30. At her house, in Harley-street, Mary, Lady Petre, relict of Robert Edward, tenth Lord Petre, and sister to Barnard Edward, late Duke of Norfolk, in her 76th year.

— At Leatherhead, Surrey, Jane, the wife of Richard Wyat Edyell, Esq.

31. At Honfleur, in Normandy, after

two years' illness, aged 66, the Right Hon. Henry Fleming Devereux, fourteenth Viscount Hereford (1550), and Premier Viscount of England, a Baronet (1615) and a Privy Councillor. He was born Feb. 9, 1777, the only surviving son of George the thirteenth Viscount, by his cousin Marianne, only daughter and heiress of George Devereux, of Tregoyd, co. Brecon, esq. He was educated under Dr. Greenlaw, near Brentford, and went thence to the university of Oxford in company with that gentleman. He was at that time intended for the Church; but on the death of his elder brother George, he altered his views. He succeeded his father, Dec. 31, 1804, and for some years sided with the Whig party, as his father had done. Latterly, however, he had been classed as a Conservative. He was Captain of the Hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1830. Lord Hereford married, Dec. 12, 1805, Frances-Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Sir George Cornwall, of Moccas Court, co. Hereford, Bart., and by that lady who survives him, he had issue five sons and one daughter.

— In Dorset-place, Vice Adm. James Keith Shepard. He was made Lieut. 1777. Post-Captain 1798: after which he commanded the Redoubt 20, stationed as a floating battery in the Humber. In 1810 he was appointed to superintend the impress service at Gravesend, and he was afterwards employed in the preventive service.

JUNE.

1. At St. Petersburg, his Excellency Count Matuszewic. This Russian nobleman was well known in this country as one of the oldest members of the Melton hunt. His Excellency was for some years Russian Minister at the Court of Naples, and on his retirement from that diplomatic appointment, in 1839, he was accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Sweden, from the Emperor of Russia; when, in the autumn of 1841, owing to his indifferent health, he resigned, and, on leaving Stockholm, repaired to this country for several months, and had left it only a few weeks before his death.

— At Gottingen, Professor Bauer, K.H.; in his 74th year.

2. In his 45th year, Sir Francis Alexander Mackenzie, the fifth Bart. of Gairloch, Ross-shire (1629), Vice-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, and Deputy Lieutenant of Nairnshire.

— At the Rectory, Aylestone, Leicestershire, the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, in his 69th year.

3. At his House, Upper Harley Street, Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Dingestow Court, Monmouth, and Forest House, Essex, in his 74th year.

— At her residence, Claremont Cottage, Park Village East, Regent's Park, Ellinor, widow of the late Hon. Charles S. Putnam, of Frederickton, New Brunswick, British North America, Member of the Legislative Council of that province.

4. At Edinburgh, Sir William Drysdale. He held the office of City Treasurer, and received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of presenting a civic address to Her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales. He was father of Dr. Drysdale of Liverpool.

5. At his seat, Ashdown Park, Sussex, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Major Jacob Henniker, uncle of Lord Henniker. He was born August 19, 1780, the second son of the Hon. Major Henniker, (second son of John first Lord Henniker) by Mary, daughter of John Phoenix, of Rochester, gent. He was made Lieut. in the Royal Navy July 23, 1799; was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1802; and appointed to the *Albacore* sloop, on the Guernsey station, about September, 1804, when he was placed by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Saumarez, under the orders of Commodore D'Auvergne, (Duc de Bouillon,) with directions to intercept any of the enemy's flotilla passing along the French coast. In the following month he drove five armed luggers on shore near Grosnez de Flamanville, and it was stated by Sir James Saumarez in his dispatch to the Admiralty, that "great praise is due to Capt. Henniker for this spirited and gallant attack, within a few hundred yards of the French coast, and under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery and vessels." Capt. Henniker obtained post rank, January 22, 1806, and subsequently commanded the *Mermaid* frigate for a short period. He arrived at the rank of Rear-Admiral August 17, 1840. He was advanced to the precedence of

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the younger son of a Baron by royal warrant, dated April 30, 1831.

— At Clifton, Eliza, widow of the late Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, C.B.

6. In Great Cumberland Street, aged 73, General Sir Robert M'Farlane, K.C.B. and G.C.H. Colonel of the 32d Reg., and a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers. This officer was the son of Robert M'Farlane, esq., by the widow of Major Harris, who was killed at the massacre of Putna, and daughter of John Howard, esq. He entered the army as Ensign in 1789. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. in the 113th Foot, September 19, 1794; removed to the 72nd in September, 1798; became Colonel in the army, January, 1800; and Brigadier-General May 18, 1805. He served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and his name was included in the Votes of Thanks from Parliament. He subsequently served on the Staff in Sicily, as second in command under Lord William Bentinck, and received the commission of Lieut.-General in the army of the King of the Two Sicilies. He attained the rank of Major-General at home, April 25, 1808; of Lieut.-General June 4, 1813; and of General, July 22, 1830. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the late 97th Foot, Jan. 31, 1816; and to that of the 32d Foot, September 26, 1837. He was permitted (January 20, 1817,) to accept the grand cross of the Neapolitan order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, conferred for his services in Italy, and especially at the capture of Genoa, in 1814; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, March 11, 1827. He married in 1815 a daughter of Capt. Henry Vankemyer, of the Dutch navy, and consul of the King of the Netherlands at Tripoli.

7. At her house, Linden, Eversholt, aged 66, Miss Lucy Monoux, youngest daughter of Sir Phillip Monoux, the 5th Bart. of Wootton, and of Sandy, same county.

— At Jamaica, the Countess of Elgin, and a daughter, with whom she was confined on the 5th.

8. At the official residence of his father in Downing Street, aged 30, Henry Goulburn, esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Barrister-at-law; eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and M.P. for the University of Cambridge. The academical career of

this highly-gifted young man was so brilliant as to attract particular attention. Trained in early youth by private tuition, he entered the University in 1831, as a pensioner of Trinity College. His course may be described as one of continued triumph. At the usual annual college examinations, he obtained a place in the first class, in the years 1832, 33, and 34; in 1833 he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship; in 1834, he obtained one of Dr. Hooper's prizes (a silver cup, value 10*l.*), for the second best English Declamation on a subject relating to the History of England: also, the first prize of 4*l.* for the best reading in chapel; and in the same year he was elected to an University Scholarship on the foundation of John Lord Craven, the examiners being unanimously of opinion that he acquitted himself in such a manner as to be deserving of special commendation. In 1835 he graduated B.A., as Second Wrangler, and obtained one of Dr. Smith's prizes (25*l.*) as the second best proficient in Mathematics; he also honourably distinguished himself by occupying the first place in the Classical Tripas, and obtaining the Chancellor's gold medal (value 15 guineas) as the greatest proficient in classical learning. In 1836 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College. In 1837 he obtained one of the Member's prizes (15 guineas for bachelors) for the best Dissertation in Latin Prose. On the 3rd July, 1838, he proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1839 he was appointed one of the sub-lecturers of his college, in 1840 Greek Grammar Lecturer, and in 1841 Latin Lecturer. His course at the bar promised equal distinction. His progress in the study of the law surpassed the experience, and excited the wonder of his instructors; and he had just entered upon his arduous profession under the brightest prospects, with the noblest views and the most hopeful anticipations of his friends, when in the course of that Providence, whose ways are inscrutable, he was withdrawn from us. We cannot conclude this brief notice without adding a tribute to the other qualities of a more endearing and ennobling character possessed by him, and in a yet higher degree. It was the tone of deep earnest piety pervading his whole life which gave promise to all who came in contact with him of eminent public usefulness, should God spare him to years of maturity; and it

was the gentle and affectionate spirit of true Christian love, ever breathing from act or word on all around him, which would have given him a wide influence over his fellow-countrymen, as it has left a wide circle of friends to weep over his premature death.

— At Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, aged 45, Robert Fox, esq., F.S.A. and M.N.S.; author of a History of that Town, 1831, 8vo. He was the founder of the Literary and Scientific Institution of Huntingdon; and he was himself an able lecturer on subjects connected with geology, natural history, and philosophy.

— At his residence, Burton Crescent, aged 36, Mr. H. Younge, of Drury-lane Theatre. He enjoyed considerable reputation in pantomime and spectacle writing for the theatres royal, and few men have contributed more to the stock of harmless amusement during the last ten years.

— At Tubberpatrick, co. Wicklow, John Donnelly, a small farmer, aged 108. He continued to take part in domestic avocations within six months of his death.

— Ann, wife of Richard Knight, esq. of Tavistock Square.

11. In Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 47, Griffith Richards, esq., M.A., one of Her Majesty's counsel. He was the fifth son of the late Sir Richard Richards, knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, November 24, 1840, practised as an equity draftsman, and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

— At his residence in the Upper Foundation, Windsor Castle, aged 59, Capt. J. J. Cumming, an old and deserving officer. He served many years on the Staff in the West Indies, and succeeded the late Col. Bassett, in 1842, in the appointment of Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor.

— At Manchester Square, Captain Arthur James Caldwell, only son of Sir James Caldwell, K.C.B.; in his 43rd year.

12. At Camden Town, of epilepsy, aged 42, the Rev. Samuel Kidd, A.M., Professor of Oriental and Chinese Literature at University College, London. The suburbs of Hull had the honour of giving birth to this eminent student, who at an early age exhibited extraordinary powers for the acquisition of language, and a not less tenacious memory

for literature in general, to which he was remarkably attached. These qualifications joined to an ardent love of the Gospel, recommended him to the notice of the London Missionary Society, and he was appointed to the important post of Malacca, where the Society established an Anglo-Chinese College, together with a printing press, which have been extensively useful in the translation and circulation of the sacred Scriptures, and other Christian publications, amongst the Chinese. Mr. Kidd became the principal of the college, and his labours must have been great; at the time of his death he was allowed to be the first Chinese scholar in this country, and therefore eminently qualified for the seat of Professor of Chinese Language and Literature in the University of London, to which he was appointed when the state of his health required his return to this country. His acquaintance with the literature of China comprehended a very wide range of reading, and his position in University College, which possesses a most valuable library in the language of the Celestial Empire, appeared to be eminently calculated for usefulness, now that our connections with the country are assuming a closer character. In 1841 he published a learned and ingenious work, entitled "Illustrations of the Symbols, &c., of China."

— At her residence, on Woolwich Common, Lady Savage, relict of Major-General Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., K.C.H., whom she survived only three months.

— At his house, Westcombe Park, Greenwich, Thomas Brocklebank, esq., in his 69th year.

13. At the Convent, New Hall, Essex, Elizabeth Mary Regis, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Gerard, of Garswood, a professed Nun of the Order of Sepulchines fifty-three years, and Prioress of the Convent for twenty-seven years, in her 72d year.

15. At Waterstock, aged 36, William Henry Ashhurst, esq., late commoner of Christ church, Oxford, eldest son of William Henry Ashhurst, esq., formerly M.P. for Oxfordshire.

— At her residence, Rue Matignon, Paris, Eliza Coventry, Baroness de Stein, of Koshberg, Saxe Weimar, widow of Baron F. de Stein, and by her first marriage widow of Colonel R. Bowie, of the E. I. C.'s Service.

— At Belize, Honduras, the Rev. Edward William Clarke, eldest son of the late Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, and Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex.

— Thomas Lewin, esq., of the Hollies, Kent, in his 91st year.

16. At his seat, Cartside, near Glasgow, aged 87, the Right Hon. William Schaw Cathcart, Earl Cathcart (1814), Viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock (1807); tenth Lord Cathcart in the peerage of Scotland (1447); K.T. and Knight of the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. George; a Privy Counsellor of Great Britain and Ireland, a General in the army, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Scotland, Governor of Hull, a member of the Consolidated Board of Gen. Officers, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum. He was born at Petersham, in Surrey, September 17, 1755, the eldest son of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart, by Jean, second daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and granddaughter of William fourth Duke of Hamilton. Having been sometime at Eton, he accompanied his father and family, in 1768, to St. Petersburg, where he carried on his classical studies, under his private tutor, Mr. Richardson, the learned Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. After his return home he studied the law of Scotland; and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1776. He succeeded his father on the 14th Aug. the same year. His lordship now turned his view to the military profession. He obtained a Cornet's commission in the 7th Reg. of Dragoons, 1777; and proceeded to America, the seat of war, where he served as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson. He was promoted first to a Lieutenancy, and 7th April, 1778, to a troop of the 17th Reg. of Light Dragoons. He acquired no small distinction, and was thanked in general orders for surprising and carrying off an out-post of the enemy, with a detachment of the 16th and 17th Regts. of Light Dragoons. In May, 1778, his lordship was appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton. A corps of infantry, named the Caledonian Volunteers, having been raised in America that year, some independent provincial troops and companies were added, and placed under the command of Lord Cathcart, who

new-modelled the whole, and gave them the appellation of the British Legion, of which he was constituted Major-Commandant, with the provincial rank of Colonel. He resigned that command in 1780, having made his election to serve with the 38th Regt. of Foot, of which he was appointed Major, in 1779; and he held the office of Quarter-Master-General in America. Being appointed to a company of the Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards, his lordship returned home, and continued in that regiment till October, 1789, when he exchanged that company for the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 29th Foot, a highly distinguished regiment, long stationed at Windsor, under the immediate eye of the Sovereign. His lordship was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, on a vacancy, 10th January, 1788, by a majority of one, having twenty-eight votes to the Earl of Dumfries's twenty-seven. His lordship was re-chosen at five general elections after that time, viz. in 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807. He filled the office of Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, from 1790 to July, 1794, when the duties of that place being incompatible with foreign service, Lord Walsingham was chosen chairman. Lord Cathcart had the office of Vice-Admiral of Scotland conferred on him in January, 1795. His lordship attained the rank of Colonel in the army, 11th November, 1790; was promoted to the command of the 29th Reg. of Foot, 5th December, 1792; had the rank of Brigadier-General on the Continent, December, 1793; accompanied the Earl of Moira to the relief of Ostend, 1794; and joined the Duke of York at Malines, 9th July. His lordship commanded a brigade at the defeat of the French at Brommel; and attained the rank of Major-General, 4th September, 1794. With the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments of Foot, his lordship, 8th January, 1795, attacked the French near Buren, and, after an action of several hours, succeeded in driving the enemy beyond Geldermalsen, took from them a piece of cannon, and maintained his ground till night, in spite of repeated assaults from fresh bodies of the French, who poured in from different quarters to harass the assailants. This post, so gallantly defended by his lordship, was, however, too much exposed to be retained in the face of a strong army;

the troops, therefore, returned to Buren and the whole British force, under the command of Sir David Dundas, was obliged to evacuate Holland. Lord Cathcart remained in Germany, on the Weser, and in other places, entrusted by His Majesty with the command of the British Light Cavalry, and foreign light corps in British pay, in all thirty squadrons, until December, 1795, when he embarked at Cuxhaven, and the same month landed at Britain. His lordship met with the most gracious reception from the King, by whom he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Reg. of Life Guards, 7th August, 1797. His lordship was sworn a Privy Councillor at Weymouth, 28th September, 1798; had the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, 1st January, 1801; and was constituted Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, 28th October, 1803. His lordship, in 1805, received the appointment of Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg, with a previous mission to the Emperor and King, then in the field; and was invested with the order of the Thistle, at his audience of leave, at Windsor, 23rd November, 1805. These embassies were, on account of the critical situation of affairs, postponed to the spring, and, in the meantime, Lord Cathcart was appointed to command the British, in a combined army of British, Russians, Swedes, and Prussians. His lordship had the local rank of General on the Continent, 30th November, 1805; and the next month took the command of the British troops in Hanover. On the disastrous turn of affairs, after the battle of Austerlitz, his lordship returned home with the army, in February, 1806: and was the same year appointed commander of the forces in Scotland. His Lordship being selected for the command of the important expedition to the Baltic, he sailed with one division of the army in July, 1807. He arrived at Stralsund, in Pomerania, where the King of Sweden then was invested by the French under General Brune, on the 19th of July, at night; was presented to that monarch next morning, and remained there till the 7th of August, when he had his audience of leave. His lordship embarked the British troops at the isle of Rugen, joined the other divisions of the army, in the fleet under the command of Admiral Gambier, off Elsinour, on the 12th of August, and effected the disembarka-

tion of the whole, on the isle of Zealand, on the 16th of that month. Finding the Danes absolutely bent on resistance, which, from the great superiority of the British forces, was altogether hopeless, Lord Cathcart proceeded to invest Copenhagen, which was bombarded with such effect, that a capitulation was entered into on the 6th September, in consequence of which the citadel and arsenal were put into the hands of the British, and the Danish fleet was accordingly brought to England. Lord Cathcart, embarking in the *Africaine* frigate, paid a visit to the King of Sweden, 22nd October, and landed at Yarmouth on the 28th. Proceeding immediately to London, his lordship waited upon the King at Windsor, where he was received with every demonstration of joy; and, as a testimony of his sovereign's high approbation of the manner in which he had executed the service entrusted to him, was, 3rd November, 1807, created a British Peer, by the titles of Baron Greenock of Greenock and Viscount Cathcart of Cathcart, in the county of Renfrew. His Lordship leaving London next day, arrived at Edinburgh, 7th November, and resumed the command of the forces in Scotland. The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented to him in a gold box, 17th November. Lord Hawkesbury, in the House of Lords, 28th January, 1808, moved the thanks of the House to Lord Viscount Cathcart; and the same day, in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh moved that the thanks of the House be given to his lordship, for the judicious and decisive measures employed by him, after exhausting all means of negotiation, to obtain the surrender of the navy of Denmark, and the arsenals of Copenhagen. Both these motions were carried. His lordship attained the full rank of General, January 1, 1812, and retained his command in North Britain until May, 1813, when he was called upon to undertake another mission to St. Petersburg. In the same year the Emperor Alexander conferred upon him the order of St. Andrew, and the cross of the military order of St. George of the fourth class. On the 18th of June, 1814, he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl. His Lordship married at New York, 10th April, 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot of Greenwells, co. Roxburgh, Collector of the Customs at New York, and uncle of

DEATHS.—JUNE.

Gilbert first Earl of Minto. Her Ladyship was appointed Governess and Lady of the Bed-chamber to the younger princesses in January, 1793, and one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Queen in October, 1795.

— At Bath, aged 79, General Edward William Leyburn Popham. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the Cambrian Rangers, and Colonel in the army 1803, Major-General 1810, Lieut.-General 1814, and General 18... .

— At Hillhead, Paisley, James Edward, eldest son of the Rev. Patrick Brewster, one of the Ministers of the Abbey Parish of Paisley.

17. Capt. Blount. He had been acting as commander of the Royal yacht the *Victoria and Albert*, and from some cause was informed by the Lords of the Admiralty that he could not have his commission laid before Her Majesty, in consequence of which he committed suicide. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

18. In Tothill Street, aged 62, Wm. Girdler Mucklow, esq., Senior Burgess of St. Margaret's, in the Court of Westminster, a Director of the Westminster Fire Office, and late Treasurer to the Grey Coat School and St. Margaret's Hospital, to which Institutions he rendered most active and valuable services.

20. At Britwell, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Graves, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Saye-and-Sele, and relict of Richard Charles Head Graves, esq., in her 69th year.

22. At Enfield, Joseph Vaughan, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for Middlesex. He committed suicide by drowning himself in the New River, in consequence, it is supposed, of losing a large sum of money by speculating in business. He had tied his legs together tightly with a rope, and had also coiled a piece of cord round his wrists, with an iron weight of nearly 30lb. attached to it. It may be added, that his mother was deranged, and that his brother committed self-destruction. Verdict — "Temporary Insanity."

23. At his residence, Moray-place, Edinburgh, Lord Robert Ker, in his 63d year.

— In Chester Street, Grosvenor-pl., Anna, wife of Hedworth Lambton, esq., M.P.

— At the Archbishop of Armagh's, in Charles-street, St. James's, aged 65, Lady Catharine Beresford, sister to his

Grace, and aunt to the Marquess of Waterford.

25. At Ulting Vicarage, Essex, Harriet Robinson, widow of the late William Nicoll, esq., one of the Moneyers of Her Majesty's Mint, and daughter of the late Rev. Rishton Robinson Railey, Chaplain of the Tower of London.

— Drowned, whilst bathing in Sandford Old Lock-pool, near Oxford, Wm. Gaisford, student of Christ church, third son of the Dean, and Richard Phillimore, student of Christ church, son of Dr. Phillimore, Regius Professor of Civil Law.

26. At Westhorpe House, Marlow, the seat of General Sir George Nugent, Bart., Lady Robinson, relict of Sir William Henry Robinson, K.C.H., Commissary-General of the Forces, in her 75th year.

— At Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square, John Macpherson, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macleod, of the Madras Cavalry.

— At the manor-house, Telfont Ewyas, near Salisbury, aged 51, John Thomas Mayne, esq., barrister-at-law, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

— At Gloucester, Sir James Kyrle Money, Bart. of Hom House, Herefordshire, and Pitsford, Northamptonshire, a Major-General in the Army, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Herefordshire. He was the eldest son of William Money, esq., of Hom House, in the parish of Much Marcle, co. Hereford, who died in 1808, by Mary, the daughter of William Webster, esq., of Stockport-upon-Tees. He assumed the additional name and arms of Kyrle, by royal warrant, dated April 26, 1809; being descended through the family of Ernele, of Wiltshire, from that of Kyrle, an ancient Herefordshire family, Baronets from 1627 to 1680, and of whose race was Pope's "Man of Ross." Sir James received the commission of Captain in the Army, August 18, 1795; was appointed Captain in the 30th Foot, September 17, 1799; removed to the 82d, May 25, 1803; became Major, by brevet, Sept. 28, 1804; Lieut.-Colonel, June 4, 1811; Colonel, May 27, 1825; and Major-General, January 10th, 1837. He was for many years on the half-pay of Armstrong's recruiting corps. He was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet in 1838.

27. In Albemarle Street, in his 65th year, John Murray, esq., the distin-

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guished publisher. He was the only son by a second marriage, of Mr. John M'Murray, a native of Edinburgh, who was originally an officer of Marines, and in 1768 succeeded Mr. Sandby, the bookseller, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, on that gentleman entering into partnership with the well-known firm of Snow and Co., the bankers in the Strand. Mr. M'Murray was desirous that Mr. Falconer, the ingenious author of "The Shipwreck," should become his partner; and an interesting letter from Mr. M'Murray to Falconer on this occasion, is printed in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," iii. 729. The Poet would probably have entered into partnership with him, but was unfortunately lost in the *Aurora* frigate. A ship figures in full sail on the bill-heads of Mr. Murray's old accounts, allusive to his original destination in the Marines. On settling in Fleet Street as a bookseller, Mr. M'Murray (afterwards known as Mr. Murray) was ushered immediately into notice by publishing a new edition of Lord Lyttleton's "Dialogues," and also an edition of his "History;" and under his auspices many useful works were offered to the learned world. Langhorne's Plutarch, Dalrymple's Annals, and Mitford's Greece, are three of Mr. Murray's surviving publications. He also published several pamphlets connected with his trade, and was an author in various shapes. Mr. Murray's father died November 6, 1793, when John was in his fifteenth year, an age too young to conduct the business unaided. He was, however, joined by Mr. Samuel Highley, the assistant and shopman of old Mr. Murray, and the father of the present Mr. Highley, the bookseller, of Fleet Street. When Mr. Murray was of age, he entered into partnership with Highley, but this was not of long continuance, as the deed of separation is dated 25th March, 1803. They drew lots for the house, and Murray had the good fortune to remain at No. 32; Highley setting up for himself at No. 24, and taking away with him, by agreement, the large medical connexion of the firm, a connexion enjoyed by his son to this day. Mr. Murray now started on his own account, and began a career of publication unrivalled in the history of letters. In 1807 he added "The Art of Cookery," by Mrs. Rundell, to his list; in 1809 the *Quarterly Review*; and in 1811 "Childe Harold."

One of his earliest friends and advisers was Mr. D'Israeli, the author of "The Curiosities of Literature." His connection with Sir W. Scott began in 1808 with his publication of Strutt's "Queen Hoo Hall," edited by Scott. His early connexion as the publisher and friend of Lord Byron established him at once as one of the most spirited and successful publishers of the day; and the reputation he thus early acquired, led to the establishment of the *Quarterly Review*. The great success of the *Edinburgh Review* naturally led the supporters of Church and State to wish for as powerful an organ to express their sentiments. The Quarterly was suggested by Murray himself, and his letter to Canning on the subject is still in existence. Sir Walter Scott, in 1808, or 1809, in his letters to his literary associates, passes many eulogies on the young London bookseller who was to conduct the publication of the work,—and speaks of his talents, spirit, and judgment, in terms which Mr. Murray's subsequent management of that great journal fully confirmed. The first editor of the "Quarterly" was the celebrated W. Gifford, the translator of "Juvenal," and his successful conduct of the journal has been most ably continued by Mr. Lockhart. "Childe Harold" was a poem of his own seeking, for he had been one of the first to foresee the budding genius of Lord Byron. He was a proud man, he used to say, when Mr. Dallas put the MS. of "Childe Harold" into his hands. He had been a poet's publisher before, for he had a share in "Marmion." The readers of Lord Byron's Life and Works will recollect the friendly tone in which he writes to Mr. Murray; and the exquisite rhyming letter of excuse, which the poet wrote in the name of his publisher to Dr. Polidori, politely declining the proposed publication of his play. Nor can they have forgotten the many bagatelles in verse which the poet addressed to his enterprising friend, "the *avaż* of publishers," as he calls him, "and the Anak of stationers." Mr. Murray's career as a publisher is one continued history of princely payments. His copyrights were secured at the most extravagant prices—for he never higgled about the sum if he wanted the work. To call him the—

"Strachan, Tonson, Lintot of the times"—is awarding him but a portion of his

praise. But he did more very often than abide by his agreement. To Campbell he doubled the price agreed upon for his "Specimens of the Poets," by paying the stipulated 500*l.* and adding 500*l.* more. He gave 50*l.* per volume additional to Allan Cunningham for his "Lives of the British Artists," and made the payments retrospective. Five hundred anecdotes of the great spirits of his time have died with Mr. Murray—enough to make a second Spence or another Boswell. His conversation was always entertaining, for he had a quiet vein of humour that gave his stories a palatable flavour, adding largely to their excellence, without destroying their originality. His little back parlour, in Albemarle Street, was a sort of Will's or Button's; his "four o'clock visitors" embracing the men of wit and repute in London. Few men distinguished in literature, in art, or in science, but have partaken of the hospitalities of Mr. Murray's table. If Tonson had a gallery of portraits,

"With here a Garth and there an Addison,"

so had Mr. Murray; but Tonson's Kit-Kat Club pictures were all presents—Mr. Murray's kit-kats were all commissions; commissions to men like Lawrence, Phillips, Hoppner, Newton, Pickersgill, and Wilkie; and portraits, too, of Byron and Scott, Moore and Campbell, Southey and Gifford, Hallam and Lockhart, Washington Irving, and Mrs. Somerville—a little gallery in itself of British genius. Scott and Byron were made personally known to one another through the friendly mediation of Murray, as were Southey and Crabbe, and Scott and Wilkie. Mr. Murray let few good things in literature escape him, and his two last works, the *Journals of Lieut. Eyre* and *Lady Sale*, were each, in the language of the trade, a lucky hit. The '*Navy List*' and other publications are thus referred to by Lord Byron:—

"Along thy sprucest book-shelves shine,
The works thou deemest most divine,
The '*Art of Cookery*,' and mine,
My Murray."

Tours, Travels, Essays, too, I wist,
And Sermons to thy mill bring grist,
And then thou hast '*The Navy List*,'
My Murray."

Another great undertaking of Mr. Murray's was the "*Family Library*." This series, which undoubtedly contains many works of much excellence and value,

was not so advantageous to Mr. Murray as might have been anticipated. About twenty years since, Mr. Murray attempted to establish a daily newspaper, called *The Representative*, but, to the surprise of all who were aware of Mr. Murray's general ability in literary speculations, it proved a failure, and was soon dropped. To enumerate the authors with whom Mr. Murray was associated, is to recall his most celebrated literary contemporaries. By Byron, Scott, Crabbe, Bowles, Southey, Washington Irving, Milman, Wilson Croker, Barrow, Lockhart, and an innumerable list of eminent travellers and others, he was regarded as a fit associate and a valued and respected friend; and their sentiments of him are recorded in their writings. Of Byron he was a constant correspondent; and it is to him that many of the Poet's most brilliant as well as confidential letters are addressed. And it may here be added, that of all the numerous circle with whom he was connected, no one had cause to regret having reposed in him the most entire confidence; for his whole transactions were equally just and liberal. In private society he was much beloved. His disposition was benevolent and kindly, his manners polished, and his habits hospitable and social. His departure will leave a blank not easily filled, in the hearts of the many friends who lament his loss. He is succeeded in his business by his son, Mr. John Murray, the editor of the *Continental Hand-books*.

28. In Connaught-square, London, after a short but severe illness, Jane Matilda, the wife of William Scholefield, esq., of Birmingham, in her 31st year.

— At Dingwall, Scotland, John Mackenzie, a thatcher, at the advanced age of 100.

— At Kington, Mr. William Edgecombe, in his 100th year.

— At the Burnt House, Selattyn, Salop, Mr. John Stoker, having that day attained the age of 101.

— At Mount Pleasant, Newburgh, Alexander Bethune, labourer, Author of "*Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry*," "*Practical Economy*," &c.

30. At Penmark Vicarage, Glamorganshire, the Rev. John Robert Casberd, Rector of St. Athaw, in the same county.

JULY.

1. In Beaumont-street, of lock-jaw, occasioned by a wound in the finger, after a few days of great suffering, Benjamin de la Cour, esq., in his 49th year.

2. At Old Brompton, the Rev. Frederick Maude, M.A., Incumbent of Longridge, Lancashire, in his 37th year.

— At Paris, aged 88, Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy. Dr. Hahnemann was born in 1755, at Meissen, of poor parents, and owed his education to the great aptitude for learning he gave evidence of at the little school where he was first placed. He was made doctor in physic at Heidelberg in 1781, and discovered in 1790 the new system which he afterwards designated homœopathy. He continued until 1820 his experiments and researches, and then published the results of his labours, under the title of “*Matière Médicale Pure*.” In 1829 he published his “*Theory of Chronic Diseases, and their Remedies*,” of which he gave a second edition in 1840. To those works must be added his “*Organon de l’Art de Guérir*,” which ran through five editions.” He also published nearly 200 dissertations on different medical subjects; and he did all this whilst occupied with patients, which took up from ten to twelve hours a-day. He had the satisfaction of seeing his system, after half a century’s existence, spread over every part of the globe; and just before his death, he learned that homœopathy was about to have a chair at the University of Vienna, and hospitals in all the Austrian States, at Berlin, and at London.

3. Aged 35, Lieut.-Col. David Lynar Fawcett, C.B., Lieut.-Col. of the 55th Foot. He was wounded in a duel fought on the 1st July at Camden Town, with Lieut. and Adjutant Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

[For the particulars of this melancholy event, see CHRONICLE.]

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Marianne Affleck, wife of Andrew Scott, esq., W. S.

4. At Brighton, the Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Bridgman, eldest daughter of the Earl of Bradford, in her 18th year.

— At Boppard, on the Rhine, aged 51, John Basset, esq., of Upper Brook-street, London, nephew to the late Lord

de Dunstanville. He was the son of the Rev. John Basset, M.A., Rector of Illogan and Cambourne, in Cornwall, by Mary, daughter of George Wingfield, esq., of Durham. He was elected M.P. for the borough of Helston in 1840, without opposition, but not in 1841.

— At Cambridge, aged 69, the Rev. George Adam Browne, M.A., Vice-Master and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Rector of Rettenden, Essex. Mr. Browne was a native of Gibraltar. He was educated on the foundation of the Charter House, London; admitted a sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1791, elected scholar in 1793, and graduated B.A. 1795, without, however, having distinguished himself by taking a mathematical honour. He was elected a Fellow of his college in 1797, and at the time of his death was the Senior Fellow of that royal foundation, having been elected to the seniority in 1823. He took his M.A. degree in 1798. In 1796 Mr. Browne obtained a third Member’s Prize for Middle Bachelors, and in 1797 the second of the same prizes for Senior Bachelors. Mr. Browne took the college living of Chesterton, in this county, and soon afterwards entirely rebuilt the parsonage house. He resigned this preferment in 1835, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Arthur Smedley, the present incumbent. In 1838 Mr. Browne was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Rettenden, in the county of Essex, the value of which is returned at 765*l*. Last year the Rev. John Browne resigned the Vice-Mastership of Trinity College, and on the 1st of October the subject of these remarks was elected to fill that office. For many years Mr. Browne held the appointment of Chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, with whose friendship and confidence he was honoured up to his Royal Highness’s death, and it is believed that the illness which occasioned the rev. gentleman’s death was brought on by cold caught in attending his Royal Highness’s funeral. The political principles of Mr. Browne were those which are called “*Liberal*,” and his aid in political contests was justly valued by the members of that party. He was a most active, zealous, and talented Freemason, and his loss will be severely felt and long deeply regretted by that fraternity. He became attached to the Order very early in life, having

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been initiated in the New Lodge of Cambridge (now the School of Plato), on the 16th of March, 1796. He was appointed S. G. Deacon on the union of the two Grand Lodges, 27th Dec. 1813, Grand Chaplain in April, 1815, and Deputy Acting Provincial Grand Master for Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire in the year 1832. At the request of Mr. Browne his body was deposited in Chesterton Church, by the side of his mother.

— At North Walsham, Norfolk, aged 73, Thomas Withers, esq., Post Captain, R.N. Captain Withers entered the service in 1793, when he had the good fortune to join the immortal Nelson, in the *Agamemnon* 64, forming part of Lord Hood's fleet at the occupation of Toulon, and which bore a part in the reduction of Bastia and Calvi. In a boat affair during this period, he was wounded in the foot, and was taken to the Austrian head-quarters at Loano, for the extraction of the ball. In another, he was taken prisoner by the French, and was fortunate enough, three months after, to be included in the exchange brought about by the generosity of Nelson, in restoring some private property of Napoleon, taken by the *Agamemnon*. In 1796 he joined the *Captain*, 74; and in the following year, at the memorable battle of Cape St. Vincent, had the distinguished honour of commanding the division which boarded the *San Nicholas*, and from that ship the *San Josef*. He was made Lieutenant the next day, and was soon after appointed to the *Terrible*, 74, under the command of Sir R. Bickerton, and served during the expedition against the French in Egypt; E. Coote depended upon its co-operation. In April, 1803, he was appointed to the command of the *Expedition*, 44, and was chiefly engaged in the Mediterranean till 1804. In 1805 he accepted employment under the Transport Board, and in that arduous and harassing service he repeatedly received the highest public commendations from officers in command in the Army and Navy, who had witnessed and been benefited by his indefatigable exertions. Such was the confidence reposed in him, that at one time the tonnage of the transports entrusted to him amounted to no less than 50,000 tons. In 1809, post rank was bestowed on Captain Withers. He was engaged in the defence of Sicily in

1810; and from 1812 to the termination of hostilities in 1814, he was chiefly employed on the east coast of Spain.

5. At his residence in George-street, Hanover-square, the Rev. George Anguish, of Somerley Hall, Suffolk, in his 80th year.

— At Bath, aged, 59, Sir Charles Ethelstone Nightingale, the seventh Bart., of Newport Pond, Essex (1628). He was born Nov. 1, 1784, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Edward, the sixth Baronet, by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of his uncle Robert Nightingale, esq., of Kneesworth Hall, Cambridgeshire. He succeeded his father, Dec. 4, 1804. Sir Charles Nightingale formerly resided at Kneesworth Hall, Cambridgeshire, but had lately dwelt entirely at Bath. He was constantly attended by Dr. Greville, to whom he left the whole of his property, overlooking Lady Nightingale and his children; and in consequence, some suspicions were raised respecting the cause of his death. Dr. Greville undertook to have the body examined by any medical gentleman; but, some dispute ensuing with the family, the doctor sealed the doors of the room, and thus left an inquest as the only means of making such an examination. Mr. Thomas Nightingale, a son of deceased, swore to his suspicion, from the appearance of the body after death, that his father had been poisoned by the administration of arsenic. Dr. Greville deposed to having attended deceased professionally for several years: for the last four months he had been in a variable state of health; his last illness had continued nearly five weeks, and his death was occasioned by a complication of maladies, dropsy being superinduced. Dr. Lambert deposed that he was called to attend the deceased, and found him vomiting. Deceased's was not the coffee-ground vomiting which is symptomatic of the last stages of organic disease, but appeared to be the inflammatory action of the stomach, which Dr. Abercromby and M. Louis state, never take place except in cases of acrid poison. The stomach was more distended than in ordinary cases. He felt bound to state that these circumstances created great suspicion in his mind. An adjournment of the inquest took place, and Mr. Field, surgeon, having in the interim made a *post mortem* examination of

the body, then gave it as his decided opinion, that no arsenic had been taken or administered. The jury then consulted for a short time, and returned the following verdict—"That the deceased died of hæmatemesis, by the visitation of God." Sir Charles married in 1805 his cousin-german Maria, only daughter of Thomas Lacy Dickenson, of West Retford, co. Nottingham, esq., by whom he had issue six sons, and one daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. George Ross Lindsey Crawford, Earl of Glasgow.

— Mrs. Franks, late of Dorking, in her 80th year.

7. At Furry Park, the villa residence of his son, near Raheny, co. Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Kendal Bushe, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and a Bencher of the Queen's Inns. He was appointed Third Serjeant, July, 1805, Solicitor-General for Ireland in October of the same year, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a Privy Councillor in Feb. 1822. He had not long retired from the Bench, with a pension of 3,000*l*. The *Dublin Evening Mail* remarked upon this occasion—"A great light has been extinguished; and the brilliant, the classical, the eloquent—he whose talents shed a lustre upon the Senate and the Bar—whose virtues reflected an honour upon the Bench—whose wit illuminated everything he touched—whose vivacity gave life, and cheerfulness, and spirit to all within its sphere—is no more;—Bushe, the orator and the statesman;—Bushe, the advocate and the lawyer—Bushe, the scholar and the gentleman, has ceased to be! He was great amongst great men, and shone as a bright star in that galaxy of talent, when competitors for fame had to contend with such as Flood and Grattan—Ponsonby and Curran—Saurin and Plunkett, and others of equal note, with whom it was his fortune to enter the public arena, and by whom it was never his fate to be discomfited. As a public or professional man, the late Chief Justice, perhaps, never had his equal for varied acquirements and literary knowledge and taste. In private life he was warm-hearted, kind, and affectionate; and, by, and in his own family, and within his more immediate circle, he was rather adored than beloved." He had come up from

his seat, Kilkenny, only a few days before his death, on a short visit to his son, Thomas Bushe, esq., and was in the enjoyment of as good health as he had for some time, or since his retirement from the Bench. A sudden suffusion on the brain was the immediate cause of his death. His remains were interred, July 14, in the cemetery of Mount Jerome, attended by Lord Plunket and his two sons, Mr. H. Grattan, M.P., the Surgeon-General, and the family of the deceased.

— At Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his 73d year, the Rev. James Worsick, forty-eight years Roman Catholic priest in that town.

10. At Tor House, Torpoint, in his 74th year, Sir James Hillyar, K.C.B., K.C.H., Rear-Admiral of the White. This officer was born at Portsea, 29th Oct. 1769, the eldest son of James Hillyar, esq., a surgeon of the Royal Navy; his mother, whose maiden name was Ommanney, was the daughter of a naval officer. Deprived of his mother by death at an early age, his father took him to sea, almost an infant, and he accompanied him from ship to ship; but his first entry into the service was early in 1779, in the *Chatham*, 50, in the first instance commanded by Sir John Orde, and afterwards by Sir A. S. Douglas. While on a visit on shore from that ship (it is believed at Rhode Island), he fractured his thigh, and on his rejoining, after his recovery from the accident, found that, during his absence, his father had joined another vessel, with his Captain, and had gone to England. In the *Chatham* he served till the close of the war in 1783; she proved a most fortunate cruiser, and in 1780, captured, off Boston, the French frigate *La Magicienne*, in which action young Hillyar had the charge of the three after-guns on the lower deck. Upwards of forty other prizes of different descriptions were also made by her, and in this matter he gave proof of all that considerate and kind feeling for which, in after-life, he was so conspicuous, by transmitting the larger portion of his prize-money to his father. At the conclusion of the war, the *Chatham* was paid off; and Hillyar, now known as an active and useful young officer, had no difficulty in procuring other ships. His first ship in the peace was the *Proselyte*, on the Newfoundland station; and he afterwards served

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(principally at Portsmouth), in the *Ardent* and *Bellona*, and in the *Fortune* brig, of which he was the only Lieutenant. He next joined the *Princess Royal*, bearing the flag of Admiral Hotham, and in 1793 accompanied that officer to the Mediterranean in the *Bri-tannia*. On taking possession of Toulon by Lord Hood, he was landed at Cape Lepet under Lieut. (afterwards Capt.) Littlejohn; and, on the party being recalled on board, he was removed to the *Victory*, Lord Hood's flagship, on promotion. He afterwards volunteered to serve at the batteries at Fort Mulgrave, an important post, closely invested by the French Revolutionary army, and which, after many days severe cannonading, was stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, on which occasion his life was saved by his friend Mr. (now Rear-Adm. Sir) J. W. Loring. In the attack on Corsica he again volunteered, and was landed with Lieut. (afterwards Adm. Sir John) Gore, with the advanced portion of the army, and immediately employed in mounting the first gun that was brought to bear against the celebrated Martello Tower, which had so much annoyed some of our ships; and in one of the vacancies caused by the capture of a French frigate shortly after, he was promoted by Lord Hood to the rank of Lieutenant. He was appointed in March, 1794, to the *Aquilon*, and in that ship returned to England; she was commanded at that time by the present Governor of Greenwich Hospital, then Capt. the Hon. Robert Stopford. Under this highly-distinguished officer Lieut. Hillyar served six years, and was present in Lord Howe's action of the 1st of June, 1794, in the *Aquilon*, being on that day one of the repeating frigates. In June 1799, he and his captain were removed to the *Excellent*, also one of the Channel fleet; and in May 1800 he was made Commander in the *Niger* troop-ship, the boats of which he conducted, on the 3d Sept. following, in conjunction with those of the *Minotaur*, 74, to the attack of two Spanish corvettes, lying in the road of Barcelona, and reported to be destined for the relief of Malta, then blockaded by a British squadron. This exploit was considered one of the most daring and nobly-accomplished of the kind. He was afterwards employed in a gun-boat, during the whole of the

campaign in Egypt, in the immediate confidence of Sir Sydney Smith; and, after the surrender of the Egyptian capital, he succeeded Capt. Curry in the command of the *Betsey*, an armed djerme. During the ensuing peace he conveyed Gen. Oakes and a number of recruits, for the garrison of Gibraltar, from England to that fortress. On the 20th Jan. 1804, his staunch friend, the immortal Nelson, addressed the following letter in his favour to Earl St. Vincent, who at that period presided over our naval affairs: "Captain Hillyar is most truly deserving of all your Lordship can do for him; and in addition to his public merits has a claim upon us. At twenty-four years of age, when I made him Lieutenant for his bravery, he maintained his mother, sisters, and a brother. For these reasons he declined the *Ambuscade*, which was offered him; because, although he might thus get his rank, yet, if he were put upon half-pay, his family would be the sufferers. From all these circumstances, so honourable to Captain Hillyar, independent of his services, which every one thought would have obtained him promotion in the late war, I beg leave to submit, as an act of the greatest kindness, that, as the *Niger* is a very fine fast-sailing frigate, well manned, and in most excellent condition, she may be fitted with the *Madras's* 32 carronades, which are not so heavy as her present 9-pounders; and that your Lordship would recommend her being considered as a post-ship. Captain Hillyar's activity would soon complete the additional number of men, and she would be an efficient frigate. I will not venture to say more; I am sensible of your attention to merit." In consequence of this recommendation the *Niger's* establishment was altered, and Captain Hillyar appointed to command her as a 32-gun frigate, by commission dated Feb. 29, 1804. On the 2d of May, 1806, Capt. Hillyar captured a Spanish schooner bound to La Guira with dispatches; and at the latter end of 1807, he assisted in escorting Sir John Moore's army from Gibraltar to England. He subsequently commanded the *St. George*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Eliab Harvey, on Channel service. Capt. Hillyar's next appointment was to the *Phæbe*, a 36-gun frigate, which formed part of the naval force employed at the reduction of the

Mauritius in Dec. 1810, and sustained a loss of seven killed and twenty-four wounded, in an action with a French squadron near Madagascar, on which occasion Captain C. M. Schomberg, in his official letter, bore the most ample testimony to Captain Hillyar's gallant conduct. The *Phæbe* likewise assisted in recovering possession of *Tamatave*, and capturing her late opponent *La Nereide*, of 44 guns and 470 men. In March 1813, Capt. Hillyar sailed from England for the purpose of dispossessing the Americans of their fur establishments upon the banks of the Columbia river, the execution of which service he found it necessary to entrust to another officer, in consequence of his receiving certain intelligence at the island of Juan Fernandez that the United States frigate *Essea*, of 46 guns and 328 men, had been for some time committing great depredations upon British commerce in the South Seas, and that several of her prizes had been armed in order to assist in doing still further mischief. This frigate he engaged and captured on the 28th March, 1814. Captain Hillyar arrived at Plymouth with his prize, Nov. 13, 1814; and in the following year he received the insignia of a C.B. as a just reward for his long and meritorious services. He was paid off at Plymouth; having held the command for upwards of six years, and having served in the whole, from his first entry into the service, forty-four years, with less than one year's want of employ. He retired at first to Totnes, where his family had for some years been living; but after a year or two went with them to the Continent, and they remained abroad until late in 1830, when he was appointed to the command of the *Revenge*. This ship formed one of the experimental squadron under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, in the summer of 1831, which was afterwards assembled at Cork. On the return of the ships to port, Sir E. Codrington having struck his flag from the *Caledonia*, Captain Hillyar was appointed to the command of that ship. She lay in Plymouth Sound the whole of the ensuing winter, and in May, 1832, she was ordered to the coast of Portugal, where Captain Hillyar was called upon to deviate from his orders, being required by Lord William Russell to support the British authority and influence by entering the

Tagus. This was happily approved by the Admiral and the Government at home; and the *Caledonia* lay in that river the whole of the winter 1832-33. She was ordered home at the expiration of her period of servitude in April, and was paid off at Plymouth the following month. Captain Hillyar was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Jan. 1837. On the extension of the Order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Companion thereof. On the 1st Jan. 1834, he was named a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and on the 4th July, 1840, he was advanced to the Knight Commandership of the Bath. Besides these distinctions from his own Sovereigns, he had a gold medal conferred on him by the Grand Seignior, for his services in the Egyptian expedition. In 1837 a good-service pension of 300*l.* per annum was conferred on him, which he held till his death. He married at Malta, July 14, 1805, Mary, second daughter of Nathaniel Taylor, esq., Naval Storekeeper at that island, who survived him, with six children—three sons, and as many daughters.

11. At Richmond, aged 85, the Right Hon. Louisa Greville, Countess of Mansfield, co. Nottingham. Her Ladyship was born in London, July 1, 1758, the third and youngest daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, by Jane, daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton (seventh son of William Duke of Hamilton, K.G.) and Lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn. She was married May 5, 1776, to David Murray, seventh Viscount of Stormont, a Peer of the kingdom of Scotland, being his second wife. His uncle William, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, had been created Baron of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, in the year 1756. In the same year with Lady Stormont's marriage he was raised to an earldom, and because he had no issue himself, the remainder was then limited to Louisa Viscountess Stormont; and to her instead of her husband, because the legal doctrine then prevailed, that no English peerage could be conferred on, nor even limited in remainder to a Scotch peer. When a contrary law was established, the Chief Justice was, by another patent in 1792, created Earl of Mansfield in Middlesex, with remainder to his nephew. On the death of the Chief Justice, therefore,

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March 20, 1793, the two Earldoms of Mansfield were inherited respectively by David, Viscount Stormont, and the Viscountess his wife. She became a widow by the death of the Earl, Sept. 1, 1796; and married, secondly, Oct. 19, 1797, her cousin-german, the Right Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, third son of Francis, first Earl of Warwick (by Elizabeth daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton), and uncle to the present Earl. He died April 27, 1824.

12. At Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, in his 72d year, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq. He was the son and heir of John Sawrey Morritt, esq., of the same place (eldest son of Bacon Morritt, esq., of Cawood, and of Anne Sawrey, of Plimpton in Furness,) by Anne, daughter of Henry Pierse, esq., of Bedale. His father died in 1791; his mother in 1809. The estate of Rokeby was purchased by the former in 1769, of the family of Robinson, one of whom, the Archbishop of Armagh, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Lord Rokeby. In 1813 Walter Scott rendered the name immeasurably more popular by his poem of Rokeby. Mr. Morritt was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1798. He was one of the earliest and most extensive Greek travellers of the present generation, and, after two years spent in the interesting countries of the East, he returned with a mind replete with classical information, and a taste for every liberal art. It was during his residence abroad, that Bryant promulgated his fanciful theories on the site of Troy. On his return, Mr. Morritt, with Chevalier and others, entered keenly into the Trojan controversy, and became one of the most successful supporters of Homer. He published also translations from the minor Greek poets, and was author of articles in the *Quarterly Review*, and of pamphlets called forth by the passing events of the day. His attachment to Church and State placed him always forward and conspicuous in the ranks of the Conservative politicians, and while in Parliament, as the Member for Beverley, Northallerton, and Shaftesbury, he was the steady supporter of those principles. He was first elected for Beverley, on a vacancy in 1799, polling 512 to 369 given for John Wharton, esq.; but in 1802 he was defeated by that gentleman, who had previously sat in

Parliament for the same borough. As a member of the Dilettanti Society, he was distinguished by his taste and knowledge in painting and sculpture, and he edited some of their latter most important productions. His literary and scientific acquirements, however, constituted the least of his worth, as he was a man of high principle and sterling honour, and exemplary in every relation in life. His large fortune he always regarded as an important trust committed for a time to his keeping for the benefit of others, as well as for his own gratification, and he was liberal, charitable, and benevolent. Such qualities recommended him as a friend to most of the literary characters of the day. Among these may be enumerated, more especially, Wilberforce, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir W. Gell, Southey, Lockhart, W. Stewart Rose, Payne Knight, and the late Earl of Harewood, a friend who loved him as a brother. Mr. Morritt's anecdotes of Scott, particularly of his reception and conduct in London in 1809, form very valuable contributions to Mr. Lockhart's pages. In 1830, Scott "had great pleasure in again finding himself at Rokeby, and recollecting a hundred passages of past time.—Morritt looks well, and easy in his mind, which I am delighted to see. He is now one of my oldest, and, I believe, one of my most sincere friends; a man unequalled in the mixture of sound good sense, high literary cultivation, and the kindest and sweetest temper that ever graced a human bosom."—*Sir W. Scott's Diary*.—He married in 1803 Miss Stanley, sister of Colonel Stanley, of Crosshall, formerly Member for the county of Lancaster, and nearly allied to the illustrious house of Derby, but had been for many years a widower.

13. At Glasgow, Mr. John Dougherty, at the advanced age of 100 years in June last. His wife is still alive, and was born in the same year as her husband. They had lived together seventy-six years.

— At Knightsbridge, the Hon. Augustus Algernon Villiers, R.N.; in his 27th year.

— At Edinburgh, aged 77, the Right Hon. George Boyle, fourth Earl of Glasgow, Viscount of Kelburne, Lord Boyle of Stewartoun, Cumbræ, Fenwick, Largo, and Dalry (1703), Lord Boyle of Kelburne, &c., (1699), in the peerage

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of Scotland: Baron Ross, of Hawkhead, co. Renfrew (1815), in the peerage of the United Kingdom: G.C.H.; Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland, F.R.S. and F.S.A. His lordship was born March 26, 1766, the second but only surviving son of John the third Earl, by Elizabeth, second daughter of George, twelfth Lord Ross, and, at length, sole heir to her brother William, thirteenth Lord Ross, who died in 1754. Whilst still under age, he succeeded his father March 7th, 1775. He was a Captain in the West Lowland fencible regiment in 1793; afterwards Major of the Angus fencibles; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rothsay and Caithness fencibles; and Colonel, first of the Ayr and Renfrew, afterwards of the Renfrewshire militia, which he resigned in 1806. He was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, April 28th, 1810; and was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage at the general election 1790. He was rechosen in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807 and 1812. On the 18th of July, 1815, he received the title of Baron Ross in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in commemoration of his maternal descent. His lordship married first, August 4, 1788, Lady Augusta Hay, third daughter of James fourteenth Earl of Errol, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr, of Etal, in Northumberland, Bart. The Countess succeeded to the estate of Etal in 1806, on the death of her nephew William Holwell Carr, only child of her eldest sister Lady Charlotte, by the Rev. William Holwell, (who also assumed the name of Carr, and was the well-known benefactor to the National Gallery.) Her Ladyship died July 23, 1822, having had issue three sons and three daughters. The late Earl of Glasgow married secondly, Nov. 13th, 1824, Julia, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and one daughter.

14. Captain Jenkin Jones, R.N., and Captain Richard Drew, F.R.S., elder Brethren of the Trinity House, who were accidentally drowned off Padstow whilst engaged on a survey in the Bristol Channel.

15. At Woodend, Chichester, Lady Mary Louisa Lennox, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Duke of Richmond, in her 83rd year.

— At Rose Cottage, Outrington,

Cheshire, William Astley, esq., late of Dukinfield Lodge, Dukinfield; in his 40th year.

— At Santa Fe da Bogota, Spain, in his 37th year, Robert Steuart, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul General at that place, Vice-President of the Highland Society of London, and late M.P. for the Haddington district of burghs. He was the descendant of an ancient family seated at Alderston, in Haddingtonshire, of which county he was a magistrate and a Commissioner of Supply. He was first elected for the Haddington burghs in 1831: but in the following session of Parliament was unseated on petition. He was, however, again returned in 1832 for the same constituency, and continued to represent it in Parliament until the general election in 1841, when he was defeated by Mr. Maitland Balfour, by a majority of nine votes, the numbers being for Mr. Balfour 273, and for Mr. Steuart 264. The deceased gentleman was of Whig principles, inclining to Radicalism, and held office as a Lord of the Treasury, under Lord Melbourne's administration, from April, 1835, to May, 1840. He declared himself to be "in favour of the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords, and of the ballot and free trade." He was appointed to the Consulship of Santa Fé da Bogota in August, 1841, and had only arrived in the country a few weeks when he was seized with a severe attack of ague and fever, which threatened for some time to terminate fatally. He however rallied, and had recovered in a great measure his accustomed strength and spirits, when he was seized by a second attack of a similar nature, but after an illness of long duration had again quite recruited, when in July last he fell a victim to a third attack, in the prime of life, and after a very short illness. He married, in 1827, Maria, third daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Samuel Dalrymple, C.B.

16. At Hill Side, King's Langley, Anne Augusta, wife of Henry Tuffnell, esq., M.P., and eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Willmot Horton, Bart.

17. Venetia Theresa, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Theresa Digby.

— In Clarges Street, Andrew Baird, esq., M.D., F.R.S., late Inspector of Naval Hospitals, and Senior Physician of Her Majesty's Fleet, in his 86th year.

18. At Thistle Cottage, Fortis Green,

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Finchley, George, youngest son of Mr. Wilson, the vocalist, in his 8th year.

— At Monkstown, near Dublin, William Dillon, esq., late Lieutenant in the 19th Regiment, son of the late Sir Charles Dillon, Bart., of Lismullen, Meath.

20. At Broke Hall, Sarah Louisa, widow of the late Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., and daughter of the late Sir William Fowle Middleton, of Shrubland Park, Suffolk.

22. At Cheltenham, aged 57, Sir Edward Synge, the second Bart. of Kiltrough, co. Meath (1801). He was born April 6, 1786, the eldest son of Sir Robert the first Baronet (grandson of Dr. Nicholas Synge, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, and great grandson of Dr. Edward Synge, Archbishop of Tuam,) by Margaret, daughter of Theobald Wolfe, esq., of Newtown, co. Dublin, and cousin-german to Chief Justice Arthur Wolfe, Lord Viscount Kilwarden. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1804; and married January 19, 1809, Mary Helena, eldest daughter of Robert Welsh, esq., barrister-at-law, of Dublin, and niece to Noah Hill Neale, of Gloucester, esq., by whom he had issue six sons.

23. At North Bank, Regent's Park, Robert Walters, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law; in his 55th year.

— Aged 59, the Rev. Thomas Knox, D.D. He was, during many years, Master of the Grammar School at Tunbridge, and Rector of Runwell and Ramsden Grays in Essex; in all of which he succeeded his father, Dr. Vicesimus Knox. He was educated at Tunbridge School, under his father, and was of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated. Although he did not possess the literary celebrity of his father, yet he trod closely in his steps. He ever displayed the same disinterestedness and independence. He was a sound divine, an eloquent preacher, and an eminent scholar. Like him also, he was a steady and consistent Whig. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the Reform of Parliament; but, when that measure was accomplished, withdrew from politics. He united to the utmost kindness of nature singular energy of character, and exhibited remarkable perseverance in his pursuits. To his exertions was principally owing the appropriation, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, of a very large pro-

portion of the present ample funds of Tunbridge School to the uses of the foundation. His death was awfully sudden. He had preached in the morning in Tunbridge Church, with his accustomed power, and was to have preached again in the afternoon. He had scarcely entered the vestry for that purpose, when he sank down and instantly expired. It was ascertained that the sad event was caused by an enlargement of the heart; but so insidious was the disease, that not a single premonitory symptom had excited the slightest suspicion of its presence. The touching demonstration of sorrow and respect that took place at his funeral showed how duly his virtues and labours were appreciated, and the high estimation in which he was personally holden. Nearly two hundred of his neighbours assembled in mourning, and, standing uncovered, formed a lane, through which his remains were borne to the grave. He married Frances, the second daughter of the late William Francis Woodgate, of Somer Hill, near Tunbridge, esq. She died in 1831.

24. At Shotley, Suffolk, in his 91st year, the Rev. Samuel Forster, D.D. Rector of that parish and of Quarrington, Lincolnshire. He was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Forster, Rector of Halesworth cum Chediston, Suffolk; and was educated at Eton, from whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1776, M.A. 1779, and D.D. 1791. He was a distinguished classical scholar, and obtained the Chancellor's Medal in 1776, when the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield was his opponent. He was formerly rector of Wainfleet in Lincolnshire, to which he was presented by Lord Chancellor Thurlow; but resigned it in 1809 for Great and Little Chesterford, on the presentation of the Marquess of Bristol. In 1816 he was presented to the living of Shotley, and in 1826 to Quarrington, by the same patron; both which preferments he held to the time of his decease. Dr. Forster was head master of the Free School at Norwich from 1785 to 1811. His talents and scholarship were particularly adapted to the instruction of youth, and his mild and gentlemanly manners justly endeared him to those who were placed under his care. His latter years were passed in the retirement of his parish, where, being incapacitated by loss of sight from performing

the duties of the church, his charity and benevolence rendered him highly esteemed and beloved, and his death most deeply lamented. A portrait of Dr. Forster, painted by Opie at the request of his pupils, is placed in the library of St. John's College, of which he was the oldest surviving member. He married early in life Miss Turenne, a lady of French extraction, by whom he has left a son, and a daughter, the widow of Admiral Sir Edward Berry, Bart., who distinguished himself by his gallant conduct under Lord Nelson, in the battle of the Nile.

25. At his residence, Dodington Grove, Kennington, in his 73rd year, Mr. William Savage, author of the "Dictionary of the Art of Printing." Mr. Savage was a native of Howden, in the East Riding of the county of York, and was the younger son of Mr. James Savage, of that place, an eminent clock-maker, who was well versed in the higher branches of the Mathematics, and who had been for many years employed by the late celebrated Henry Hindley, of York, in the making of spring or table clocks, for the nobility and principal gentry in the North of England. Mr. Savage was descended from a younger branch of the ancient and noble family of Savage, of Rock Savage, in the county of Chester. He received his education at the church-school, in Howden, and was well grounded in geometry and mechanics. In 1790 he commenced business as a printer and bookseller in his native town, in partnership with his elder brother, Mr. James Savage, now living in Somersetshire, the author of the "History of Taunton," &c. In 1797, he removed to London, and about two years afterwards was appointed, under the express recommendation of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham and Count Rumford, Printer to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, London, and was for ten years Assistant Secretary to the Board of Managers of that Establishment (the Secretary being an honorary officer), and also Secretary to the Patrons of the Library, Secretary to the Committee of Chemistry, and Superintendent of their Printing-office. About the year 1803, Mr. Savage commenced the printing business in London, on his own account, but still retaining his official situations at the Royal Institution.

— At Halsted, Essex, John Sewell, esq., in his 88th year.

26. In George-street, Portman-square Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Brooke, K.C.B., Col. of the 86th Regt. of Foot, in his 71st year. Sir Arthur Brooke was uncle to Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, of Colebrook, Bart., now M.P. for the co. Fermanagh. He was the third son of Francis Brooke, esq., an officer in the army, by Hannah, daughter of Henry Prittie, esq., of Dunalley, and sister to the first Lord Dunalley. He entered the service in 1792, as an Ensign in the 44th foot; in 1793 he obtained a Lieutenancy; and the 19th Sept. 1795, a company in the same corps. He served on the Continent from May 1794, with the army under the Duke of York. In Dec. 1795 he went to the West Indies with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was present at the reduction of St. Lucie, in 1796, and in an action on the 3rd May in the same year. He next accompanied the army in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. In 1802 he succeeded to a majority in his regiment: and the 15th June 1804, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. From 1804 to 1808 he served in Malta, and subsequently in Sicily and Spain. The 14th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of Colonel in the army. In 1813 he went to the Peninsula, and commanded a Brigade as a Colonel on the Staff, in the army under Lord William Bentinck. The 1st June, 1814, he embarked from Bordeaux, second in command, with the army under Major-Gen. Ross. At the battle of Bladensburg, which led to the capture of Washington, his brigade turned both flanks of the American army, for which he was publicly thanked by the Major-General, and particularly mentioned by him in his despatch to Lord Bathurst. On the death of General Ross he attacked and defeated the enemy near Baltimore, on the 12th Sept. 1814. He was also present, under Sir Edward Pakenham, in the sanguinary actions near New Orleans. He received the brevet of Major-General in 1819, and that of Lieut.-General in 1837. He was rewarded with the military Governorship of Yarmouth; and with the rank of a Companion of the Bath; and was advanced to be a Knight-Commander of that most hon. order in 1833. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 86th Foot. Sir Arthur married Mari-

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anne, daughter of the Rev. William Sneyd, of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, by whom he had issue.

— At Newington, near Edinburgh, aged 64, Lieut.-Gen. Mark Napier. He was born Feb. 14, 1779, the second son of Major-Gen. the Hon. Mark Napier (fifth son of Francis, fifth Lord Napier), by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Alexander Symson, of Coneraig, co. Aberdeen. He was appointed Ensign in the Royal in 1793, Lieut. in the 90th Foot, 13th March, 1794; Capt. 26th Jan. 1796; Major 2nd Aug. 1804; Lieut.-Col. in the same corps 29th March, 1810; Colonel by brevet 1819; Major-Gen. 1830; and Lieut.-Gen. 1841. He was employed on the coast of France in 1793 and 1794; and subsequently served six years in the Mediterranean, at Minorca, in Egypt, and in the West Indies. He commanded the 90th Regt., at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1810, for which he had the honour of wearing a medal. He was unmarried.

27. At Chiselhurst, Kent, Mary, wife of John Martin, esq., M.P.

AUGUST.

3. At Sevenoaks, the Rev. James Lloyd Wallace, M.A., Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, in his 40th year.

5. At Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieut. Col. William Jones, late of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

— At Rosenberg, in Prussia, Everilda Flavus Baroness Von Ascheberg, third daughter of the late W. M. Farmer, esq., of Nonsuch Park, Surrey.

6. At Benares, Col. Wredenhall Robert Pogson, commanding 47th Regt. of Bengal Infantry, fourth son of the late Bedingfield Pogson, esq., of Sutton, Surrey, in his 57th year.

— At Bath, Dame Helen Bagshawe, relict of the late Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, in her 75th year.

— At Albury Park, Arthur Henry, youngest and last surviving son of Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond, in his 21st year.

— At Gloucester Place, Portman-square, Miss Elizabeth Dallas, sister of the late Chief Justice Dallas.

8. At Malvern, aged 69, Steed Gir-

dlestone, esq., of Stibbington Hall, Cambridgeshire, for many years an eminent attorney at Wisbech, and formerly Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the Isle of Ely, upon his retirement from which office, in 1826, the chief justice, acting magistrates, and barristers of the Isle of Ely, presented to him a piece of plate inscribed, "As an unanimous expression of respect for his very able and faithful discharge of the duties of Deputy Clerk of Assize and of the Peace for the Isle, during twenty-five years."

9. In Montagu-square, Major General Sir Donald Macleod, K.C.B. of the Bengal army. This officer was the son of Donald Macleod, of Berneray, co. Inverness, esq., who was grandson of Donald, fifth son of Sir Roderick Macleod, of Macleod; and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macleod, K.C.H. Colonel of the 77th Foot. Sir Donald joined the Bengal establishment as a Cadet, in 1781; was appointed Ensign in the 3rd European regiment in March that year, Lieut. in 1783; removed to the 29th Native Infantry in 1785; to the 6th European regiment in 1786; and to the 13th battalion Native Inf. in 1790. He served during the whole of the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1789-92, and in that with the Rohilla chieftains in 1794. In the severe battle of Oct. 26, 1794, in which the British troops were ultimately victorious, but with very great loss, the 13th battalion, from its situation in the reserve, suffered more than any other corps. Five officers out of eight, including the commandant, were killed, and Lieut. Macleod had four sabre wounds, three of which were slight and one severe. In 1799 he was appointed Adjutant to the 2nd battalion 11th Native Infantry; in 1795 he became brevet Captain; and in Aug. 1830, after serving twenty years and four months, he was made regimental Captain. In the war against the Mahratta states, in 1803, his battalion formed part of a detachment sent into the Bundelkund country; where he received a severe matchlock wound before the fort of Culpee. On the capture of Gwalior, the second battalion formed part of the garrison placed in that fortress. He afterwards took an active part in the siege of several forts on the river Jumna; and at the siege of Gobud, in Dec. 1805, he was placed in command of the reserve which carried the breach. Of the 800 men of which it consisted above a hun-

dred were killed and wounded; and of the native officers two killed and three wounded. In May, 1807, Capt. Macleod was appointed to the first battalion of the 11th N. Infantry, which corps he commanded until he went to Europe on furlough in 1810; he became Major by brevet in 1808; in his regiment in 1810; returned to India in 1813, and joined the second battalion of the same regiment, which he continued to command until July 1819, when he was appointed Commandant to the garrison of Agra. He became brevet Lieut.-Col. June 4, 1814; in the regiment May 15, 1815; Col. in 1829; and finally Major-Gen. Jan. 10, 1837. Having been for some years a Companion of the Bath, he was advanced to the grade of Knight Commander Feb. 16, 1838. He married in 1813, the daughter of John Mackenzie, esq. of Kincairg, Rosshire.

— At Boothwaite Nook, near Broughton in Furness, Mrs. Atkinson, in her 93rd year.

— Louisa, the beloved wife of Sir George Best Robinson, Bart., of Furzebrook House, Axminster, Devon.

11. At Bradford-street, Liverpool, the Rev. Richard Cargill, LL.B., Incumbent of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Liverpool, in his 50th year.

12. At Wrotham Heath, Kent, the Dowager Lady Mansel, in her 73rd year.

— Mrs. Ann Brettell, spinster, in her 90th year.

— At the Rectory House, Birmingham, the Lady Louisa, wife of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D., and sister of the Earl Cadogan.

— At Green Cottage, Sutton, James Carson, esq., M.D., F.R.S., late of Liverpool; in his 71st year.

13. At the Hospice de Vieille, in the Pyrenees, James Barlow Hoy, esq., of Thornhill Park, and late of Midanbury, Hampshire. Mr. Hoy was a native of Ireland, and his patronymic was Barlow. He assumed the name of Hoy upon inheriting the great wealth of Mr. Hoy, a Russian merchant. He was a persevering candidate, in the Conservative interest, for the representation of the town of Southampton in Parliament, and was returned to four Parliaments. He was a gentleman of great talents, courteous and urbane in his manners, and a liberal benefactor to the poor. He was fond of ornithology, and was in the Pyrenees for the object of collecting rare birds, when his gun

burst, and shattered his left arm, in so dreadful a manner that death was the result. He married Sept. 10, 1831, Marian D'Oyley, only daughter and heiress of Sheardman Bird, esq., of Harold's Park, Essex, and niece of Lady Newbolt, and left issue a daughter.

— At Frampton, Dorsetshire, aged 81, the Rev. William Butler, Vicar of that parish. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, B.C.L., 1787, and was presented to Frampton in 1806, by F. J. Browne, esq.

— At Wick, the Rev. John Richards, Vicar of St. Donat's and St. Bride's Minor, Glamorganshire. He was presented to the latter in 1807 by the Earl of Dunraven, and to the former in 1832 by T. J. Drake, esq.

14. In Stanhope-street, West, Regent's Park, John Fennell, esq., Capt. R.N.

— At his seat in Warwickshire, Robert Canning, esq., of Foxcote, and of Hartpur, Gloucestershire.

15. Lady William Somerset, the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., in her 53rd year.

— At Downshire Hill, Hampstead, Robert Bakewell, esq., author of "The Introduction to Geology;" in his 76th year.

16. In Stratford-place, aged 74, the Rt. Hon. Anne, dowager Lady Ellenborough, widow of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. She was daughter of George Philips Towry, esq., married Lord Ellenborough Oct. 17, 1789, and was left his widow in Dec. 1818. They had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living; namely, Lord Ellenborough, Governor-Gen. of India; the Rt. Hon. Charles E. Law, M.P. Recorder of the City of London; the Hon. Mary, married to Lieut.-Col. Dynely, C.B.; the Hon. Elizabeth, Lady Colchester; the Hon. Anne, Lady Colville; the Hon. Henry Spencer Law; the Hon. Frederica, married to Mr. H. J. Ramsden; the Hon. and Rev. W. Towry Law, Chancellor of the diocese of Wells; and the Hon. Frances, Lady Dallas.

— At Oxendon, Northamptonshire, aged 82, the Rev. George Boulton, for fifty-seven years Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1787, and was presented to his living in 1786 by A. Boulton, esq.

DEATHS.—Aug.

17. At Fair Oak, the Hon. Lady Paget, widow of the late Hon. Sir Charles Paget.

18. In Grosvenor-square, aged 22, the Right Hon. John Rolle Poulett, Viscount Hinton, eldest son and heir of the Right Hon. Earl Poulett, of Hinton St. George, Somerset. He was an officer in the Grenadier Guards, which he entered in Dec. 1840.

— Maydwell Horatio Robert Gulston, esq., of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire, and late of Her Majesty's 80th regt.

— From an accident, Henry Wolseley, esq., the younger son of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.; in his 24th year.

19. At Colwinstone, near Cowbridge, aged 90, the Rev. Evan Jones, Curate and Vicar of that parish for fifty-nine years.

20. At Coopersale Rectory, Essex, the Rev. Charles Boyd Abdy, Rector of that place and Theydon Gurnon, a rural dean, and a magistrate of that county. He was the third son of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, of Albyns, by Mary, daughter of James Hayes, esq., of Hallipord. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814: and was presented to Theydon Gurnon in 1812 by his brother J. R. Abdy, esq.

— At Stratton Park, Hants, Miss Wilhelmina Charlotte Maitland, the youngest daughter of the late Colonel Maitland, of Edinburgh.

— Mrs. Nelson, of Bulmer, Essex; in her 101st year.

21. At Schlierbach, near Heidelberg, in his 45th year, Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, the second Bart. of Arsley, co. Bedford (1815), late Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons. He was the eldest son of Sir John, the first Baronet, by Charlotte, daughter of General Gorham, of Garham Point, Nova Scotia. He entered the 4th Light Dragoons as Cornet, Dec. 2, 1819; became Lieutenant Dec. 19, 1822; and Captain Dec. 13, 1830. He served during several campaigns in India. He married Feb. 4, 1834, Amelia, only daughter of the late George Waddell, esq., of the East India Company's Service.

22. At Manor House, Croydon, the Rev. Dr. George Ogle Verner.

— At Langlee, Melrose, Roxburgshire, Bethia, wife of Capt. Russell Elliott, R.N., in her 37th year.

— At the Mauritius, the Rev. Arthur

Leighton Irwin, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, Principal of the Collegiate Seminary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel at Madras; in his 30th year.

23. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lady D'Urban, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

24. J. Parry Crooke, esq., of Vicar's Hill, near Lymington, Hants; in his 35th year.

— At Watergate, his seat near Lewes, General Sir John Gustavus Crosbie, G.C.H. This gallant officer entered the army in June, 1780, became Lieutenant 30th April, 1781; Captain in the 67th Foot, 1st May, 1783; Major 31st Dec., 1793; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 22nd Foot, 28th Sept. 1794; Colonel in the army, 1st January, 1800; Major-Gen. 25th April, 1808; Lieutenant-General, 4th June, 1813; and General, 22nd July, 1830. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837. He married Frances, the sole daughter and heiress of George Thomas, esq., of Watergate and Yapton Place, Sussex, M.P. for Chichester, by Frances, daughter and heiress of John Page, esq., also M.P. for Chichester. By that lady he had a numerous family, of whom Katherine Louisa, the youngest daughter, was married, in 1839, to the Hon. Henry Keppel, Capt., R.N., fourth surviving son of the Earl of Albemarle.

25. At Milford Hall, near Stafford, the Rev. Richard Levett, in his 70th year.

26. At Bathurst, Gambia, his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Henry Frowd Seagram, R.N. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Seagram, vicar of Aldbourne, Wilts; and had been actively employed in the naval service of his country almost uninterruptedly for twenty-one years. He attained the rank of Commander on the 19th August, 1842; and was appointed Governor of Gambia 13th of January following. On his arrival at the Gambia he found the settlement in an excited and disorganized state; but his firmness and energy of mind, combined with mildness, has restored it to better government, which will be of the greatest advantage to the settlement, as well as to the successor of Captain Seagram. His friends were quite unprepared for this shock, as they received a cheerful letter from him about three weeks previously. Nor had they entertained any

fears about the climate as he had been habituated to tropical countries for more than fifteen years. But the pestiferous exhalations of the Gambia proved too powerful for even his almost iron constitution.

— At South Down Cottage, near Weymouth, Thomas Billett, esq.

— In Park Street, Grosvenor Square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Howard.

— On his homeward passage from Madras, Lieut.-Col. Henry Smith, of the Madras Army; in his 53rd year.

27. At Chambly, Canada, Sarah Pearson, wife of George Dance, esq., of the 71st Reg., in her 22nd year.

— At Placencia, in Spain, a Carmelite nun, in her 108th year. She was seventy-nine years in the cloister, and lived in the reigns of five Spanish Kings and nine Popes.

— At Hambrook, Agnes, Widow of the late Lieutenant-General Thomas Avarne, of Rugely, Staffordshire, dau. of Major Blair, of Blair, Ayrshire.

28. At Holton le Beckering, Lincolnshire, the Rev. John Hale, Rector of that parish and of Buslingthorpe. He was presented to the former in 1812 by C. Turner, esq., and to the latter in 1828 by the Governors of the Charter-house.

— At his residence, William Street, Lowndes Square, Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians; husband of the well-known authoress. He was the eldest son of John Morgan, esq., of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. He was educated at Eton and the Charter-house; entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in his eighteenth year; was distinguished as a Greek scholar and metaphysician; and graduated M.B. 1804, M.D. 1809. He married first the eldest daughter of William Hammond, esq., of Queen Square, by whom he had one daughter; and secondly, (on the occasion of his accompanying the Marquess of Abercorn to Ireland,) Miss Owenson, with whom he became acquainted at Baron's Court. During twenty years' residence in Ireland he devoted much of his time and talents to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, which he advocated in the public journals and periodicals. He gave up professional practice at an early period, and devoted himself to literary pursuits.

— At Dundee, Miss Lilius Ramsay, daughter of the late Sir James Ramsay, Bart., of Banff.

— At Dundee, Mr. David Hill, jun., Editor of the *Dundee Courier*.

29. At his residence at Wandsworth, Richard Platt, esq. At the riots of 1816, when the house of Mr. Beckwith, gunsmith, of Snow Hill, was attacked, he was in the shop, endeavouring to protect the property, and received a ball in the side; for which, Cashman, the presumed ringleader, underwent the extreme penalty of the law opposite to the spot where the crime was committed. His life was for a considerable time despaired of, and the bullet was not extracted until after the lapse of many years.

— At East Dereham, Norfolk, at an advanced age, the Rev. William Deighton, B.A., Rector of Whinbergh with Westfield, and formerly vicar of Carbrooke, Norfolk. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, was presented to both his livings by Sir W. Clayton, Bart., to Whinbergh in 1805, and to Carbrooke in 1816.

— At Florence, Jean, fourth daughter of the late John Trotter, esq., of Dyrham Park, Barnet, in her 38th year.

— At Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, John Joseph Gordon, third son of John David Gordon, esq., of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, in his 25th year.

30. At Barnes, Surrey, John Henry Slade, esq., Lieut.-Col. in the army, and late Major of the First Dragoon Guards, eldest son of General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H.

— At North Runceton, Norfolk, Harriet Alicia, wife of the Hon. William Cowper, and daughter of Daniel Gurney, esq., and the late Lady H. Gurney, in her 19th year.

— B. A. Belcher, esq., of Stoke's Croft, Bristol; in his 77th year.

31. At Stisted Hall, Essex, aged 87, Charles Savill Onley, esq., Benchet of the Middle Temple. He was the third son of Robert Harvey, esq., merchant and banker, an Alderman of Norwich, (of whom and his family many interesting particulars were given in our Obituary, May, 1842, p. 555), by Judith, daughter of Capt. Onley, R.N. Mr. Onley, then Charles Harvey, was called to the bar, Nov. 24, 1780, at the Middle Temple, of which Society he afterwards became a Benchet. In 1783 he was elected Steward, and in 1801 Recorder, of Norwich. In 1804, his portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence at the expense of the Corporation, and is to be

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seen at the east end of St. Andrew's Hall, on the walls of which building, portraits of other individuals of his family are also suspended. In 1812 he was returned to Parliament for Norwich, after a contested election. At the dissolution of 1818, he retired from the representation of his native City, and afterwards sat for Carlow from 1820 to 1826. It was in December, 1822, that he took the names of Savill Onley, on the death of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Charles Onley, through whom he came to the possession of a very fine estate in Essex, besides a large personal property. In 1826 he resigned his Recordership. Amongst other public situations formerly held by this respected gentleman, were those of a Chairman of the Norfolk Quarter Sessions, a Vice-President of the Literary Fund Society, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Patterson's Battalion of Norwich Volunteers, enrolled in 1808 as a regiment of Local Militia. He also filled for many years the office of Manager to the Grand Junction Canal Company. Mr. Onley was greatly beloved and justly esteemed by his numerous connections and friends. Mr. Onley was twice married.

— At Cawnpore, Bengal, Matilda, the wife of Captain John B. Bonham, of Her Majesty's 50th Reg., and only surviving daughter of the late Colonel Bulkeley, of Huntley Hall, Staffordshire.

Lately. At Capel Curig, of which parish he had been Curate forty-five years, the Rev. Robert Hughes; in his 71st year.

— At Hampton, Mr. Jonathan Ham, in his 72nd year.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Westfield, Sussex, by the accidental discharge of a gun, aged 27, the Rev. Henry Edward Pratt, Vicar of Wartling, in the same county. He was of University College, Oxford; and was instituted to Wartling in 1841.

— Accidentally drowned, near Norwich, Mr. Robert Wells, of Canonbury-square, Islington, in his 24th year; as also his brother, Mr. Alfred Wells, of Norwich, in his 22nd year.

2. At Clifton, after a few days' illness, in his 73rd year, the Rev. James Tate, M.A. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex;

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and formerly Head Master of the Grammar School at Richmond, in Yorkshire. Mr. Tate was himself educated at that school, and went from thence to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow. He graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797. He was afterwards appointed Master of Richmond School; and was there, at once one of the most successful, and one of the most popular of all who have attempted that arduous office. He had an extraordinary skill in winning the attachment of his scholars, and how deservedly, may be gathered from the following tribute from the pen of one of them, which we extract from the *Times* newspaper;—"One of the first acts of Earl Grey's Administration was to present Mr. Tate, who had always advocated Whig principles, to one of the canonries of St. Paul's Cathedral, not as a recompense for any political obsequiousness or sycophancy—for no man ever thought, spoke, or acted with more independence, or with a greater or sterner love of truth—but as a well-deserved reward for the distinguished zeal, ability, and success with which, during a period of more than thirty years, he had presided over the Grammar School at Richmond, in Yorkshire; at which he had himself been educated, and from which he had been sent to the University of Cambridge. The appointment gave universal satisfaction at the time; for it appeared only just, that he, who had so long and diligently laboured in his useful and honourable vocation for the benefit of the State, should receive from the State some public provision for his declining age, as a recognition of his merits, and of the many virtues of which his character was composed. How worthily he discharged the duties of the sacred office in the church to which he was then elevated, is best known to those who witnessed the constant and unremitted attention with which he applied himself to his awful charge as a minister of eternal truth, not only in the metropolitan church of St. Paul, but also in the parish church of Edmonton, of which, by virtue of his canonry, he also became the incumbent. His mode of communicating religious instruction from the pulpit, was characterised by that mild and simple, yet eloquent and effectual style of persuasion, which he had found so useful in communicating secular instruction to the young persons whom

he had trained, with almost parental care, to learning and virtue. How nobly they benefited by it, the records of both Universities, but more especially those of the University of Cambridge, have long borne ample testimony. They show that, as a teacher of classical learning, none of his contemporaries were more successful, and that few were even so successful, as the plain country schoolmaster, to whose residence in the remote province of Estremadura—as he used playfully to call his own native Richmondshire—pupils were attracted from almost every part of the United Kingdom. And no wonder; for the task of education, which many preceptors perform as a mere matter of irksome duty and of wearisome and depressing toil, was to him a mere matter of delight, and almost a labour of love. He had the singular knack of inspiring others with that passion for learning by which he was himself animated, and of smoothing the pathway to knowledge until it appeared neither harsh nor crabbed even to those who were most unwilling to make their first steps upon it. He was a most exquisite and discriminating judge of the exact amount of information which the young mind could imbibe at one draught, and therefore never ran the risk of nauseating it by administering doses beyond its capacity to retain with advantage. It was his constant endeavour, and one which was crowned with complete success, to impress upon the minds of his pupils principles of the most rigid accuracy. But partially acquainted himself with the most exact of sciences, he had witnessed the beneficial effects which mathematical studies produce upon the well-trained intellect; and he laboured diligently to transfer these advantages to the classical studies of his own pupils. To this may be attributed the aptitude of mind displayed by the Richmond boys for the severe abstractions of Cambridge reading, and their proficiency in a science with the elements of which they were comparatively unacquainted on their entrance into the University. But though ignorant of the language of symbols, they had learned from their master the invaluable lesson of patient thought. Inferior to other scholars in the more pleasing graces of Latin composition, they excelled all in their thorough acquaintance with the philosophical principles and grammatical nice-

ties of language. Thucydides and Horace—grammar and chronology—had, under Mr. Tate's guidance, effected for them what Newton and Euler—geometry and analysis—effect for others. He had the strongest aversion to corporal punishments, from a conviction, which he often expressed, that stripes were unavailing to ameliorate the lad who could not be excited either by well-timed encouragement or by well-timed reproof to industry and improvement. He seldom or ever found any difficulty in "the management of tyroes of eighteen," which Cowper in his *Tyrocium* declares to be so full of difficulty; for his indulgent gentleness made them consider him as

"A father, friend, and tutor, all in one."

Even when it became necessary to administer to them "the bitter absinth" of rebuke, he always smeared the rim of the goblet in which he tendered it to their lips with the sweet flavour of honeyed kindness. Like his own favourite Horace—

"He raised a blush, where secret vice he found,
And tickled, while he gently prob'd the wound;
With seeming innocence the boy beguil'd,
But made the deadliest passes while he smil'd."

In his most angry moments—and what schoolmaster can always command his temper?—there was none of that austere and gloomy ferocity in his look which so often engenders in youth a feeling of hatred towards their instructors; whilst, on the other hand, in his most sportive moments—and he often enlivened with a jest the most incomprehensible choruses in *Æschylus*, and the most abstruse passages in *Tacitus* and *Thucydides*—he preserved that placid air of dignified authority which is the best antidote against contemptuous familiarity. Those pupils in whom he observed a combination of genius, and talent, and industry, he cherished as the apple of his eye, labouring with them in school and out of school, in season and out of season—most readily responding to all their inquiries, and even voluntarily suggesting them, when shame or diffidence, or some other cause, too trifling to deserve a distinct name, kept the young novice silent. In his earlier days he made them the constant companions of his walks during his leisure hours, thus winning their youthful affection by the constant affection he evinced towards them; and

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many of them now living can bear testimony to the value of the *vivâ voce* lectures which they received and to the *vivâ voce* examinations which they underwent, as they threaded their way together ("*cantantes ut eamus*," as he used to say) through the delightful woods and walks of Easby. This is not the place nor the time to enter further into the details of a system which communicated and recommended knowledge at every stage—which turned so many of the *alumni* of Richmond School into scholars, fellows, and tutors in the University of Cambridge, and which has raised some, and in due time may raise others, into worthy ornaments of all the learned professions of their country. Suffice it to say, that the principle of fear was one which he sedulously banished from his plan of education, and that his constant object was to establish the principle of honest and honourable emulation in its stead. Early in life, he had solved to his own satisfaction the problem, which Roger Ascham propounded nearly 300 years ago to the schoolmasters of his day, and had decided that the schoolhouse ought to be, not a house of bondage and of terror, but a house of play and of pleasure. As in the model school of Quintilian, so in that of Mr. Tate, '*profuit alicujus oburgata desidia, profuit laudata industria; excitabatur laude æmulatio; turpe ducebatur cedere pari,—pulchrum superare majores.*' Any preceptor acting upon such principles, and dispensing, as he did, vast stores of erudition out of his capacious mind, with a prodigality disdaining all fear of exhaustion, and with a felicity of illustration and a distinctness of language rendering all mistake of his meaning quite impossible—is certain to be esteemed, regarded, loved,—nay, these are cold words, and we will therefore add, is certain to be venerated and idolized by his scholars, especially if, like Mr. Tate, he identifies himself with their interests and exerts every energy of his soul to promote their welfare." Mr. Tate was not an extensive author, but, after mature and deliberate consideration, he published some of the results of his critical experience which were highly esteemed. He was the editor of two excellent editions of Horace, which he entitled "*Horatius Restitutus*," and he also published—Greek Tragic and Comic Metres, &c., with treatises on the Sap-

phic stanza and the Elegiac distich. Four editions." "Richmond Rules for the Ovidian distich." "The Glasgow Greek Grammar." Sixth edit. "Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majora, Vol. II., complectens Excerpta ex Variis Poetis. Editio septima. 1830. The text of this edition was much improved, particularly in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, which is given entire from the last recension of the late Dr. Elmsley. In the selections from Sappho and Callimachus, the text of Bishop Blomfield was used. He published also other works. Mr. Tate left several sons.

— At the House of Charles Pott, esq., Bridge-street, Southwark, Elizabeth Hutchinson, for more than sixty-three years a servant in his family; in her 86th year.

3. At Ilfracombe, Devonshire, aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Edward Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1806, and was elected President in Feb. 1823. Dr. Bridges was greatly esteemed for his amiable disposition and suavity of manners; as he was of rather retired habits, he held no other office in the University, and declined being nominated Vice-Chancellor on the last vacancy, though he was next in rotation for that dignity.

4. Near London, aged 81, John Fitzmaurice Piers, esq., formerly of Lis-towell and Newcastle in Ireland. He was a descendant of the Fitzmaurice family of Lixnaw; and was married in 1795 to Johanna, daughter of Piers O'Brien, esq., and Johanna Lacy his wife, the sister of General Maurice de Lacy, of Grodno in Russia, a native of Limerick, who valiantly served under Suwarrow, and died in 1820. She from her mother, dame Mary Herbert, inherited the blood of the Herberts. General Maurice was nephew of the celebrated Marshal Count Francis Maurice Lacy of Austria.

— At Mussourie, Major C. Newbery, late 9th Bengal Cavalry, only son of Lieut-General Newbery, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

5. At Thelwall, in her 78th year, Anne, widow of James Sedgewick, esq., formerly of Hoole Hall, and Ince in the co. of Cheshire, who died in 1839.

6. At the residence of his son, in Leeds, aged 71, the Rev. George Morley, late Governor of the Wesleyan Academy, Woodhouse-grove. He had travelled just half a century, and was the

originator of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in its present form of home operations.

— At Thun, in Switzerland, Thomas Teed, esq., of the Hurst House, East Moulsey, Surrey; in his 45th year.

8. At Fewstone, Yorkshire, aged 82, the Rev. Christopher Ramshaw, for more than fifty years Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1790 by the Lord Chancellor. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1784 as first Senior Optime.

— At Weston-super-Mare, Lady Jas. O'Bryen, wife of Lord James O'Bryen, Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy; in her 63rd year.

— In Park-street, Blanche Eleanor, infant daughter of Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor.

9. At his residence, Alfred-street, Bath, aged 73, Gen. William Brooke, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards. This officer entered the army as Cornet in the 8th Light Dragoons in June 1793; received a Lieutenantancy in the 83rd Foot in October, and an independent company in December of the same year. He was made Captain in the 96th Foot the 25th March 1794, and in September of that year embarked for the West Indies. Whilst on his passage he became Major in his regiment; and arrived at St. Marc, in the island of St. Domingo, in March 1795. In June following he was appointed to the command of that garrison; and he continued in that situation until Aug. 1796, when he returned to England. The 95th Regt. having been reduced in 1795, he continued unattached until 1798, and afterwards on half pay until Jan. 1805, when he obtained the Majority of the 56th Foot, and in June following that of the 5th Dragoon Guards. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1800, and that of Colonel in 1810. In 1812 he was appointed on the staff in Spain and Portugal. He became a Major-General in 1813, Lieut.-General in 1825, and General in 1841. He retired from the 5th Dragoon Guards some years ago.

10. In Great George-street, Westminster, John Crocker Bulteel, esq., of Fleet, in Devonshire. This gentleman was the son and heir of John Bulteel, esq., of Fleet and Lynchem. Being the son-in-law of Lord Grey, he came forward as a candidate for the Southern Division of Devonshire, at the first election after the Reform Bill, and was

returned after a contest which terminated as follows;—

Lord John Russell . . 3782

J. Crocker Bulteel, esq. 3684

Sir J. Y. Buller, Bart. . 3217

In 1835 there was a compromise between the parties, and, to avoid a contest, Mr. Bulteel gave way to Sir J. Y. Buller, who was returned with Lord John Russell; the latter of whom, immediately after, on being appointed Home Secretary, was ejected by another Tory, Mr. M. E. N. Parker. Mr. Bulteel subsequently served the office of Sheriff of Devonshire in 1841. He was a talented and warm-hearted gentleman and much respected in the county as a magistrate. Mr. Bulteel married May 13, 1826, Lady Elizabeth Grey, second daughter of Charles Earl Grey, by whom he left a youthful family.

10. At his sister's house in Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the Rev. Charles Panton Myddleton, Incumbent of Heaton Norris, Cheshire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Tyrconnell. He was of Brazenose College, Oxford, M.A. 1791; and was presented to Heaton Norris, in 1809, by the collegiate church of Manchester.

— At Blendworth House, Hants, Caroline, wife of George Carr, esq., and daughter of the late Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.

— At Brighton, Dr. Thomas Hughes Ridgway, M.D., late of the Rifle Brigade, in his 60th year.

— At Pentille Castle, Cornwall, J. T. Coryton, esq., in his 70th year.

11. At Broadstairs, James Trecothick, esq., late of Addington Place, Surrey, in his 90th year.

— At Port Louis, Mauritius, Francis Cynric Sheridan, esq., Treasurer of the Island, third son of the late Thomas Sheridan, esq., and grandson of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

12. At Malvern, aged 47, Mary Jane lady of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. She was only daughter of Morton first Lord Henley (brother to the first Lord Auckland) by Lady Elizabeth Henley, fifth daughter of Robert, Earl of Northampton.

— In Maddox-street, Regent-street, William Bradney Pershouse, esq., of Leamington, formerly of Penn-hall, Staffordshire, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the said county, in his 58th year.

14. At Malta, Lieut. Lowry Wynne, Royal Artillery,

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— At Invercauld, (suddenly, whilst shooting on the moors,) aged 33, George Houston, esq., younger, of Johnstone Castle, late M.P. for Renfrewshire. He was the son and heir apparent of Ludovic Houston, esq., by Anne, eldest dau. of John Stirling, esq., of Kippendavie. He first came forward on the conservative interest for the county of Renfrew in 1835; but the former Whig member, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., stood his ground, polling 528 votes, Mr. Houston had 460, and Mr. William Dixon, a Radical, 230. On the death of Sir Michael Stewart, in Jan. 1837, Mr. Houston was returned, polling 809 votes, whilst his Whig competitor, Sir J. Maxwell, had only 636. At the general election in the same year, Mr. Houston had 821 votes to Capt. Stewart's 704; but in 1841 he declined the contest.

15. The Dowager Lady Hort, relict of Sir John Hort, Bart., of Hortland, Kildare; in her 78th year.

— Thomas Parker, esq., late of Southall Green, Middlesex; in his 90th year.

16. At the Rectory, Liddington, the Rev. M. Hare; in his 51st year.

— At his residence, near Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Prior, D.D., Vice Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity college. He was a scholar in 1787, B.A. 1789, elected Fellow in 1792, and Vice-Provost in 1841. His only daughter, Mary Susanna, was married Oct. 26, 1840, to R. E. Phillips, esq., only son of Richard Phillips, esq., of Mount Rivers, Tipperary.

— At the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, aged 90, Thomas Parker, esq. He was for many years a well-known goldsmith in Fleet-street, and was the oldest member of the Goldsmiths' Company.

17. At Sidmouth, the Lady Mary Taylour, daughter of the late and sister to the present Marquess of Headfort.

— At Balcaskie, Georgiana Charlotte, wife of J. H. Lloyd Anstruther, esq., of Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk.

— At Warrington, in her 70th year, Miss Hannah Mathias, the only surviving child of John Mathias, esq., of Colby Moor, Weston, in the county of Pembroke, and sister of the late Rev. Daniel Mathias, M.A. Rector of White-chapel.

18. Charlotte Bucknall, wife of Cholmeley Charles Dering, esq. of Ayott

St. Lawrence, and of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

19. At Landport House, Portsmouth. Caroline, Wife of Col. George Cardew, Commanding Royal Engineers of the South West and Sussex District; in her 61st year.

— At Meopham Bank, near Tonbridge, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. William Leighton Wood, K.H., formerly of the 4th or King's Own Regiment, in which he was appointed Ensign 1803; Lieut. 1804; Capt. 1807. He served in Spain and Portugal, and in 1813 was Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Robinson.

— At Clifton, the Hon. Catherine, widow of the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon Residentiary of Wells, and sister to Lord Colville. She was married in 1792, and left a widow in 1826.

— At Frome, aged 68, Francis Bush, esq. He died suddenly, and his funeral caused considerable sensation in the town of Frome. Business was entirely suspended, all the shops being closed. His remains were followed to the grave by a procession of of nearly 500 inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, all attired in mourning; with the Lodge of Odd Fellows, lately established (of which he was an honorary member), and others of their fraternity from the Lodges of Kilmarston, Trowbridge, Bath, &c., amounting to about sixty, uniformly dressed in mourning, wearing their aprons trimmed with black, black sashes, and crape rosettes.

— At Coaxdon Hall, Mary Elizabeth, Wife of the Rev. Theodore A. Walrond, of Smalridge, Axminster; in her 34th year.

20. At Bridekirk, near Cockermouth, the Rev. Humphrey Archer Hervey, for fifty years Vicar of that parish; in his 77th year.

— At the Rev. Francis Brownlow's, co. of Derry, Ireland, Elizabeth Georgiana, wife of Claude Alexander, esq., of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, and daughter of the late Colonel and Lady Martha Keatinge.

21. Diana Webbe, wife of Samuel Webbe, of Turnham Green Terrace, and mother of the late Egerton Webbe.

— At Cheltenham, aged 73, Mary, relict of John Mainwaring Uniacke, esq. of Great Boughton, Cheshire.

22. At Ireland Island, Bermuda, Capt. Fenwick, Royal Engineers.

— At Meelick, Galway, Dominick Blake, esq., second son of the late Sir

Walter Blake, of Menlo, Bart., in his 88th year.

— At Reading, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Cameron, formerly of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; in his 68th year.

— At Cheltenham, Eleanor Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Annesley, and niece of the late Earl Annesley.

— In his 90th year, after a somewhat long illness, the Rev. John Clayton, senior, formerly Pastor of the Weigh-house Independent meeting. He was brought up in an apothecary's shop, but removed thence to Trevecca, one of the Lady Huntingdon's colleges in Wales, and became a methodist preacher. About 1796 he joined the Independents as minister of the King's Weigh-house chapel near London Bridge, which he held for many years, but at length relinquished in consequence of increasing age and infirmities.

23. At his residence, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, after an illness of some months, Mr. Richard Usher, Clown at Astley's Amphitheatre. For the last half century no man had contributed more to the amusement of the public. Notwithstanding he had borne for many years the appellation of "Old Dicky Usher," he had scarcely reached his 58th year. His father was the proprietor of a mechanical exhibition, and about the end of the last century was well-known over the north of England and Ireland. "Little Dicky" at a very early age was a conspicuous person, and contributed by his activity and shrewdness to the success of "the concern." A spirit of adventure induced him to start on his own account, and in company with a friend he collected a "considerable quantity of coppers" in the towns of Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. On one of these occasions he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of Mr. Banks, proprietor of the Liverpool Amphitheatre, who immediately offered him an engagement, which Dicky joyfully accepted, and made his first bow to a Liverpool audience at the Christmas of 1807. His success there was prodigious—his readiness in the circle supplied a stock of jokes for the universal public, and no contrivance, however extravagant, was considered impossible for his invention. His fame reached the ears of the managers of Astley's, and in the year 1809 he ap-

peared in London under the management of Mr. John Astley. He forthwith became a favourite, and for many years Usher's benefit was an occasion on which an extraordinary performance would take place, both in and out of the theatre. The most remarkable of these feats was the announcement of his intention to sail from Westminster to Waterloo-bridge in a washing-tub drawn by geese, and to proceed thence to the Coburg Theatre in a car drawn by eight tom cats. The first part of this journey he performed in safety; but, although the mousers were regularly harnessed, so great was the crowd in the Waterloo-road that it was impossible to proceed; in consequence several "jolly young watermen" shouldered Usher and his stud, and bore them in triumph to the theatre. Increased years, however, had not added to his elasticity of limb, and latterly he confined himself to invention and design.

— At Oxford, aged 95, Mr. William Dupe. He was born Jan 1st. 1749, at Stoney Stoke, near Wincanton, Somerset; in which neighbourhood he served an apprenticeship to a smith; and when a very young man he could, by his superior vigour, and the weight of the hammer he wielded, produce twice as many nails in a given time as any other competitor. He went to Oxford upwards of sixty years ago, and more than half a century since fixed the copper globe on the summit of the Observatory. He possessed the inventive faculty in a high degree; and was also exceedingly curious and persevering in his inquiries into vegetable organisation. In the spring of the present year he might have been seen several miles from Oxford collecting specimens. For many years he wrought as a gunsmith; and enjoyed a high reputation in his trade; but he was essentially a projector; continually devising some new thing, from the culture of the potato to some of the most difficult tasks of the mechanic and engineer. At different times he obtained no less than ten patents for various useful inventions.

— At Kilbride, Wexford, the Rev. Robert Owen, sixty-two years Rector of the Union of Camolin, in the diocese of Ferns; in his 87th year.

— Professor Bell, Professor of Scotch Law in the University of Edinburgh.

24. On his passage from Madras to the Straits of Malacca, for the recovery

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of his health, Sir John David Norton, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Madras.

— At Southampton, aged 59, the Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, M.A., of Glasserton and Seaforth, N.B. He was the eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, second son of the sixth, and brother of John seventh Earl of Galloway, by Georgina Isabella Sinha d'Aguilar. He married in 1817 the Hon. Mary Mackenzie, eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis last Lord Seaforth, and widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. K.C.B., and assumed by sign manual the name of Mackenzie on his marriage. He was Commissioner of the India Board from 1832, until November, 1834. In 1831 he was elected member of Parliament for Ross and Cromarty, which he represented until 1837, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. He remained there until 1840, when Sir Colin Campbell succeeded to the Governorship. On leaving Ceylon the deceased proceeded to Corfu as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in which he was succeeded a few months back by General Lord Seaton, the present Commissioner. By the lady already mentioned, he left issue two sons and a daughter.

25. At Matson House, near Gloucester, the residence of his son-in-law Edwin Maddy, esq., D.C.L., in the 76th year of his age, Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., of Hatherley House, in the same county, Alderman of London, and one of the four Members of Parliament for the City. Sir Matthew Wood was the eldest of the ten children of William Wood and Catherine Cluse (who were married in 1766), and was born 2nd June, 1768. William Wood carried on the business of a serge maker at Tiverton, and his son Matthew was educated at Blundell's Free Grammar School, in that town. At a very early age he assisted his father in collecting the serge from the cottages where it was manufactured. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to Mr. Newton of Exeter, his first cousin, who then carried on an extensive business as chemist and druggist in Fore-street, in that city. At 19 he was engaged as a traveller by Mr. Waymouth, a wholesale druggist, whose house of business

was near Mr. Newton's, and who had thus opportunities of observing the talent and industry of the apprentice whom he selected. It is singular that at this time Mr. Gibbs, father of Sir Vicary Gibbs, resided next door to Mr. Waymouth's house of business; whilst Doctor Walcott (better known as Peter Pindar) and Mr. Baring, the father of Lord Ashburton, were frequent visitors at Mr. Waymouth's residence at Topsham. Before he had attained twenty-two Matthew Wood had attracted notice by his ability and integrity as a traveller, and was invited by Messrs. Crawley and Adcock, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to accept a situation in that capacity under their firm, and he accordingly went to London early in 1790. After about two years a partnership was formed by one of the Messrs. Adcock and Messrs. John and Thomas Price, into which, by their offer, Mr. Wood was admitted, and they carried on business as druggists in Devonshire-square. This partnership was not of long continuance. Upon its dissolution, he carried on business on his own account, in Cross-street, Clerkenwell. In 1796 he married Maria, the daughter of Mr. John Page, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, surgeon and apothecary, with whom Crabbe the poet was at one time apprenticed. In 1801 he removed to Falcon-square, Cripplegate, and carried on business alone until the year 1804, when he formed a partnership with the late Colonel Edward Wigan, as hop merchants. In 1802 he was elected one of the four Common Councilmen for the Ward of Cripplegate Without, on which occasion Mr. Wood was returned at the head of the poll. He soon was appointed Deputy to Sir William Staines, the then Alderman of the Ward, and in 1807, while absent on a tour of pleasure in Ireland, he was elected Alderman of the Ward on the death of Sir William Staines. In 1809 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex with Alderman Atkins, and was called upon to discharge the duty of arresting Sir Francis Burdett on a Speaker's warrant, when he in vain implored the government to abstain from calling in the military. At the general election in 1812, he became a candidate for the representation of the city in Parliament, together with Mr. Waithman (not then an Alderman); but both were at that time unsuccessful. In 1815 he succeeded in due course

to the mayoralty, in which he distinguished himself not merely by an unwonted hospitality, but far more by an energy and ability as a magistrate, which may fairly be said to have been unrivalled. The critical state of the country in 1816, the Corn Bill having been passed in 1815, and the great scarcity, and consequent distress and dissatisfaction, which then existed, rendered it most important to select for chief magistrate of London a person upon whose firmness reliance could be placed; and many of those who professed opposite political opinions voted for the re-election of Alderman Wood as Mayor. He was consequently returned, with Alderman Combe, by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, it being understood that the latter gentleman was too unwell to accept of the office, and for the first time for several hundred years the civic chair was filled during two consecutive years by the same individual. The manner in which the formidable Spa Fields riot was quelled by the personal exertions of the Lord Mayor, with the assistance of Sir James Shaw and one or two other determined magistrates, fully justified the confidence of his fellow-citizens. During his second mayoralty he also at once terminated, by his presence and decision, a serious riot in Newgate; and he in the same year rescued three unfortunate Irishmen from execution, who were the victims of a conspiracy of police officers, for which he received the thanks of the corporation of Dublin. In 1817, on the termination of the second year of his mayoralty, he was again returned by the Livery, but was not selected by the Court of Aldermen. During his second mayoralty, in 1817, on the retiring of Alderman Combe, he was returned without opposition as representative of the city of London in Parliament; and at the general election in 1818 he was again returned to Parliament for the city of London, together with Alderman Waithman and Thorp, and Thomas Wilson, esq., to the exclusion of the old city members, Sir William Curtis and Alderman Atkins. So fully did Sir Matthew Wood retain his civic popularity, that at every subsequent election—and there have been six contests, he not only kept his seat, but was generally returned at the head of the poll. On one occasion, however, viz, in 1826, his position

was reversed, owing to his declaration in favour of Roman Catholic Emancipation, on the eve of the election, and with a full knowledge of its consequences. In the year 1820, upon the decease of King George III., Alderman Wood was applied to by Queen Caroline (then abroad) for advice, and being fully persuaded of her innocence, with that straightforward decision and hatred of oppression which distinguished him through life, he at once exhorted her to face her accusers by returning to England. He met her on her journey at Montbard, in France, and at St. Omer acquiesced at once in her determination to reject the offer of 50,000*l.* a year on the degrading condition of renouncing her title, which offer was accompanied by a threat of prosecution if she returned to England. On arriving in London the Queen took up her residence for some time at the Alderman's house, in South Audley-street, subsequently removing to Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith. With consistent firmness Alderman Wood stood by the cause which he had espoused, regardless alike of the remonstrances of the timid and the attacks of a portion of the press; and it is not a little remarkable that his manly adherence to the cause of Queen Caroline attracted the attention of the maiden sister of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, who was an entire stranger to him, and whom he saw but once afterwards, for a few minutes during her life. She made him her almoner, and by her will left him a house in Gloucester; and when he attended her funeral Mr. James Wood, who was till then unknown to him, insisted on the Alderman sleeping at his house, and from that time paid him unceasing attention. On Mr. James Wood's death, in 1836, he constituted Alderman Wood one of his four executors, among whom he bequeathed the residue of his large property. On the death of Mr. James Wood his will was disputed by some of his next of kin, and by a sentence of Sir Herbert Jenner it was declared null; but on appeal to the Privy Council that sentence was reversed, and the will established, the judgment being delivered by Lord Lyndhurst.

— At Hampton Court, Mr. John Weippert, of Soho Square, upwards of twenty years Director of the Orchestra at the Court Balls and at Almacks. The accident which occasioned his

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death will be found detailed in our CHRONICLE.

— At the Vicarage, White Lackington, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. F. C. Johnson, aged 70, Anna Maria, relict of Thomas Brooke, esq. for many years Senior Judge at Moorshedabad, in the Bengal Presidency.

26. In Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, Archibald Francis William Swinton, esq., of Warsash House, Hants; in his 75th year.

27. At Rajghin, near Messeerabad, of spasmodic cholera, seven days after his marriage, Lieut. Mathew Ward, 4th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, third son of William Ward, esq., of Connaught Terrace, late M.P. for the City of London; in his 25th year.

— At Beacon Grange, near Hexham, Charles Jones, esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty; in his 77th year.

— At Knockduffe House, Kinsale, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Browne, K.C.H.; in his 72nd year.

— In Waterford, Margaret Lucy Vincent, Relict of the Rev. Richard Vincent, Curate of Youghal; in her 90th year.

— At Ramsgate, Lieut.-Gen. Beevor, R.A.

28. At Rathmines, Mrs. Avis Nuttal, relict of Capt. Nuttal, whom she survived upwards of seventy years; in her 101st year.

— At Leigh Street, Burton Crescent, Mrs. Shiers, only surviving sister of the late Captain Wilson, formerly of Enniskillen; in her 93rd year.

29. At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, William Webster, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for that county; in his 72d year.

30. At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, Capt. Lugard, after forty years service as Adjutant and Secretary of that institution; in his 82nd year.

— At Cambridge, aged 53, Alexander Scott Abbott, esq., for many years one of the surgeons of Addenbrooke's Hospital. He was the second son of William Abbott, esq., surgeon, of Needham-market, Suffolk, and was educated at the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmund's, under Mr. Beecher. At an early age he proceeded to London, and became a pupil of the celebrated Abernethy. About the year 1807, Mr. Abbott commenced his professional practice in Cambridge, and eventually became an alderman on the old corporation, and twice served the office of mayor.

— At Newport, aged 53, Thomas Jones Phillips, esq., solicitor. He held for upwards of twenty years the situation of clerk to the magistrates in the borough of Newport, the division of Newport, the division of Bedwelty, and the division of Christchurch, and was clerk to the trustees of the Newport turnpike trust, and Under-Sheriff for the co. Monmouth during the Shrievalty of S. Homfray, esq.

Lately, At Topsham, Devon. Mrs. Folliott, widow of Capt. D. Folliott, R.N.; in her 92d year.

— Charles Tottenham, esq., of Ballycurry and New Ross, cousin to the Marquess of Ely. He married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., formerly M.P. for Wexford, and is succeeded in his extensive estates by his son Charles, who married Isabella, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.C.H. by the Hon. Catharine Talbot, daughter of the Baroness Talbot of Malahide.

— After a lingering illness, the Rev. Joseph White Niblock, D.D. and formerly F.S.A., and M.R.S.L. We find Dr. Niblock was Curate of Hitchin, when, in Feb. 1820, he was appointed Master of the Free-school in that town. In Feb. 1823 he received a testimonial of respect, thus inscribed: "This piece of plate was presented by the teachers of the Hitchin Church Sunday School to the Rev. Joseph White Niblock, B.A., as a small tribute of their gratitude for his unremitting attention to the interests of the school during the time he filled the office of president." Some years after he took the degree of D.D. as a member of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and removed to London, and undertook the mastership of a private school near Tavistock-square, called the London High School. In this he failed. In 1837 he was licensed to the evening lectureship of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street. Dr. Niblock was the author of a Classical Latin Dictionary. In 1827 he announced a Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, and English lexicon of the Scripture proper names, with the penultimate quantities accurately marked and accented. He was also author of "Piety and Patriotism; or, the Church the Champion of Liberty." 1835, 8vo. He made a very extensive and curious collection of the various occasional forms of prayer which have been used by authority in the Church of

England (see a letter from him on the subject in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XCVI. i. 513, and others in XCVIII. ii. 517, XCIX. ii. 31), and had an intention to print a selection of the most beautiful of them, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to proceed with his proposal.

— At Rastrick, near Halifax, in his 70th year, Mr. John Clay, one of the Society of Friends, who during his life approved himself, on all occasions, the steady supporter of the cause of charity. He has left behind him very substantial proofs of his care and concern for the spiritual as well as secular welfare of the poor, in the various bequests contained in his will, among which are the following; 1,000*l.* to endow a school for the poor at Rastrick; 500*l.* for the support of Moravian missions; 500*l.* for the British and Foreign School Society; 100*l.* for the Halifax Infirmary; and 2,000*l.* for the Huddersfield Infirmary.

OCTOBER.

1. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Catharine Lucy, Countess Stanhope. She was third daughter of Robert first Lord Carrington, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Lewyn Boldero Barnard, esq., and was married in 1803 to the Earl Stanhope, by whom she leaves a son and daughter, Viscount Mahon, M.P., and Lady Dalmeny.

— At Yarmouth, Sophia, sister of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., and wife of G. W. Manby, esq., Inventor of the life-apparatus for saving shipwrecked sailors; in her 67th year.

2. At his seat, Carlogie Cottage, Aberdeenshire, aged 71, Sir Arthur Farquhar, Knt., Rear Admiral of the White, C.B. and K.C.H. This officer was the son of Robert Farquhar, of Newhall, co. Kincardine, esq., by Agnes daughter of James Morison, of Elisich, esq., who was Provost of Aberdeen in the memorable year 1745, and who particularly distinguished himself at that trying period by his firm attachment to the house of Brunswick. Mr. Arthur Farquhar commenced his naval career in October, 1787. He served as a Midshipman on board the *Lowestoffe* frigate, *Hyena* of 24 guns, and *Al-*

cide, 74. After passing the usual examination for a Lieutenant, Mr. Farquhar was induced to quit the Royal Navy, and proceed to the East Indies as a free mariner; but he had scarcely arrived there when a war broke out between Great Britain and the French Republic, which caused him to change his plans, and seek an opportunity of returning to the King's Service; it was some time, however, before he succeeded in accomplishing his intention. The first man-of-war which Mr. Farquhar joined in India was the *Hobart*, a ship-sloop, commanded by Captain B. W. Page, from which he was soon removed into the *Suffolk*, 74. In the early part of 1796 he assisted at the capture of the *Harlingen*, a Dutch national brig, of 14 guns and 45 men, and also at the reduction of Amboyna and Banda, on which latter service he held the rank of Lieutenant in command of a Dutch armed vessel. He afterwards served in succession to the *Swift* sloop of war, and *Carysfort* and *Heroine* frigates, in which last ship he returned home as First Lieutenant, under the command of the Hon. John Murray, in July, 1798. From this period Lieut. Farquhar was actively employed in the *Superb* 74, *Eolus* 32, and *Acasta* 40, on the Channel, Mediterranean, Baltic, and North Sea stations, until advanced to the rank of Commander, April 29, 1802. His first appointment after this promotion was January 16, 1804, to the *Acheron* bomb, in which vessel he made a most heroic defence against an enemy of overwhelming superiority, on the 4th February, 1805. The court-martial assembled on this occasion declared their opinion that the conduct of Captain Farquhar "was highly meritorious, and deserving imitation," and he was consequently most honourably acquitted. Captain Farquhar was promoted to post rank, April 8, 1805, and the Committee of the Patriotic Fund subsequently voted him a sword, value 100*l.*, for his noble conduct in the above action. In the course of the spring of 1806 he received a commission for the *Ariadne*, rated at 20 guns, in which ship he was employed on the Baltic and North Sea stations, occasionally blockading the German rivers, till February 24, 1809. During this period he captured three French and two Danish privateers, carrying in the whole 44 guns, and 216 men. In August, 1809, Captain Farqu-

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har was appointed to the *Desirée* frigate, and during the three following years he commanded a squadron employed in the blockade of the Texel, on which station he captured four French privateers, carrying 46 guns and 176 men; destroyed a gun boat and three other armed vessels; and re-captured a Danish bark, laden with timber for Sheerness dock-yard. His subsequent services in the Weser and Elbe, where he commanded a light squadron, were of still greater importance, in the destruction of various batteries on those rivers; and they were closed by the reduction of Gluckstadt, an extremely strong fortress which had been several times besieged by powerful armies, but never taken until Jan. 5, 1814, when it surrendered to a division of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army, under the command of Baron de Boyé, and that part of the British squadron then remaining with Captain Farquhar, after an investment of sixteen, and a most effectual bombardment of six days. For this service he received a letter from the Crown Prince of Sweden, creating him a Knight of the Sword, and he was also made a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Captain Farquhar was appointed to the *Liverpool*, a 40-gun frigate May 4, 1814; and he continued to command that ship, employed principally on the Cape station, until April 3, 1816. He obtained the insignia of a C.B. in 1815, and was presented with the freedom of Aberdeen, September 22, 1817. He subsequently served as second in command in the West Indies, and for some time as Commander-in-Chief; and for his services there, during a rebellion of the negroes, he received a vote of thanks from the House of Assembly of Jamaica, a sword of the value of 150*l.* and a piece of plate from the merchants. On his return home, in 1833, he was made a Knight bachelor. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1837. Sir Arthur Farquhar married, Aug. 15, 1809, Jane, daughter of James Murray, esq., of Camwere. By that lady, who died in October, 1816, he had four children.

— At Baizwarrah, Captain John Jones, of the 30th Reg. of Madras Native Infantry, second son of the late Colonel Jones of the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

— At his Rectory, Pontesbury, Shropshire, the Rev. Hamlet Harrison, B.D.

— The Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, President of the Roman Catholic College of Carlow for a period of forty-four years.

3. Alice Hugh Massy, wife of R. B. Younger, esq., of Yeoveney House, near Staines. She was only daughter of the late Col. O'Donnell, of Newport House, Mayo, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Neall O'Donnell, Bart.

— At Bridlington, aged 86, Robert Lowrey, esq., formerly master mariner in the West India trade. He accomplished twenty-seven successful voyages from England to Jamaica and back, crossing the Atlantic fifty-four times without receiving any serious loss or damage to ship or cargo.

— Suddenly, at Manchester, in his 63rd year, George Wm. Wood, esq., M.P. for Kendal F.L.S., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He was born at Leeds 26th of July, 1781, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Wood, F.L.S., minister of Mill Hill Chapel, in that town, by Louisa Anne, daughter of George Oates, esq., of Newton Hall, co. York. He entered into business in Manchester at an early age, and continued steadily to rise until he became one of the leading merchants of that great commercial town, and was partner with its present representative, Mark Philips, esq. At their first election for the southern division of Lancashire, after the passing of the Reform Bill, he was one of the candidates for the representation of that division, and was returned at the head of the poll; but at the next election in 1835 the tide of political favour had completely turned, and his name appeared at the bottom of the poll. In 1837 Mr. Wood was invited to stand for the Borough of Kendal, to which he consented, and was then elected without opposition, as also he was on the succeeding election in 1841. He professed himself "a Whig of the school of Charles James Fox," and consequently a friend of "civil and religious liberty," which, indeed, he adopted as his family motto. Mr. Wood died suddenly in the rooms of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was a Vice-President, whilst attending one of their meetings. He married, 22 Nov. 1810, Sarah, the eldest daughter of Joseph Oates, esq., of Weetwood Hall, near Leeds, whom he has left his widow, with one son.

— At Sandgate, Kent, whither he had retired in consequence of ill health, Samuel Girdlestone, esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple; late of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park. He was called to the bar by that Hon. Society, 21st April, 1820, and was advanced to the degree of a Queen's Counsel in Hilary Term 1839. His practice was entirely confined to the Equity Courts, where he ranked amongst the leading members of the Chancery Bar. His chamber practice previous to receiving the honour of a silk gown was very considerable, and as an equity draughtsman he stood with his professional brethren in high repute. Mr. Girdlestone was a widower, having lost his wife in May, 1842, since which time his health and spirits seemed entirely to have failed, and he soon after relinquished the duties of his profession. He had not attained his fiftieth year, and left several children.

4. At Manor House, Longhope, Gloucestershire, aged 82, the Very Rev. John Probyn, for fifty-seven years Dean and Archdeacon of Llandaff, and forty-three years Vicar of Matherne with Caerwent, Monmouthshire, in the patronage of the church of Llandaff. An Order in Council has appeared in the London Gazette, announcing that the deanery and archdeaconry of Llandaff will henceforth be disunited and become two distinct dignities.

— The Rev. William Henry Roberts, Rector of Clewer, Berks. He was formerly a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822; and was presented to Clewer by Eton college in 1827.

5. At Kew Green, aged 47, the Hon. Felix Thomas Tollemache, second son of the late Lord Huntingtower, and brother to the Earl of Dysart. He married first in 1825, Sarah, daughter of James Grey, esq., by whom he has left issue a son and daughter; and secondly in 1833 Frances-Julia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Peters, esq.

— At Chilworth Lodge, near Southampton, the Hon. Richard George Quin, brother to the Earl of Dunraven. He married in 1813, Emily, second daughter of Sir John Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, Bart., but has left no issue.

— At Durham, Emily Frances Cadogan, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, in her 5th year.

— Colonel Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire.

6. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., K.T.S., &c., Colonel of the 62nd Foot. This distinguished officer was a son of Archibald Campbell, Lieutenant in the army, by Margaret, daughter of James Small, a Captain in the army. He entered the service in the year 1787, by raising a quota of twenty men for an ensigncy in the 77th Regt., and embarked with that corps in the spring of the following year for the East Indies. He was present at the operations which led to the surrender of Tippoo Sultan's army, the taking of Cannamore, &c., &c., on the coast of Malabar, in the year 1790. He was appointed, in the year 1791, to a Lieutenancy in the same corps, as also to the Adjutancy of it. During that and the following year, he served in the campaigns in the Mysore country, and was present at the first siege of Seringapatam. In 1795 he served at the reduction of the Dutch garrison of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar; and in 1796 at that of the island of Ceylon, &c. In 1799 he served as Major of Brigade to the European Brigade of the Bombay Army, was present at the battle of Saduceer, and the siege and taking of Seringapatam by assault. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of Captain by purchase, in the 67th Regt.; an immediate exchange was effected into the 88th regiment, with a view of remaining upon foreign service, that corps having just arrived in India. In 1801 he was compelled, from ill health, to return to Europe; and was, until 1803, employed upon the recruiting service, when he was appointed to the staff of the Southern District, as Major of Brigade. Subsequently, in 1804, he was appointed to the Majority of the 6th Battalion of Reserve, stationed in Guernsey, with which he served, until its reduction in the beginning of 1805. A few weeks afterwards he was placed on full pay of the 71st regiment, which he immediately joined, and in general commanded the 2nd battalion of that corps in Scotland and in Ireland, until 1808, when he joined the 1st battalion on its embarkation for Portugal. He served with it at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, as also during the campaign in Spain, under the command of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, and he

was at the battle of Corunna. In February, 1809, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was appointed to accompany Marshal Beresford to assist in the organization of the Portuguese Army, in which service he was raised to the rank of Colonel, commanding a regiment of Infantry; and, in 1811, to that of Brigadier-General, and the command of a brigade at the head of which he served during the whole of the war in the Peninsula and South of France, being present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, and the Nive, at the surprise of the French corps commanded by General Gerard, the siege of Badajos, &c. In the latter end of 1813, the Prince Regent of Portugal promoted him to the rank of Major-General in his service. He was appointed in 1816 to the command of the Lisbon Division of the Portuguese Army, which he retained until 1820, when, at the first breaking out of the Revolution in that country, he offered, in the absence of Marshal Lord Beresford, to march with his division to suppress the rising at Oporto; and, upon his advices being declined by the Regency, he immediately gave in his resignation, and soon after returned to England. He was in 1821 appointed to the command of His Majesty's 38th Regt., and joined that corps at the Cape in 1822. He proceeded with it to India, and was stationed at Berhampore, when his Excellency the Hon. Sir E. Paget selected him to take the command of the expedition then organizing to be sent against the Burmese. The judicious manner in which he conducted this arduous war to a successful and honourable termination called forth the public acknowledgments of his country, conveyed in a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, together with similar marks of approbation from the Governor-General in Council, and from the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, who further testified their approval of his skill, gallantry, and perseverance, throughout that arduous war, by granting a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum for his life, and presenting to him a handsome gold medal. At the termination of the Burmese war he was appointed Commander of the Forces in the ceded provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, and at the same time had the honour of being Civil Commissioner in relation to

the affairs of the kingdoms of Burmah and Siam. While holding these distinguished offices, his health, which had been severely tried in the preceding arduous campaign, began seriously to suffer, and, by the urgent advice of his medical attendants, he applied for leave to return to England. In accordance, however, with the earnest desire of the Supreme Government of Calcutta, he continued in his command for another year, when increased illness obliged him to leave India, in the year 1829. In the spring of 1831 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New Brunswick, which Government he administered for nearly six years, with the utmost zeal for the welfare of the province, and the maintenance of the prerogative of his most gracious Sovereign. In August, 1839, he was offered the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, which he accepted; but severe indisposition, which occurred immediately afterwards, obliged him most reluctantly to relinquish a command in every way congenial to his own feelings. His well-known conscientious rectitude, and often proved zeal for the public service led him to fear that declining health might incapacitate him from the efficient performance of those active duties which must necessarily have devolved upon him. He was, at various periods, presented with the freedom of the cities of Strabane, Cork, and Perth. Sir Archibald received the insignia of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword in 1813. He was knighted April 28, 1814, by the Prince Regent, who also appointed him one of his Royal Highness's Aide-de-camps, with the rank of Colonel in the army. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815, and K.C.B. at the close of the Burmese war in 1827. In 1831 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He was appointed Colonel of the 95th Regt., September 21, 1829; subsequently of the 77th; and of the 62nd, February 17, 1840. Sir Archibald Campbell married Miss Helen Macdonald, of Garth, co. Perth, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

—Aged 46, Robert Dixon, esq., M.A., Barrister-at-law, of New-square, Lincoln's-inn. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 11th February, 1825, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

7. At Stanley Hall, near Ripon, aged

38, the Rev. Thomas Edwards Hankinson, M.A., Incumbent of St. Matthew's chapel, Denmark Hill, Camberwell. Mr. Hankinson highly distinguished himself at Cambridge, where he was a member of Corpus Christi college, and graduated B.A. 1828 as 10th Junior Optime, M.A. 1831. He was nine times victorious in competing for the Seatonian prize, firstly in 1831, and lastly in 1842: in 1839 he was not a competitor. The poems on "David playing the harp before Saul," and "The Cross planted on the Himalaya Mountains," in 1831 and 1838, were respectively adjudged to be worthy of an addition to the usual prize; and 100*l.* was awarded to Mr. H. for each of them. "The Ministry of Angels," which was the subject for 1841, received a warm panegyric from Mr. Wordsworth. In addition to these distinctions Mr. H. ran a close race with Dr. Wordsworth, the Head Master of Harrow School, for the Chancellor's prize, when "The Druids" was the subject given by the University. Dr. W. was successful, but a second reward was assigned to Mr. H. by the examiners. He wrote on that occasion in the Spenserian stanza; Dr. W. having chosen the usual heroic measure. The other academical distinctions gained by Mr. H. were high also; he having been placed in the first class in the annual classical Tripes.

— At Tewkesbury, aged 83, Mr. Edmund Rudge, an opulent tanner, who, from his eccentric habits, parsimony, and great wealth, had acquired the appellation of "the Tewkesbury Jemmy Wood." He was never married, and lived entirely alone, performing all the drudgeries of his domestic establishment; he laboured in his tan-yard until within a few days of his death; he had even denied himself the comfort and conveniences, if not the necessities of life. He died intestate, and Mr. Edmund Rudge, jun., tanner, of Tewkesbury, his nephew and heir-at-law, would succeed to the real property, valued at 30,000*l.* His personal property, valued at 100,000*l.* would be divided between this nephew and two nieces, Mrs. Rudge and Mrs. Lane, Birdwood.

— At Chedzoy, Somerset, in the house in which he was born and had always resided, aged 92, Francis Adams Stradling, esq. As he was the oldest freemason in the province of Somerset, the apron, gauntlets, royal arch scarf, jewel, &c., were placed on his coffin, and

the banner, which now hangs over it, was borne to the grave by his venerable huntsman, 83 years of age. A fire ignited by his ancestor, John Stradling, esq., in the year 1672, has always been carefully preserved, and still burns on the hearth of the hall.

— At Interlaken, Switzerland, the Hon. Mary Augusta Yelverton, second daughter of Viscount Avonmore.

8. At Southwold, Suffolk, Sir John Perring, Bart., in his 49th year.

— At Kingstown, Captain George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, M.D., for Kilkenny county.

9. In his 83rd year, Mr. George Maddox, architect. Mr. Maddox was more extensively known among architects than the public. He was probably the oldest living member of his profession. Indeed, the last thirty years or more of his life were devoted chiefly to teaching, and he thereby exerted, although not directly, a considerable influence on architectural taste, more especially as his was not a mere routine system of instruction. Though it is now upwards of sixty years since he commenced his career, hardly can he be said to have belonged to the old school, since he rather held it in contempt, as he likewise did all the superficial jargon of its criticism. Apt to speak anything but respectfully of Vitruvius and Palladio, and all "pattern makers" of the Orders, his opinions must, at one time, have been deemed not a little heretical; but he lived long enough to find them gaining ground, and that Architecture was studied in a better and more intelligent spirit than it had been in his earlier days.

— At Woolley Green, Romsey, Philip Williams, esq., Queen's Counsel, in his 63rd year.

— At Abbey House, St. John's Wood, Frances, relict of the late Thomas Cook; esq., formerly of Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire, in her 90th year.

— At Cannamore, Hannah Clementia, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Young, of Her Majesty's 25th Regt., and daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Puget, C.B.

10. Elizabeth, wife of Marcus Holmes, esq., of Westbury-on-Trym, Somersetshire, daughter of the late Rev. John Emra, Vicar of St. George's, Bristol, recently deceased. Enduring monuments of her taste, her moral worth, and, above all, her piety, are conspicuous in the works which remain to testify to her devotion to the cause of

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Christianity. Her earliest productions were given to the *Bristol Mirror*. Her first distinct work was "Lawrence the Martyr," "Scenes in our Parish" followed, two series of which were published, and attracted so much attention, that on the occasion of Mr. Southey's last visit to Bristol he paid a visit to St. George's, to congratulate the accomplished authoress on the success of her volumes, which were published as the unassuming production of "A Country Parson's Daughter." Mrs. Holmes was a frequent contributor to the British and other magazines; and the annuals also were occasionally adorned by her beautiful verses. Her best energies (whilst she lived at St. George's) were devoted to the promotion of the temporal, and especially the spiritual, interests of the inhabitants of Kingswood and its vicinity, where her early days were spent. After the death of her venerated parent she removed to Westbury, where, in the bosom of her beloved family, she resided until her death.

— At his residence at Wallsend, in his 70th year, John Buddle, esq., the eminent coal-viewer, and agent of the Marquess of Londonderry. Mr. Buddle was the only son of a colliery viewer of great eminence, who had the management for many years prior to his death of the most celebrated and profitable colliery ever worked in this country, namely, the original Wallsend colliery, belonging to the late Mr. William Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, and which has given a name to the best coals of the present day. The elder Mr. Buddle was a man of considerable literary and scientific attainments, and he bestowed great care in educating his son in every branch of knowledge which could be advantageous to him in his intended profession of colliery viewer and mining engineer. On the death of his father, in 1806, he was immediately placed by Mr. Russell at the head of his immense colliery concerns, and continued ever afterwards to enjoy the confidence of that gentleman and his successors. By his industry and talents, Mr. Buddle had realised a large fortune before he became connected with the Marquess of Londonderry, the agency for whose mines was only one of the many lucrative employments held by this eminent individual. He was also extensively engaged on his own account in collieries and shipping; and, in addi-

tion to his permanent agencies, he was almost continually employed in parliamentary and other proceedings relating to the mining property in every part of the kingdom. In these occupations he amassed a large fortune, which, had it not been for the extent of his benefactions, would have greatly exceeded its actual amount. No man could be more highly respected, as was proved by the prodigious concourse of mourners who attended his body to the grave—nearly one hundred carriages followed the funeral procession, besides numerous horsemen and multitudes of people upon foot, and seldom has public regret been more strongly expressed for the death of a private individual. As a mining engineer, and colliery manager, Mr. Buddle had long stood in the first rank of his profession; and the extensive and varied scientific knowledge which he possessed, and the almost unrivalled skill and judgment with which he applied that knowledge to actual practice, procured for him the highest professional reputation, not only in this country, but abroad. His sterling honesty and unaffected kindness of heart caused him to be loved and respected by his friends, and the liberality with which he privately bestowed large sums in acts of charity, will be long and gratefully remembered by those numerous individuals who were the objects of his unostentatious benevolence.

— At Richmond, aged 40, Lady Katharine Frederica Phipps, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Mulgrave, and sister to the Marquess of Normanby.

— At Leamington, Lucy Harriett, second daughter of the late Thomas Giffard, esq., of Chillington, and the Lady Charlotte Giffard.

— At Brighton, Emma, wife of the Rev. Charles Kennaway, and fourth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel.

— At Paris, Mr. Bean, the Proprietor and Editor of the *Liverpool Albion*.

— At Goorah, Thebes, from the accidental discharge of his gun, George Lloyd, esq., son of Major Sir William Lloyd, of Brynestyn, Wrexham, N. W.; in his 28th year.

11. At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 42nd year, after a long and painful illness, the Right Reverend James Bowstead, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lichfield. His Lordship was son of Mr. Joseph Bowstead, and was born in the village of

Great Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland, on the 1st of May, 1801. He received his early education at the Grammar School at Bampton, in the county of Westmorland, under the tuition of his uncle, the Rev. John Bowstead, B.D. to whom, shortly before his death, at the advanced age of 87, he had the gratification of presenting an honorary Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. He was removed from the school at Bampton in 1819, and was placed under the able tuition of his cousin, the Rev. T. S. Bowstead, at that time Minister of St. Philip's Church in Liverpool, and now, through the patronage of the Bishop, Vicar of Tarvin, and Prebendary of Lichfield. In 1820 his Lordship entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and removed from thence in the following year to Corpus Christi. He graduated in 1824 being Second Wrangler, and gaining also the Second Smith's prize. He was immediately elected Fellow, and soon afterwards became Tutor of his College. To his active duties in this office, he added those of a parish priest in the adjoining village of Grantchester, of which for a considerable time he was curate. In the year 1834, on the elevation of Dr. Allen to the see of Bristol, Mr. Bowstead was appointed his Lordship's Examining Chaplain, and retained that office, in the diocese of Ely, on Dr. Allen's translation to that bishopric. In 1837 the Bishop of Ely presented Mr. Bowstead to the rectory of Rettenden, in the county of Essex, which he retained only till July, 1838, when, on the nomination of Lord Melbourne, he was elevated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man. The Isle of Man was the scene of the Bishop's most active labours, devoted as he was to the best interests of his diocese, and justly beloved by its clergy and laity; testified by the universal regret attending his removal from that interesting sphere of episcopal superintendence. On the death of Dr. Samuel Butler in December, 1839, Bishop Bowstead was translated to the see of Lichfield, where he immediately entered upon the important duties of that extensive diocese, with great zeal and activity, combined with such ability and unaffected kindness of manner as at once secured him the great regard of his numerous clergy. In the midst of his usefulness, it pleased God suddenly to visit him with severe bodily affliction, which for the last two

years of his life prevented his taking any active part in the administration of his diocese. The closing scene of the Bishop's life was attended by severe suffering, which was borne with the greatest patience and resignation to the Divine will. He died in the expressed hope of a joyful resurrection, through the merits of that Saviour in whom alone he had long learnt to repose all his trust. The late Bishop of Lichfield was a man of great intellectual powers, united with the most persevering industry. The leading features of his character were humbleness of mind, great simplicity of purpose, and genuine straightforwardness in all his actions. He was a sincere and attached friend of the Church of England, and an ardent admirer and upholder of her great Protestant doctrines as ratified and confirmed at the era of the Reformation.

12. At Cheltenham, Martha Louisa, relict of John Lloyd Williams, esq., late of Gwernant Park, Cardiganshire, and second daughter of the late Right Hon. Lady Martha Saunders.

13. At Penmark, Glamorganshire, the Rev. John Thomas Casberd, D.C.L., Vicar of that parish, and of Llanover, Monmouthshire, and a Prebendary of Wells and Llandaff. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B. and D.C.L. 1799; was collated to the prebend of Combe the 15th in the cathedral church of Wells, by Bishop Moss, in 1787; presented to the vicarage of Penmark in 1803, by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; collated to the prebend of Fairwell, in the cathedral church of Llandaff, in 1819; and presented to the vicarage of Llanover by the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, in 1823.

— In Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Mr. John Bohn, long eminent as a bookseller, in his 86th year.

— At the Island of St. Helena, Sir William Webber Doveton, Knight, an old and faithful civil servant of the East India Company, which he had served with honourable distinction for nearly half a century; in his 90th year.

14. In Apollo Buildings, Walworth, aged 25, Mr. Thomas Hollis, a rising artist prematurely cut off at his entry into a profession of which he gave early promise of his ability to prove himself a distinguished member. From his earliest youth, Mr. T. Hollis evinced a great fondness for the arts, and when a schoolboy he employed his leisure

hours in sketching from nature in the neighbourhood of Montmartre, where his father then resided. He may be considered as a self-taught artist; he commenced his studies in the gallery of the Louvre at the early age of fourteen, and made considerable progress in copying several of the paintings there until his return to England, when he resumed his favourite study at the British Museum and the National and Dulwich Galleries. In 1839, in conjunction with his father, he commenced the work on Sepulchral Effigies, the first part of which was published in 1840; for this work he made the drawings, and, on the death of his father in 1842, fearing the work might be stopped, he unhappily came to the resolution of carrying it on by his own exertions, etching the plates as well as preparing the drawings. His close application to this object, added to the labours of his profession, which he pursued unremittingly with the laudable hope of being able to add to the comforts of a widowed mother, was too great for his powers; his health sunk under his exertions, and made way for a rapid consumption, which ended fatally.

— The Dowager Lady Palmer, relict of the late Sir William Henry Palmer, Bart., of Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, and Kenure Park, co. of Dublin; in her 66th year.

15. In Mabledon-place, Mr. John Orrin Smith, wood-engraver, in his 44th year. He was born at Colchester in 1799, and was educated as an architect; but relinquishing the study of that profession, he came to London, and turned his attention to wood-engraving, for which he very soon evinced a decided talent. It was about the year 1824 that he began to devote himself to this branch of art, under the instruction of Mr. Harvey. His first works of importance constituted a series of animals, illustrations to "Seeley's Bible," and some spirited heads after Kenny Meadows. In 1835 he commenced the illustrations of the French edition of "Paul and Virginia," the success of which was such that the publishers caused his portrait to be engraved as an accompaniment to the work. In the same year he was occupied in illustrations of "The Solace of Song;" and these two works contain some of his finest specimens of landscape engraving. In 1839 he commenced the cuts of the "Illustrated Shakspeare," after drawings by Kenny

Meadows, which work occupied him until within a few months of his death. Two years ago he entered into partnership with Mr. Linton, since which time have been produced cuts for "The Book of British Ballads," after Meadows; also for "Cadell's Waverley;" "La Fontaine's Fables;" "Beranger's Songs," &c. &c. His death was caused by apoplexy, induced by the shock of a shower-bath.

— At East Clandon Rectory, the residence of his grandson-in-law, the Rev. E. J. Ward, to which place he had retired for the last few years, aged 93, John Martyr, esq., Senior Benchet of the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar May 13, 1774, and was one of the oldest respectable inhabitants of Guildford, of which town he had been several times mayor, also many years an active magistrate of the county of Surrey.

— At Charlestown, aged 55, William Rawlings, esq., of Saunders Hill, a magistrate, and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.

— At Stapleton, near Bristol, aged 73, the Rev. John Foster. He was born in Yorkshire, where in early years he attracted the notice of the late Dr. Fawcett, Baptist Minister, of Hebden Bridge. Through his means he entered as a student at the Baptist College in Bristol, where he studied first under the care of Dr. Evans, and afterwards under that of the late Dr. Ryland. After leaving the college he was settled during a period of many years at several places, the last of which was Downend, near Bristol; but the character of his mind not adapting him for the regular exercise of the pastoral office, being such as fitted him rather to a life of meditation, he retired from public engagements, and spent the remainder of his time in literary pursuits in Stapleton, where he resided for the last eighteen or twenty years, only preaching occasionally. In 1805 he first published his "Essays, in a series of Letters to a Friend, on the following subjects: 1. On a Man's writing Memoirs of himself. 2. On decision of Character. 3. On the Application of the epithet Romantic. 4. On some of the causes by which Evangelical Religion has been rendered less acceptable to persons of cultivated taste." These Essays have passed through several editions. His celebrated friend, the late Robert Hall,

bestowed upon him the following just and beautiful eulogium:—"He paints metaphysics, and has the happy art of arraying what in other hands would appear cold and comfortless abstractions, in the warmest colours of fancy. Without quitting his argument in pursuit of ornament or imagery, his imagination becomes the perfect handmaid of his reason, ready at every moment to spread her canvas, and present her pencil. But what affords us the deepest satisfaction is to find such talents enlisted on the side of true Christianity; nor can we forbear indulging a benevolent triumph on the accession to the cause of Evangelical piety of powers which its most distinguished opponents would be proud to possess."

— In Regent-street, Henry Knyvett, esq., of the firm of Charles Hopkinson and Co., bankers and army agents, in his 70th year.

16. At Leamington, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Murray, late of 54th Regiment, and son of the late Lord Henry Murray. He married first, in 1811, Catharine, daughter of John Joseph Bacon, esq., by whom he has left two daughters; and secondly, in 1819, Margaret, daughter of William Tennison, esq., by whom he has left two sons.

17. At Whimpole, Devonshire, in his 90th year, the Rev. Thomas Heberden, Rector of that parish, Canon Residentiary of Exeter, and a Prebendary of Chichester and Wells. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1775, as Senior Wrangler; M.A. 1778.

18. At the residence of his nephew at Leamington, the Rev. William Mandell, B.D., Senior Fellow and late Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1803, as M.A. 1806, and B.D. 1815. His extensive library of divinity, including a collection of minerals, coins and antiquities, was sold by auction.

— At Chunar, in India, the Rev. William Bowley, who, for nearly thirty years was one of the most active and able of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. The translation of the Bible into Hinduee was entirely his work, and most of the tracts which have been circulated in that language came also from his pen, or were revised and improved by him. He was a native of India, and was first brought forward by the late Bishop Corrie; from that time

he ever maintained the highest character, in public and in private.

— In Grosvenor-place, Miss Anne G. Everett, eldest daughter of his Excellency the American Minister.

19. At Bristol, the Rev. S. M. Morgan, Secretary to the Irish Society of London, in his 38th year.

— At Southsea, Rosetta Lewis, Relict of William Lewis, esq., formerly Member of Council at Bombay, in her 81st year.

— At Dublin, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel George Skyring, Royal Artillery, in her 44th year.

— Mr. E. Bull, bookseller, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, in his 45th year.

20. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 65, Thomas Du Buisson, esq., of Wandsworth Common. This celebrated merchant, by his will, on half a sheet of note paper, in his own handwriting, disposed of the sum of 111,000*l.* in the following manner: viz. to his wife 31,000*l.*; to his daughter Elizabeth 25,000*l.*; to his daughter Lucy 25,000*l.*; and to his son James the whole of his business and 30,000*l.*, recommending him to employ "great care, strict attention, absolute industry, and economy" towards improving it.

— At St. Margaret's, Gloucestershire, Lieut.-Colonel J. Carrington Smith, in his 78th year.

21. In Broadley-terrace, Blandford-square, aged 62, William Pinnoek, esq. He was the author of the "Catechisms of Useful Knowledge," and a variety of other works. Few men ever contributed so much to the diffusion of useful knowledge. He wrote and published on almost every subject, but his writings show no originality of thought. He was remarkable for a singular facility in adapting and arranging the ideas of others. He was scarcely ever free from pecuniary difficulties, caused by his own improvidence, whilst others received the reward of his industry.

22. At his house in America-square, in his 80th year, Sir James Shaw, Bart., late Chamberlain of the city of London, President of the Royal Artillery Company, and of the London Lying-in-Hospital, a Director of the West India Docks, and of the Imperial Insurance Company, and a Visitor of the London Institution. He was born at Riccarton, in the county of Ayr, Aug. 26, 1764.

His family, though highly respectable and honourable, were in circumstances too confined to allow scope for the enterprising spirit of their numerous offspring, and James with his brothers quitted at an early period their paternal home, to seek advancement under more favourable auspices. James, by diligence, integrity, and ability, rose from the lowest seat in the counting-house of an eminent mercantile firm in the city, to the distinguished position of a partner in the house. In 1798 he was elected by the inhabitants of Portsoken, the ward in which he lived, to the office of Alderman. He became Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1803, and in the year 1805 he was elected Lord Mayor. On the day previous to his quitting the civic chair, he was elected, at the general election, one of the Members for the City, which position he occupied in three successive Parliaments, until the dissolution of 1818, when he retired. In Sept. 1809, His Majesty was pleased to confer upon Mr. Shaw the dignity of a Baronet; and in Jan. 1813 he received a second patent, with remainder to his nephew John Shaw, of Whitehall-place, esq. Sir James Shaw had a grant of arms allusive to his civic honours, with figures personating Fortitude and the City of London as supporters. In the hand of the former was placed a scroll, inscribed "The King's Warrant of Precedence," alluding to the firmness with which, during his mayoralty, he asserted the privileges of his office. Sir James, during the whole of his parliamentary career, was the warm supporter of the Conservative Administration, which then wielded the destinies of the nation. He continued to discharge the duties of Alderman with scrupulous impartiality and unvarying punctuality, until the year 1831, when, upon the decease of Mr. Richard Clarke, he was elected to the lucrative and honourable office of Chamberlain of London, which he continued to hold until he resigned in May last. Sir J. Shaw had invested 40,000*l.*, held by him as the banker of the corporation in spurious Exchequer-bills, with which a year or two ago the money market in the City was inundated. A considerable portion of the emoluments of his office was derived from the temporary employment as a banker, of the surplus cash and securities in his hands not required for immediate use. After

the astonishing intelligence of the invalidity of these bills had reached his ear, he spoke upon every part of the subject in a tone of calm and dignified resignation. He produced from his pocket a small scrap of paper, on which, with his usual neatness, were figured down the particulars of his property in India and Bank Stock, or Dock Shares, and other available securities, against which he had placed the value at the price of the day, and thanked God, although it would scarcely leave him 500*l.*, it sufficed to meet this unexpected calamity, without giving to the corporation or his sureties the slightest occasion for anxiety or alarm. Though he appeared to bear the trial with great equanimity, there is no doubt that it tended to hasten the event to which his malady was preparing the way. It was the subject of great satisfaction to him, to be able personally to attend the commissioners to whom the inquiry in the Exchequer-bill fraud had been intrusted, and before his resignation as Chamberlain, he had the additional consolation of receiving the whole amount of the bills with interest to the day of payment. Sir James Shaw was at all times a pattern for the performance of his official duties, punctual to all his appointments, and precise in all his arrangements. Perhaps there are few men who have contributed to the advancement of so many deserving young persons as it was his good fortune to promote. The walls of his drawing and dining rooms were crowded with the portraits of many of those objects of his patronising care. To the corporation school he gave annually 100*l.* To a vast number of the charitable institutions, which constitute the glory of the nation, he was a generous contributor.

— At Bath, aged 72, Mary, relict of the Rev. C. Johnson, Rector of South Brent, and Prebendary of Wells, daughter of Archdeacon, and grand-daughter of Dr. Willes, late Bishop of the diocese.

— At Colaton Raleigh, Devon (of which parish he had been thirty-four years Vicar), the Rev. Robert Greenwood, A.M., in his 70th year.

— In the Mauritius, in his 40th year, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Charles Clifford, brother to Lord Clifford.

23. At Essendon, Herts., aged 83, the Rev. Robert Orme, for fifty-two years Rector of that parish, with Bay-

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ford, Vicar of All Saints, Hertford, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. He was the only son of Roger Orme, esq., of Devonshire, by the Hon. Audrey Townshend, only daughter of Charles, third Viscount Townsend, and sister to the first Marquess Townsend. He was a member of Trinity College Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. as a nobleman in 1782; was presented to the Vicarage of All Saints in Hertford in 1786, by his grandmother the Viscountess Townshend; and to the Rectory of Essendon in 1790, by the Marquess of Salisbury.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, Maria, wife of the Hon. Frederick West. She was the daughter and coheirress of Richard Myddelton, of Chirk Castle, co. Denbigh, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John and Lady Anne Rushout; became the second wife of Mr. West in 1798, and had issue two sons, of whom the elder only survives, and has a numerous family.

— At the College, Salisbury, Wadham Wyndham, esq., M.P., for many years the Representative of that city in Parliament, in his 71st year.

24. At Torquay, aged 80, the Rev. John Fletcher Muckleston, D.D., Prebendary and senior Priest Vicar of Lichfield, Prebendary of Wolverhampton, and Vicar of Wybunbury, Cheshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1789, B. and D.D. 1814; was presented to Wybunbury in 1802, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; collated to the Prebend of Dernford, in the cathedral Church of Lichfield, by Bishop Cornwallis, in 1790.

— At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 73, the Rev. Frederick Henry Turnor Barnwell, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Mr. Barnwell was the eldest son and heir of the Rev. Frederick Barnwell, B.A., Rector of Brackley, Lawshall, and Stanningfield, Suffolk, youngest son of Charles Barnwell, esq., of Mileham, Norfolk, and of Mary his wife, only surviving child of the Rev. John Novell, M.A., Rector of Hillington, in the same county. Mr. Barnwell was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796. Having represented that his grandmother Mary (Novell) above-mentioned, succeeded to a considerable estate on the death of Miss Isabella Turnor, of Bury St. Edmund's, her cousin-german once removed, who was the only surviving sister and heir of

Henry Turnor, of Bury, esq.; he took the name of Turnor before Barnwell, by royal sign manual, dated 17th May, 1826.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Ellen Gibsone, of Pentland, only child of the late Sir John Gibsone, Bart., of Pentland.

25. At Lawriston Hall, Tor, Torquay, aged 57, Sir John Theophilus Lee, G.C.H., Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Middlesex, Hants, Devon, &c.

26. At Rolleston Hall, Leicestershire, the Rev. E. Thomas, in his 48th year.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Chambers, relict of Mr. James Chambers, manufacturer, Peebles, and mother of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, publishers, Edinburgh.

27. Aged 87, the Hon. Edward Finch, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 22d Foot, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; uncle to the Earl of Aylesford, and the Earl of Dartmouth. General Finch was born April 26, 1756, the fourth son of Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford, by Lady Charlotte Seymour, youngest daughter of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset. He entered the Army as cornet in the 11th Dragoons, in 1778, and removed to the 20th, in 1779; and in the latter year was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 87th Foot. In Jan. 1780, he went to the West Indies; and he served there, and in North America, until 1782, when he returned to England, and obtained a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain, in the 2d Foot Guards; and 3d Oct. 1792, a Company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served the campaigns in Flanders with the brigade of Guards; was appointed Colonel in the Army in 1796; and in 1799, commanded the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, in the expedition to the Helder; and a brigade of light cavalry, and afterwards of infantry, in the campaign in Egypt. On the latter occasion, his name was included in the votes of thanks from Parliament. The 1st of Jan. 1801, he obtained the rank of Major-General; and the 18th of June following, was appointed 1st Major in his regiment. In 1806, he commanded the 2d Brigade of Guards at Bremen, and in 1807, in the expedition to Copenhagen. The 25th April, 1808, he was promoted to Lieut.-General; the 3d Aug. 1808, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 54th Foot, from which

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he was removed, the 18th Sept. 1809, to the Colonelcy of the 22d Foot; and the 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of General. General Finch formerly represented the borough of Cambridge in Parliament.

— At his residence, Newstead Abbey, near Brig, aged 54, Mr. Holmes, a highly respectable farmer under Earl Yarborough, and the lineal descendant of the oldest family amongst his lordship's tenantry, having been under the house of Brocklesby nearly 300 years.

— At Parsloes, Essex, the Rev. John Fanshawe, Vicar of Frodsham, Cheshire, in his 71st year.

30. At Nice, aged 37, the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, Clerk of Clergy Returns in the Privy Council Office, and a Commissioner of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board; brother to the Earl of Clarendon. He was born March 23, 1806, the fifth son of the Hon. George Villiers (third son of the first Earl of Clarendon), by the Hon. Theresa Parker, daughter of John first Lord Boringdon, and sister to the Earl of Morley. Mr. Villiers married, Aug. 1, 1835, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Liddell, fifth daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and sister to the Marchioness of Normanby, the Countess of Hardwicke, Viscountess Barrington, &c.; that lady survives him, without issue.

— At Berrington Hall, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. Thomas James Harley Rodney, fourth Lord Rodney. He was the second son of George, second Lord Rodney, and brother of the late peer, whom he succeeded in June 21, 1842. He was unmarried; and the title devolved upon his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Spencer Rodney.

— At Stamford, Lincolnshire, Mary, relict of the late David Watson, esq., in her 93rd year.

31. Aged 71, the Rev. John Hudson, M.A., Vicar of Kendal, Westmoreland. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree as Senior Wrangler in 1797, and proceeded M.A. 1800. He was presented to the Vicarage of Kendall in 1815, by the college.

— At Winkfield, Berkshire, aged 63, the Rev. William Lewis Rham, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Fersfield, Norfolk. He was, it is believed, of a German family, but born in Switzerland. He was a member of Trinity

College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1810. He was presented to the Rectory of Fersfield in 1803, by Fred. Nassau, esq., and to the Vicarage of Winkfield in 1808, by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. Mr. Rham was well known as a very able writer on agriculture, with which subject, theoretically and practically, few men were better acquainted.

— At Church-street, Lambeth, Benjamin George Hodges, esq., for many years one of the most extensive distillers in this metropolis.

— At Liverpool, aged 61, William Stanley Roscoe, esq., eldest son of the late William Roscoe, esq.

— At Edinburgh, Thomas Hamilton Miller, esq., Advocate and Sheriff of Selkirkshire, in his 67th year.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Westbrook, the infant daughter of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Ryder.

3. At Connaught-square, Hyde Park, in his 80th year, Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, K.C.B., of the Bengal establishment, and M.R.I.A. This officer, the youngest son of Sylvester O'Halloran, of Limerick, esq., by Mary Casey, was appointed a cadet in 1781, Ensign in 1782, Lieut. 1785, and Capt. 1796. From June in the last named year to Oct. 1802, he served as Adjutant and Quartermaster to the station of Midnapore, during which period he constructed several public works. In the latter year the appointment was abolished, and he joined his regiment, the 18th Native Infantry. In Sept. 1803, he accompanied a detachment which crossed the Jumna for the conquest of Bundelcund, and defeated on the 12th Oct. the Newah Shumshere Behauder, and 15,000 Maharrattas, at Ropsah.

— At Elderslie, near Dorking, George Arbuthnot, esq., in his 71st year.

4. At Llandough Castle, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Lieut. - Col. Morgan, in his 65th year.

5. William Seguiet, esq. Mr. Seguiet was early initiated in the study of art, his father being an eminent dealer in articles of vertu. After his father's death he continued the business for many years, securing by his excellent taste and unimpeachable integrity the

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entire confidence of the principal collectors of the last fifty years. By his advice the beautiful collection of Mr. Watson Taylor was formed, which evinced by the high prices the pictures produced when dispersed by auction, the accuracy of his judgment. George IV., when forming his splendid gallery of Dutch masters, placed much reliance on the taste of Mr. Seguer, and appointed him conservator of all the royal collections, a situation which he ably filled during the reigns of William IV. and her present Majesty, and to him the public are indebted for the admirable arrangement of the pictures at Hampton Court Palace. By his advice the selection of pictures for the various palaces was made. At the foundation of the "National Gallery" Mr. Seguer was appointed chief director, the trustees, in their purchases, relying greatly upon his experience and judgment. Mr. Seguer also held the important situation of Keeper to the British Institution, which frequently afforded him the pleasing opportunity of befriending a deserving and gifted artist, and which he was ever anxious to avail himself of.

— At Southampton, Letitia, wife of Captain William Dawson, R.N.

— At Carlsruhe, Germany, the Hon. Robert Kennedy, brother to the Marquess of Ailsa, in his 71st year.

6. At Torquay, George Hart Dyke, esq., late Lieut.-Col. in the Coldstream Guards, son of the late Sir John Dixon, Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

— In York-street, Gloucester Place, Margaretta Diana Brenton, widow of the late Captain Edward Pelham Brenton, R.N.

— At Lee, Kent, Frances, relict of Joseph Still, esq., of Lambeth, in her 100th year.

7. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square aged 65, Lady Mary Cavendish Bentinck. She was second daughter of the late Duke of Portland and Lady Dorothy Cavendish, only daughter of William fourth Duke of Devonshire.

— At Sudbury, aged 83, Sir Lachlan Maclean, M.D. He was the seventh son of Dr. Maclean, of the Isle of Skye, who distinguished himself in 1745 in defence of the Hanoverian succession. Sir Lachlan was knighted July 18, 1812, being then an Alderman of Sudbury.

— At Clifton Wood, near Bristol,

Elizabeth, relict of Levi Ames, esq., in her 98th year.

— The Rev. James Purcell, Vicar of Worminghall, Bucks; in his 49th year.

8. At Loughborough, William Middleton, esq., banker of that town, in his 74th year.

10. At Spring Grove, near Ashford, Kent, Thomas Brandon Brett, esq., in his 42nd year.

11. In Portland Place, Frances Mary, youngest daughter of Sir William Baynes Bart., in her 7th year.

— In Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 90, Sarah, Countess Dowager of Castle-Stuart. She was the daughter and co-heiress of the Hon. Godfrey Lill, Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland; was married in 1781, and left a widow in 1809, having had issue the present Earl, one other son, and four daughters.

— At his residence, Glazebrook House, South Brent, Devon, in his 68th year, John Lowe, esq., a Deputy Lieut. for that county, and formerly a Capt. in the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia. He was a native of Lancashire, and was the second, but eldest surviving son of Thomas Lowe, esq., a merchant at Manchester, by Ellen his wife, daughter of Mr. John Heginbotham, also a merchant in that town; and grandson of the Rev. John Lowe, M.A. of Winwick, co. Lancaster, by Betty his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Stanley, LL.D. Rector of Winwick, second son of Thomas Stanley, (a descendant of the Derby family), High Sheriff of that county 5th George I. He was one of the very few surviving officers who formed the original corps of the 3rd Lancashire Militia, when embodied in 1797. Mr. Lowe married several years ago a daughter of Peter Tonkin, esq., of Plymouth, by whom he left issue an only son.

— In Pall Mall, John Bradley, esq., of that place, and of Great Malvern, Worcestershire. Mr. Bradley was born on the 20th of November, 1786, in the parish of Buildwas, Shropshire; near which place his father resided on a farm called the Brandlees. He was descended, by his mother's side, from an old Shropshire family named Addenbrooke, distinguished for their adherence to the interests of the Stuarts, and for their readiness to aid in their restoration to the throne—hopes which were annihilated in 1745, on the field of Culloden.

DEATHS—Nov.

The last representative of this family was Col. Addenbrooke, Chamberlain to the late Princess Charlotte. On his death many of the Colonel's papers devolved to Mr. Bradley, as his nearest relative, and among them were found some curious original documents relative to Montgomery Castle and Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. Mr. Bradley, from an early period of his life, exhibited considerable talent for drawing. He was admitted a student at the Royal Academy on the 7th January, 1814. About the same period he became acquainted with that excellent artist and antiquary, the late Charles Stothard, F.S.A., and imbibed from him a taste for subjects of antiquity. In March, 1814, Mr. Bradley published two carefully executed and coloured prints of the figures of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his Queen, from St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; in 1815, two elaborate and interesting prints in the same style, representing the court of Henry VI., and that of his Queen Margaret, from the old tapestry preserved in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry. He painted several miniatures, and made a sketch of her present Majesty Queen Victoria when a child, and resident for a time with her mother at Great Malvern. He published, from time to time, numerous lithographic views of the scenery and antiquities in the neighbourhood of Great Malvern. In the year 1827, he met with a serious accident by jumping off a stage coach which he thought was about to upset; this occasioned an injury to his ankle which he felt through life. In the autumn of that year he married Miss Marianne Woodyatt, of Hereford, at which place he had been remaining for recovery of his health. His death had all the suddenness to his friends of accident, for his constitution and general health promised a life of long duration. Mr. Bradley appeared conscious of his approaching end, and met the decree with resignation to the will of the Almighty.

— At John Street, Bedford Row, Mrs. O'Syth Dickonson; in her 92nd year.

13. At Hammersmith, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. William Ingleby, late of the 53rd Foot. This officer purchased an Ensigncy, and joined the 58th Regiment towards the close of 1797, and in the ensuing year served at the reduction of Minorca. In 1799 he purchased his

Lieutenancy in the same corps, and the following year accompanied the expedition to Egypt; was with the reserve under Sir John Moore, at the landing at Aboukir Bay, where he received a contusion in the arm; was engaged in the subsequent battles of the 13th and 21st March, and throughout that campaign. In the course of that year he purchased his company, and on the return of the 58th to England in 1802, was placed upon half-pay, with the other supernumerary captains. On the breaking out of the war in the following year, he was appointed to the 53rd regiment, which he shortly afterwards accompanied to India, where he continued to serve for many years. In 1809 he commanded a detachment of the 53rd at the reduction of the strong fortress of Ajighur in Bundelcund, and was with the army in the subsequent operations of that year. In 1811 he purchased his Majority in the 53rd; and, in 1814, was wounded while in command of the storming party, in the assault of Kaluga, on the 27th November. The 12th August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Col.

— At St. Katharine's, near Guildford, Anne, widow of the late James Moré Molyneux, esq., of Epsely Park, Surrey; in her 68th year.

14. At Campden Hill, Kensington, in his 84th year, General Sir John Fraser, G.C.H. The deceased entered the army in 1778, and within a few months was called upon for active service. In Jan. 1780, he was with his regiment on board the *Defence*, under Sir George Rodney, in the general action of the 16th of that month; when that ship captured the Spanish admiral's flag-ship *Phœnix*, of superior force. During the siege of Gibraltar, in 1780, 81, and 82, he particularly distinguished himself by his gallantry, and was severely wounded on two occasions during the operations, first by a splinter, and subsequently by a cannon-shot, which carried off his right leg. In 1804, while in command as Colonel, on the African coast, he was attacked by a much superior body of the enemy, and eventually, after a sanguinary conflict, compelled to capitulate, the loss by the enemy exceeding the total number of the British force at the commencement of the action. In Sept. 1828, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chester Castle; and in 1832 nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the

Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. His commissions were dated as follows:—Lieut. Sept. 29, 1778; Capt., April 21, 1783; Major, March 1, 1784; Lieut.-Col., Aug. 28, 1794; Col., Jan. 1, 1800; Major-Gen., April 25, 1808; Lieut.-Gen., June 4, 1813; and Gen., July 23, 1830. Sir John Fraser was twice married; and he has left one surviving daughter, the wife of Capt. Colgrave, formerly Manby. Sir John was married to his second wife about three years before his death. She was a Miss A'Court.

— At Bath, Edward Earl, esq., many years Chairman of the Board of Customs in Scotland; in his 84th year.

— At Frant, Sussex, the Rev. John Moore; in his 82nd year.

— John Richard Barrett, esq., of Milton House, Berks; in his 73rd year.

— At Meerut, the Hon. Frederick Henry Pery, Lieut. in the 2nd European regiment of Bengal Infantry, grandson of the Earl of Limerick.

— By an accident, the Rev. J. M. Crockett, Incumbent of Tatenhill, near Burton-on-Trent.

16. At Stones, in Sowerby, Susy Haigh; in her 88th year. She lived to see the fifth generation of her family, which numbered, exclusive of herself, 170; she had 9 children, 48 grandchildren, 111 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

— After a lingering illness, aged 68, John Barwis, esq., of Langrigg Hall, Cumberland.

— At Lodge Road, Regent's Park, Richard Chambers, esq., of Cradley Hall, Herefordshire, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Hereford and Worcester; in his 71st year.

— At Hampton, Richard Bright, third son of Sir William Follett, M.P.; in his 3rd year.

18. At Cheltenham, Charles Barton, esq., Barrister-at-Law, the author of many valuable works on Conveyancing; in his 75th year.

— At Brompton, Middlesex, John Alexander, esq.; in his 94th year.

19. At High Hoyland, near Wakefield, the Rev. Samuel Fennell, D.D. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, and some time Principal of the Proprietary School, Wakefield. Mr. Fennell was 11th Wrangler in 1821, and proceeded to his M.A. degree 1824, and D.D. 1839. During the time he was tutor, he very

greatly distinguished himself by his talents and assiduity. As Principal of the Proprietary School, Wakefield, his conduct was universally approved.

— At Bersted Lodge, Bognor, the Countess of Mayo, one of the Ladies in Waiting upon the Queen Dowager.

— At Poole, Dorsetshire, T. Johnstone Aitkin, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. and M.R.C.P.L.; in his 43rd year. He was for many years connected with the School of Medicine in Edinburgh, and was a successful teacher of many branches of medical science. He published a work on Physiology in 1838, which, with his other qualifications, as a lecturer, secured for him a high rank in the profession. His loss as a Physician will be much felt in the neighbourhood.

20 At Elvetham, George Arthur, second son of the Hon. Frederick and Lady Charlotte Calthorpe; in his 17th year.

— At Red Lion Square, Mary, the wife of Sharon Turner, esq., of Winchmore Hill; in her 67th year.

— At Fitzwilliam Lodge, Bootstown, near Dublin, the Countess of Roscommon; in her 38th year.

21. At Crofton, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. Martin Joseph Naylor, D.D., Rector of that parish. He was a native of Batley Carr, near Dewsbury. In due time he proceeded to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was third Wrangler, in 1787, and was bracketed indeed with the second; M.A. 1790, D.D. 1799; was Fellow of his college, and fulfilled the duties of Proctor at a time which called forth peculiar firmness of character in preserving the peace of the town. From college he went to Wakefield, being appointed afternoon lecturer at the parish church; was chosen head master of the Grammar School, and afterwards had the vicarage of Penistone. Both the latter preferments he resigned, after having resided at Wakefield and the vicinity for nearly half a century, on becoming the Rector of Crofton. He still continued Chaplain to the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, having only recently vacated that duty. In 1810 he published a volume of Discourses on the Evidences of Christianity, in which the argument is correctly, powerfully, and satisfactorily stated. Also several occasional sermons and addresses, chiefly on Masonic occasions, in his ca-

capacity of Provincial Grand Chaplain. For thirty years he was editor of the *Wakefield Journal*, in which he showed himself a consistent friend of Reform.

— Near Castlemacgarrett, by the accidental explosion of his gun, the Hon. Henry Browne, youngest son of Lord Oranmore.

— At Edinburgh, Colonel Alexander Campbell, formerly one of the Commissioners of Excise.

22. At Charleville, co. Wicklow, the Countess of Rathdowne, in her 56th year.

— At Bushmills House, co. Antrim, in his 82nd year, Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Knt. and Bart., formerly Lord Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. He was the second son of Edmond Macnaghten, esq., of Beardiville, co. Antrim, by his second wife, the daughter of John Johnstone, esq., of Belfast. Sir Francis Macnaghten's father was at the siege of Derry. It is remarkable that he continued a bachelor until he reached the eighty-second year of his age, when he resolved to marry. The fruits of his marriage were two sons, both of whom he lived to see of age. Sir Francis was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras in 1809, and thereupon knighted. He was removed to Calcutta in 1815, and retired from the Bench in 1825. He was created a Baronet in 1826. He had assumed the additional name of Workman in 1809. Few men had ever an opportunity of becoming so well acquainted with the complicated affairs of the vast and perplexing empire where he so long resided, as Sir Francis Macnaghten; and few, indeed, are possessed of his clear, perceptive, and investigating mind. Sir Francis Macnaghten was in every sense of the word a remarkable man; retaining his faculties clear and unclouded at the late period to which his life was prolonged, endearing and endeared to his large family, a devoted husband, an affectionate father, and a sincere friend. The tragic end of his son Sir William, of whose great acquirements and elevated rank Sir Francis was not a little proud, so struck the venerable man, that, though he lingered and rallied, the weight of the affliction pressed him to his grave. Previously to that occurrence, Sir Francis promised to live as long as his father had done. He married in 1787 the eldest daughter of Sir William Dunkin,

of Clogher, Judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta. The present Baronet, Sir Edmond Charles M'Naghten, was born in the year 1790; and was some time a Master in Chancery in the Supreme Court at Calcutta; he married in 1827 Mary, only child of John Gwatkin, esq. and has issue. The late Sir William Hay Macnaghten, assassinated in Cabul, was the second son of the deceased.

23. Aged 85, the Rev. Richard Twopenny, M.A. upwards of fifty years Rector of Casterton Parva, Rutland, formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, M.A., 1780. He was eminent for literary attainments, and evinced a critical knowledge of the Hebrew language, by a valuable publication some twenty years since. Mr. Twopenny, corruptly so called, was a native of Rochester, having been son of a deceased Chapter clerk of its cathedral; descended from a Flemish family, of which the Count Tugigny is celebrated in the annals of his country. In early life, apprised of his father's intention to purchase the next presentation to a benefice, Mr. T. with exemplary self-denial, replied, "It is useless, for now that you have told me of it, I dare not take it." He was presented to Casterton, in 1783, by the Earl of Pomfret.

— At Walsoken House, Norfolk, Thomas Broughton, esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire, in his 59th year.

24. At Brook Farm, Cobham, Surrey Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Sir Graham Moore was the third son of James Moore, esq., M.D., surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, and an author of some celebrity, by Miss Simpson, daughter of Professor Simpson of Glasgow university, and a brother of the gallant Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, who fell at the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809. He entered the naval service at an early age; was a Lieutenant in 1790; and at the commencement of the war with the French republic commanded the *Bonetta* sloop, at Newfoundland, from whence he proceeded to the West Indies. His promotion to the rank of Post Captain took place April 2nd, 1794, and in that year he commanded the *Syren*, of 32 guns, in the North Sea. On the 9th May, 1795, Captain Moore assisted at the capture of ten vessels laden with ship timber and naval stores, escorted by an armed brig and a lugger; this convoy had

sought protection under a battery, the fire of which was soon silenced by the British, but not before the *Syren* had had two men killed and two wounded. Captain Moore's next appointment was to the *Melampus*, of 42 guns and 267 men, stationed off the French coast. On the 13th Nov., 1796, he drove on shore, and destroyed, at the entrance of Barfleur harbour, *L'Etonnant* corvette, of 18 guns, and the same day, in company with the *Childers* sloop, captured *L'Etna*, afterwards the *Cormorant*, of 20 guns. Early in the following year, the *Melampus* formed part of the squadron sent to escort the Princess of Wirtemberg from Harwich to Cuxhaven. On the 23rd Jan., 1798, Capt. Moore, being on a cruise to the westward, fell in with, and, after a short but close action captured *La Volage* French corvette of 22 guns. Shortly after, Captain Moore was ordered by the Commodore to proceed to St. John's Bay in search of a French frigate which had been seen standing in there on the preceding night. At 10h. 30m. P.M., he discovered two sail, and after an hour's chase closed with the nearest, which sustained the *Melampus*' fire for twenty minutes, without offering the least resistance, and then surrendered. She proved to be *La Resolue*, of 40 guns and 500 men (including troops embarked on board her for the purpose of joining the rebels in Ireland), 10 of whom were killed and several wounded. Her companion, the *Immortalité*, of 42 guns, was afterwards taken by the *Fisguard*. On the 15th April, 1799, Captain Moore captured *Le Papillon*, French privateer, a fine vessel of 14 guns and 150 men. In the succeeding year the *Melampus* was ordered to the West Indies, where she continued during the remainder of the war. Soon after the renewal of hostilities against France, in 1803, Captain Moore obtained the command of the *Indefatigable*, of 46 guns, in which ship he was for some time employed on Channel service. In Oct. 1804, having been detached from the Channel fleet to cruise for the treasure-ships then expected from South America, when off Cape St. Mary, in company with the *Medusa*, *Amphion*, and *Lively* frigates, they discovered four sail, which formed the line-of-battle ahead on the approach of the British squadron, and continued to steer for Cadiz, the van ship carrying a

broad pendant, and the one next her a Rear-Admiral's flag. A close engagement ensued, when in less than ten minutes *La Mercedes*, the Spanish Admiral's second astern, blew up alongside the *Amphion*. In half an hour more, two others struck: and the fourth, having in vain attempted to escape, was captured before sunset. The lading of the prizes was of immense value in gold and silver bullion, and rich merchandise, destined for the service of France. Captain Moore was next employed as commander of a squadron sent to escort the royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to Brazil; on which occasion he was directed by Sir W. Sidney Smith, under whose command he had been for some time serving off the Tagus, to hoist a broad pendant after passing Madeira, in order to give him greater weight and consequence in performance of the important and unusually delicate duties confided to him. The British squadron, consisting of the *Marlborough*, 74, (to which ship Captain Moore had been appointed in the preceding summer,) *London*, 98, and *Monarch* and *Bedford*, 74's, with eight Portuguese ships of the line, four frigates, two brigs and a schooner, accompanied by a large fleet of merchant vessels, reached Rio Janeiro in safety on the 7th March, 1808, after a passage of 14 weeks. Previous to his return from thence, he was invested by the Prince Regent of Portugal with the insignia of the order of the Tower and Sword, revived by H.R.H. immediately on his arrival at Brazil, to celebrate his departure from Lisbon. In the autumn of 1809, the *Marlborough* formed part of the force employed under Sir R. Strachan, at Flushing; and at the close of the same year, when it was deemed necessary to evacuate the island of Walcheren, Capt. Moore was charged with the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of that place. He subsequently served as Captain of the Channel Fleet, under Viscount Keith. On the 1st Aug. 1811, he obtained the command of the Royal Sovereign yacht, which had become vacant by the general promotion that took place at that period; and in January, 1812, was appointed to the *Chatham*, a new 74, in which ship he continued till Aug. 12th following, when he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and soon after hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic.

DEATHS—Nov.

Sir Graham Moore was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815; in the spring of 1816 he succeeded Lord Henry Paulet, at the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till the demise of Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, and then resigned his seat for the purpose of assuming the command in the Mediterranean, for which station he sailed in the *Rocheport*, of 80 guns, on the 11th Aug. 1820, and was in the same year made a Grand Cross of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George. His promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral took place Aug. 12, in the preceding year, and to that of Admiral in 1837. In 1836 he was advanced to the grade of a Grand Cross of the Bath. He was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth in 1839, and held it until last year, when he left the station in a very delicate state of health. Sir Graham Moore married, March 9, 1812, Dora, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, of Wimbledon, esq., and niece of William first Lord Auckland. He has left an only son, Commander John Moore.

— At Edinburgh, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Loraine.

— In John-street, Fitzroy-square, Bernard Bayley, esq., Assistant-Commissary General, and many years at the head of the Audit office for West India Accounts, in his 80th year.

— At Pickett Place, Strand, Mr. Wrench, the comedian, in his 66th year.

— In Alfred-street, Bath, the Hon. Mary Mackay.

— The Rev. Thomas Moss, Vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, in his 79th year.

25. At Hammersmith, Samuel Webbe, son of the late Samuel Webbe, and father of the late Egerton Webbe, in his 75th year.

— At Bath, Miss Ellen Pickering, the popular novelist.

26. Penelope Dowager Lady Clarina, relict of Major-General Lord Clarina.

— At his residence, in Berkeley-square, John Hamilton Elrington, esq., late Lieut.-Col. of the Scots Fusileer Guards.

— At Blackheath, William Brown-ing, esq., in his 91st year.

27. In Bloomsbury-square, Lady Silvester, relict of the late Sir John Silvester, Bart., of Yardley House, Essex, and formerly Recorder of London, in her 90th year.

— At Loftus, near Guisborough, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Chaloner.

— At Shadowbush, Poslingford, Col. Weston, in his 81st year.

— Drowned at Plymouth, Commander Douglas, R.N.

27. At Crackenthorpe House, Lincolnshire, aged 77, the Rev. Rowe Bowstead, Vicar of Ulceby, and for nearly forty years Head Master of the Grammar School, Caistor. He was presented to Ulceby, in 1818, by the Lord Chancellor.

— The Rev. Frederick Tomkins, D.D., Vicar of Harmondsworth with Drayton, Middlesex. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1790, B. and D.D. 1810; and was presented to Harmondsworth, in 1810, by H. De Burgh, esq.

28. Frances Georgiana Shadwell, eldest daughter of the Vice-Chancellor of England, in her 19th year.

29. In Cavendish-square, in his 79th year, the Most Hon. Charles Ingoldsby Burroughs Paulet, the thirteenth Marquess of Winchester (1551), and Premier Marquess of England, Earl of Wiltshire (1550), and Baron St. John of Basing (1539); and a Privy Councillor. His lordship was born Jan. 30, 1765, the elder son of George the twelfth Marquess of Winchester, by Martha, daughter of Thomas Ingoldsby, esq., and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 22, 1809. He was appointed Groom of the Stole, and sworn a Privy Councillor March 30, 1812, and retained that office until the death of William the Fourth. His lordship assumed the name of Burroughs before Paulet by royal license, dated Aug. 16, 1839, in compliance with the will of Dame Sarah Salusbury, of Offley Place, Herts, Upper Harley-street, and Brandsbury, Middlesex. The Marquess of Winchester married, July 31, 1800, Anne, second daughter of the late John Andrews, esq., of Shotney Hall, Northumberland; and by that lady who died March 21, 1841, he had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. John, now Marquess of Winchester; 2. The Rev. Lord Charles Paulet, a Prebendary of Salisbury and Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire; he married in 1831 Caroline Margaret, third daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and has issue three surviving sons. 3. Lord George Paulet, Capt. R.N., who married in 1835 Georgina, daughter of the late

DEATHS—Nov.

Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B., of Attershaw Park, Surrey, and has issue two sons; 4. Lord William Paulet, Lieut.-Col. of the 68th Foot, unmarried; 5. Lady Annabella, married in 1827, to Capt. William Ramsden, R.N., second son of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart.; 6. Lady Cecilia, married in 1842 to Sir Charles des Vœux, Bart.; and 7. Lord Frederick Paulet, Captain in the Coldstream Guards, who is unmarried. The present Marquess was born in 1801, and is unmarried. He is Colonel of the North Hants Militia. The body of the late Marquess was conveyed to Ampport, in Hampshire, for interment.

— At Harley House, Regent's Park, Rebecca, widow of the late Charles Day, esq., in her 63rd year.

— At Marston, Isabella, Countess of Cork and Orrery.

— At Richmond, Surrey, the Lady Charlotte Walpole.

— In Bolton - street, Piccadilly, Charles Brinsley Sheridan, esq., second son of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, in his 48th year.

— At Neuwied, on the Rhine, Lieut. Col. Sir William Thorn, formerly of the Twenty-fifth Light Dragoons, Author of the "History of the War in India under General Lord Lake," the "Conquest of Java," and other works.

30. At Great Yarmouth, in his 76th year, Cornelius Girling Harley, esq. Mr. Harley, who was a native of Yarmouth, was from his birth afflicted with a defect in the organs of sight, an attempt to cure which in early life by an operation caused the entire loss of one eye, and was unproductive of benefit to the other. In addition to this misfortune, Mr. Harley's frame was of so weak a nature, as to unfit him for any of the common employments of life; but he possessed a most active and inquiring mind, and applied himself vigorously to its cultivation. His sight enabling him to read but very little, knowledge was communicated principally through the medium of friends, and by their voices and his own retentive memory he accumulated a large store of scientific acquirement. Chemistry, geography, and history were his favourite studies.

— At Horton Grange House, Northumberland, Robert Warwick, esq., formerly of Warwick Hall, Cumberland, and Birtley Hall, Durham, in his 77th year.

— Mr. John Bagster, of Old Windsor, son of Mr. Samuel Bagster, Publisher, Paternoster-Row, in his 41st year.

— At Tyrella, Ireland, the Hon. Emilia Montgomery, relict of the late Rev. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, and daughter of Viscount Bangor, in her 82nd year.

Lately. In his 59th year, Baldwin Brown, esq., LL.D. Barrister-at-Law. He was called to that degree by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, 24th May, 1816, and practised on the Northern Circuit, and at the Lancashire Quarter Sessions, where he had a large circle of professional friends. He was appointed in 1840 to the Judgeship of the Oldham Court of Requests. He was a man of considerable literary attainment, and was the author of several works.

— At Oshaldwick, Yorkshire, aged 50, the Rev. Charles Ingle, Vicar of that parish, and of Haxby, Murton, and Strensall, all villages in the vicinity of York, and Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He had laboured for nine months under severe nervous depression and shot himself through the heart during the influence of "temporary derangement." He was presented in 1827 to all his churches, which are in the gift of prebendaries of York.

— At Kingstown, near Dublin, Colonel Merrick Shaw, who was Private Secretary to the late Marquess Wellesley when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

DECEMBER.

1. At Pwyllechwcon, Denbighshire, the residence of her daughter, Lady Erskine, Mary, relict of the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Plasisa Conway, in her 83rd year.

— At Alcester, Warwickshire, the Rev. Francis Palmer, rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1807 by the Marquess of Hertford.

— At St. John's, Cornwall, aged 68, the Rev. William Row, for thirty-five years rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1808 by P. P. Carew, esq.

— At St. George's Hospital, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbs, in consequence of an accident by fire, in her 91st year.

2. At Bryn Newydd, near Swansea, aged 74, Arthur Jones, esq.

DEATHS—DEC.

3. Aged 62, the Rev. James Farquharson, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., minister of Alford, co. Aberdeen. He was born in the parish of Coull, in that county, in 1781. At the parochial school in his native parish he received the rudiments of education, and afterwards completed his studies at the University of King's College, where he took his degree of Master of Arts. During this early period of his life, he gave strong indication of those talents and tastes which distinguished his maturer years. In the year 1799, when he was yet but eighteen, Mr. Farquharson was appointed to the situation of parochial schoolmaster of Alford. He soon afterwards commenced his courses as a student of theology, and received licence as a preacher of the Gospel. He continued to fill the office of schoolmaster of Alford for thirteen years; and, while he discharged the duties of that laborious situation with exemplary diligence and success, he devoted his leisure hours to the ardent pursuit of professional and general study. In 1812 he was appointed minister of Alford, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Birnie. In 1831, Mr. Farquharson published a learned and ingenious essay "On the Form of the Ark of Noah." This was followed by an essay, in which he gave an account of the animals designated in the Scriptures by the names of Leviathan and Behemoth. In 1838 he published "A New Illustration of the Latter Part of Daniel's Last Vision and Prophecy," which has never attracted the attention it deserves. Dr. Farquharson communicated several valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.

— In Devonshire-place, in his 84th year, General Edward Morrison, Colonel of the 13th Light Infantry, and Governor of Chester. In Jan. 1777, this officer was appointed Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and shortly after was employed as Assistant-Quartermaster-General. In Sept. 1780 he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain, and from Nov. 1781, to June, 1783, he served as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies. He was promoted to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in Jan. 1790, and in 1798 was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, but obtained permission to join the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Regiment in Flanders in 1794. He received

the brevet of Colonel, 26th Feb. 1795; was appointed Colonel of the Leicester Fencibles in Nov. 1800, and in Jan. 1805, of a battalion in the 60th. He became a Major-General Jan. 1, 1798, in April following was appointed to the staff in Ireland, where he commanded the Limerick district during the rebellion. He was appointed to the staff in England in July, 1803, became a Lieut.-General, June 1, 1805, Lieut.-Governor and Commander of the Forces at Jamaica, 8th May, 1809, and General 4th June, 1814. General Morrison was Colonel of the 13th Foot, which becomes vacant by his demise, and to which he was appointed 15th Feb. 1813. He was also Governor of Chester. He married, April 25th, 1800, Lady Caroline King, second daughter of Robert second Earl of Kingston, and sister of the Dowager Countess of Mountcashel.

— At Sneed Park, Gloucestershire, George Webb Hall, esq., in his 47th year.

— At Rome, the Lady Maria Somerville.

— At Königsberg, Prussia, David Guthrie, esq., banker, Dundee.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, and formerly of the 70th Regt.

5. At Dublin, the Countess of Howth. She was daughter of the late Earl, and sister of the present Marquess of Clanricarde; and was married to Lord Howth in January, 1826. One of her younger children was attacked with measles, and she caught the disease, of which she died. She has left four children.

6. At Clophill, Bedfordshire, aged 88, the Rev. William Pierce Nethersole, LL.B., rector of that place, and vicar of Pulloxhill. He was presented to both churches in 1799 by Lady De Grey.

7. At Netley, near Guildford, Mary, relict of the Baron de Roll, in her 86th year.

8. At his house in Brook-street, aged 75, the Right Hon. Henry Windsor, eighth Earl of Plymouth. His Lordship was born the 1st February, 1768, the fifth son and youngest child of Other-Lewis, the fourth Earl, by the Hon. Catherine Archer, eldest daughter of Thomas first Lord Archer. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother Andrews, the seventh Earl, unmarried, January 19, 1837. He married, July 12, 1798, Anne, daughter of

Thomas Copson, esq., of Sutton Hall, Leicestershire; but had no issue. The Earldom of Plymouth, has, consequently, become extinct. It was first bestowed, in the year 1682, on Thomas, seventh Lord Windsor, who was fifth in descent from Andrew Windsor, summoned to Parliament by writ in 1529. The Barony thus created fell into abeyance in 1799, on the death of Other-Archer, the sixth Earl of Plymouth, only son of Other-Hickman fifth Earl, the eldest brother of the peer now deceased, between his sister Maria Marchioness of Downshire, and Lady Harriet Clive, wife of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, both of whom have several children. The family traced their descent from William Fitz-Other, who was castellan of Windsor, at the time of the Norman Survey, and whose descendant William de Windsor married the celebrated Alice Piers, the concubine of King Edward, was summoned to Parliament by King Richard II., and made Lieutenant of Ireland.

— At the St. Alban's Hotel, Haymarket, Lieut.-General Sir John Taylor, in his 75th year.

— At Downend, near Bristol, Ann, widow of the late Rev. Christopher Haynes, Rector of Siston, Gloucestershire, in her 96th year.

9. At Worthenbury, Flintshire, aged 38, the Rev. Hugh Matthie, rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1832 by Sir R. Puleston.

— At Wirswell Hall, Cheshire, Captain John Fortescue Morgan, R.N.; in his 60th year.

— At Rhode House, Devon, Mary Julia, Lady of Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., and sister of the Lord Arundell, of Wardour.

10. At Lyons, in his 50th year, M. Cassimir Delavigne, one of the most eminent modern French dramatists, a member of the Académie Française, and librarian at the palace of Fontainebleau. He was on the way to Montpellier, for the re-establishment of his health, travelling by short stages. The immediate cause of his being obliged to stop at Lyons on the 9th was a violent sore throat. He went to bed immediately on his arrival, and never rose from it more. His wife was reading to him Scott's *Guy Mannering* when he breathed his last, without pain, and in the full possession of his faculties. His son, a boy of ten years of age, was present. For many

years he had been in delicate health, and his manner of composing his works contributed to increase it. He composed his works in declaiming them, and he thus corrected them until he was satisfied with both the language and situation. He frequently left his room after such labours bathed in perspiration. His mortal remains were brought back to Paris, where his funeral took place at Notre-Dame-de-Bonne-Nouvelle, in presence of all the celebrated literary men of the day. The Theatre Français was closed on the evening of the funeral; and his bust, executed in marble, is to be placed in the saloon of the theatre. Delavigne was a native of Havre.

— At his lodgings in Pembroke College, Oxford, the Rev. George William Hall, D.D., Master of that Society, a Canon of Gloucester, and Rector of Taynton, Gloucestershire. Dr. Hall was born at Chelsea, March 12, 1770. He was the son of Mr. John Hall, the eminent historical and portrait engraver, well-known from a variety of excellent performances, but more especially from the large plates of "Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament," and the "Battle of the Boyne." He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and elected from thence to a Scholarship at Pembroke College, in 1788, where he became successively Fellow, Tutor, and, subsequently, in 1809, Master of that Society. He graduated B.A. June 7, 1792, M.A. 1795, B.D. 1808, and D.D. 1809. His Canonry at Gloucester was attached to the Mastership; and he was presented to the Rectory of Taynton in 1810 by the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral church. He was a man of the kindest heart and most generous disposition, ever ready to perform a friendly action, and always considerate and inclined to take a lenient part in the exercise of official authority. In politics he had been an ancient Whig, but disdained to follow his party when they swerved from their old principles, and had, consequently, gradually softened down into a moderate, but consistent Conservative. He had been unwell for some time; but, notwithstanding it was evident to all his friends that his constitution had been gradually giving way, no one anticipated that his death was so near. Indeed he only returned from Gloucester at the beginning of the week, and was, when he left that place, in quite as good,

if not in better health than he had been for some time previously. It is supposed that he took cold on his journey, which, added to previous weakness, and a constitution injured by gout and influenza, proved fatal. His remains were interred on Tuesday, December 17, in a vault in the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral.

— At St. Petersburg, Charles Baird, esq., in his 77th year. Mr. Baird was a man, whose enterprise and talents, exercised successfully, during a long life, in the introduction into Russia, and prosecution there, of the various great improvements of engineering science, will cause him to be long remembered in that country.

11. At Pangbourne Lodge, Berks, Elizabeth, wife of Sir James Fellowes, late of Adbury House, Hants, in her 49th year.

12. At Berlin, in his 72nd year, his late Majesty William Frederick Count of Nassau, ex-King of the Netherlands, and K.G. He was born August 24, 1772, the eldest son of William V. Prince of Orange and Nassau, and K.G. by the Princess Frederica-Sophia Wilhelmina of Prussia, daughter of King Frederick II. At an early period of his life he ardently applied himself to the acquisition of knowledge, and spent some years, not only in foreign travel, but in serious study at the University of Leyden. In the month of June, 1790, he received the command of the garrison of Breda, and in the following year he was appointed a General of Infantry. On the 1st October, 1791, he married the Princess Frederica Wilhelmina Louisa of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William III. The eldest child by this marriage is the present King of Holland, who was born on the 6th December, 1792. When the French republic in the year 1793 declared war against the Low Countries, the subject of this notice received the command of the army of Holland, and so much distinguished himself during the hostilities which ensued, as to attract in a remarkable degree the favour of the Emperor of Austria; but, as every one remembers, that severe struggle proved unsuccessful, and the partisans of the deceased King and his family were obliged to take refuge in England, while he himself remained in Prussia. From the time that the resistance to republican France proved unsuccessful until it was renewed

against imperial France, there occurred scarcely an event in the life of the late King of Holland worth recording, if we except the fact, that he commanded a division at the battle of Jena. He was also in the battle of Wagram, after which event he proceeded to Berlin, and finally visited this country, which he did not quit till the year 1813. He was proclaimed King of the Netherlands (his father being then dead) on the 16th of March, 1815, and as a Sovereign entered Brussels on the 5th of April following. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, foreseeing that his territories were likely to become the scene of great operations, he lost no time in labouring to put their military positions into the best state of defence that circumstances would permit and to organise his troops with as much expedition as possible. The command of these forces was confided to the present King of Holland (then Prince of Orange), who was wounded at their head at the battle of Waterloo. The late King for many years of his life resided alternately at Brussels and the Hague. He is said to have been a person of great simplicity of life, very attentive to business, and of most economical habits. The French Revolution of 1830 gave rise to another change, and the days of July were followed by the days of September. Belgium recovered her independence, and the alliance of France and England secured the durability of the new kingdom. At the same time, the constancy and pertinacity worthy of his race with which William defended his cause are entitled to respect. The popularity of the King of Holland suffered during the latter part of his reign, from his proposed marriage with the Countess d'Oultremont, she being a Belgian and a Roman Catholic; inso-much that before forming this union he found it necessary to abdicate. This took place in 1840. From that period he lived principally at Berlin, occupying himself with the management of his immense private fortune. According to information which seems deserving of credit, the late King left 157,000,000 florins (13,000,000*l.* sterling), of which 153,000,000 of francs (about 6,000,000 pounds sterling) are bequeathed to the present King of Holland; 12,000,000 will come to the Countess of Oultremont. The remaining millions will be divided between his younger children, Prince Frederick, born Feb. 28, 1797, and the

Princess Marianne, born May 19, 1809, married to Prince Albert of Prussia. The Count of Nassau seemed to be in perfect health on the morning of his death. According to his custom, he was employed at an early hour in his cabinet. The Countess of Nassau was in the room with him, and had just left it for a moment, when his bell being rung violently his aide-de-camp hastened in and found the aged Sovereign struck with a sudden fit of apoplexy, sitting motionless in his arm chair, with a paper in his hand. Every effort was used to recal him to life, but in vain; death seemed to have been instantaneous.

— Lieut.-Colonel John Montagu, late of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

— At Stoke Newington, Harriet, wife of Mr. William Smith, publisher, Fleet-street.

13. At his residence, Old Town, co. Cork, Henry Evans, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red. This officer was, it is believed, a protégé of the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart., Admiral of the Fleet. He was made Lieut. March 13, 1782; and Commander Oct. 2, 1794. He commanded the *Fury* sloop of war, and captured *l'Elize*, a French schooner of 10 guns, in 1795; assisted at the reduction of St. Lucia, in May, 1796; and was present at the unsuccessful attack upon Port Rico in the following year. His post commission bore date June 20, 1797. During part of the late war he commanded the Cork District of Sea Fencibles. On the 9th of March 1819, he was chosen M.P. for Wexford, which place he represented, until the dissolution of Parliament in the following year, and again from the general election of 1826 until June 1829, when he resigned his seat. He was made a retired Rear-Admiral July 26, 1821; and promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1841.

— At Doncaster, Mrs. John Ramsden, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley.

14. At his house at Bayswater, John Claudius Loudon, esq., who, for nearly half a century, has been before the public as a writer of numerous useful and popular works on gardening, agriculture, and architecture. "Mr. Loudon's father was a farmer, residing in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where he was very highly respected; but Mr. Loudon was born on April 8th, 1783, at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, where his

mother's only sister resided, herself the mother of the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, afterwards celebrated for his philanthropic labours in India. Dr. Buchanan was several years older than Mr. Loudon, but there was a singular coincidence in many points of their history. The two sisters were, in both cases, left widows at an early age, with large families, which were brought up by the exertions of the eldest sons; and both mothers had the happiness of seeing their eldest sons become celebrated. Mr. Loudon was brought up as a landscape-gardener, and began to practise in 1803, when he came to England with numerous letters of introduction to some of the first landed proprietors in the kingdom. He afterwards took a large farm in Oxfordshire, where he resided in 1809. Whilst at Tew Mr. Loudon printed anonymously one of his earliest works, "A Treatise on the culture of Wheat, recommending a system of management founded upon the successful experience of the Author. By a Practical Farmer." 1812. 8vo. It was dedicated to his landlord George Frederick Stratton, esq., of Great Tew Park. In the years 1813, 14, 15, he made the tour of Northern Europe, traversing Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Austria; in 1819 he travelled through Italy; and in 1828 through France and Germany. Mr. Loudon's career as an author began in 1803, when he was only twenty years old, and it continued with very little interruption during the space of forty years, being only concluded by his death. The first works he published were the following:—Observations on laying out Public Squares, in 1803, and on Plantations in 1804; a Treatise on Hothouses, in 1805, and on Country Residences, in 1806, both 4to.; Hints on the Formation of Gardens, in 1812; and three works on Hothouses, in 1817 and 1818. In 1822 appeared the first edition of the *Encyclopædia of Gardening*, a work remarkable for the immense mass of useful matter which it contained, and for the then unusual circumstance of a great quantity of wood-cuts being mingled with the text; this book obtained an extraordinary sale, and fully established his fame as an author. Soon after was published an anonymous work, written either partly or entirely by Mr. Loudon, called the "Greenhouse Companion," and shortly afterwards "Observations on laying out Farms," in

folio, with his name. In 1824, a second edition of the "Encyclopædia of Gardening" was published, with very great alterations and improvements; and the following year appeared the first edition of the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture." In 1826, the "Gardener's Magazine" was commenced, being the first periodical ever devoted exclusively to horticultural subjects. The "Magazine of Natural History," also the first of its kind, was begun in 1828. Mr. Loudon was now occupied in the preparation of the "Encyclopædia of Plants," which was published early in 1829, and was speedily followed by the "Hortus Britannicus." In 1830 a second and nearly re-written edition of the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture" was published, and this was followed by an entirely re-written edition of the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," in 1831; and the "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture," the first he published on his own account, in 1832. This last work was one of the most successful, because it was one of the most useful, he ever wrote, and it is likely long to continue a standard book on the subjects of which he treats. Mr. Loudon now began to prepare his great and ruinous work, the "Arboretum Britannicum," the anxieties attendant on which were, undoubtedly, the primary cause of that decay of constitution which terminated in his death. This work was not, however, completed till 1838, and in the meantime he began the "Architectural Magazine," the first periodical devoted exclusively to architecture. The labour he underwent at this time was almost incredible. He had four periodicals, viz., the "Gardner's Natural History," and "Architectural Magazines," and the "Arboretum Britannicum," which was published in monthly numbers, going on at the same time; and, to produce these at the proper times, he literally worked night and day. Immediately on the conclusion of the "Arboretum Britannicum," he began the "Suburban Gardener," which was also published in 1838, as was the "Hortus Lignosus Londinensis; and in 1839 appeared his edition of "Repton's Landscape Gardening." In 1840 he accepted the editorship of the "Gardener's Gazette," which he retained till November 1841; and in 1842 he published his "Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs." In the

same year he completed his "Suburban Horticulturalist;" and finally, in 1843, he published his work on "Cemeteries," the last separate work he ever wrote. In this list, many minor productions of Mr. Loudon's pen have necessarily been omitted; but it may be mentioned, that he contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Brande's Dictionary of Science," and that he published numerous supplements from time to time, to his various works. "No man, perhaps, has ever written so much, under such adverse circumstances, as Mr. Loudon. Many years ago, when he came first to England (in 1803), he had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which disabled him for two years, and ended in an anchylosed knee and a contracted left arm. In the year 1820, whilst compiling the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," he had another severe attack of rheumatism; and the following year, being recommended to go to Brighton to get shampoosed in Mahomed's Baths, his right arm was there broken near the shoulder, and it never properly united. Notwithstanding this, he continued to write with his right hand till 1825, when the arm was broken a second time, and he was then obliged to have it amputated; but not before a general breaking-up of the frame had commenced, and the thumb and two fingers of the left hand had been rendered useless. He afterwards suffered frequently from ill health, till his constitution was finally undermined by the anxiety attending on that most costly and laborious of all his works, the "Arboretum Britannicum," which has unfortunately not yet paid itself. He died at last of disease of the lungs, after suffering severely about three months; and he retained all the clearness and energy of his mind to the last. His labours as a landscape-gardener are too numerous to be detailed here, but that which he always considered as the most important, was the laying out of the Arboretum so nobly presented by Joseph Strutt, esq. to the town of Derby. Never, perhaps, did any man possess more energy and determination than Mr. Loudon; whatever he began he pursued with enthusiasm, and carried out, notwithstanding obstacles that would have discouraged any ordinary person. He was a warm friend, and most kind and affectionate in all his relations of son, husband, father, and brother, and he never hesitated to

sacrifice pecuniary considerations to what he considered his duty. That he was always most anxious to promote the welfare of gardeners, the volumes of the "*Gardener's Magazine*" bear ample witness; and he laboured not only to improve their professional knowledge and to increase their temporal comforts, but to raise their moral and intellectual character." (*Gardener's Magazine*.)

— At Haslar, Commander Grant Allan, R.N.

16. At the Vicarage, Hayes, Middlesex, the Rev. John Neville Freeman, upwards of forty years vicar of that parish, in his 80th year.

— The Rev. J. St. Vincent Bowen, son of the late Admiral Bowen, of Ilfracombe.

— At Briddesholm, Lanarkshire, Colonel Du Vernet Grosett Muirhead (late Royal Staff Corps), eldest son of the late Colonel A. Du Vernet, of the Royal Artillery, in his 57th year.

— At Greenwich Hospital, Commander Edward Williams, in his 68th year.

— At Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, Catherine, Relict of the Rev. Joshua Smith, B.D., late rector of Holt, Norfolk: in her 81st year.

— At St. Alban's, Margaret, relict of the Rev. W. Wade, B.D., rector of Lillj, Herts, in her 84th year.

17. At Winwick Warren, from a fall while hunting, Lord Inverury, in his 23rd year.

— At Brighton, aged 70, Sir Robert Fitzwygram, Knt. and Bart., of Walthamstow House, Essex (1805), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex, and D.C.L. Sir Robert Fitzwygram was born Sept. 25, 1773, the eldest son of Sir Robert Wigram the first Baronet, by his first wife Catharine, daughter of Francis Broadhurst, of Mansfield, co. Notts, esq. He was one of the last of the heirs apparent of Baronets who claimed the privilege of Knighthood during his father's lifetime, which was conferred upon him by the Prince Regent, May 7, 1818. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Fowey in 1806; and afterwards represented Lostwithiel and Wexford, altogether sitting in Parliament for nearly twenty-five years. During the Duke of Portland's administration he was offered a seat at the Admiralty Board, but declined. In 1832 he assumed the name of Fitzwygram instead

of that which had been borne by his father, and which is still retained by the rest of his family (including the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram). Sir Robert Fitzwygram married, Aug. 3, 1812, Selina, daughter of Sir John Hayes, of Clare, in Ireland, Bart., by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters.

18. At his town residence, Stratton-street, aged 94, the Right. Hon. Thomas Graham, Baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan, co. Perth, a General in the army, Colonel of the 1st Foot, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.T.S. and K. St. P. Lord Lynedoch was the only surviving child of Thomas Graham, esq., of Balgowan, by Lady Christian Hope, sixth daughter of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun. Until the mature age of forty-two, he had remained a private country gentleman, cultivating the estate of his ancestors, and indulging himself in classical studies and the enjoyments of an accomplished leisure. His father had died in 1774; and on the 26th Dec. in the same year he married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, second daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart (and whose elder sister Jane was married on the same day to John fourth Duke of Atholl.) In the year 1792, he was deprived by death of his lady, to whom he was most tenderly attached. Their union had not been blessed by any children, but their mutual affection appeared to be too strong to need that additional bond. The effect of this melancholy event proved sufficient almost to unsettle the mind of Mr. Graham, and this change in his condition and prospects imparted almost a romantic character to the tenor of his life. His grief was so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the one and restoring the other by change of scene and variety of objects. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and there he first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms. Lord Hood was then about to sail for the South of France, and Mr. Graham had recently been a traveller in that country. He therefore gladly acceded to his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in 1793, landing with the British troops at Toulon, and serving as extra aide-de-camp

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to Lord Mulgrave (father to the present Marquess of Normanby), the general commanding in chief, and who marked by his particular thanks the gallant and able services of the elderly gentleman, who had thus volunteered to be his aide-de-camp. The events of that period gave Mr. Graham ample means of indulging the passion which impelled him to a military life. Nor did he neglect any opportunity which circumstances presented. He was always foremost in the attack, and on one occasion, at the head of a column, when a private soldier fell, Mr. Graham took up his musket, and supplied his place in the front rank. On returning to this country he raised the first battalion of the 90th Regt., of which he was appointed Colonel Commandant on the 10th Feb., 1794. Shortly after he was elected the representative in Parliament of the county of Perth, which honourable post he retained until 1807. His regiment formed part of the army under the command of Lord Moira (afterwards Marquess of Hastings). It passed the summer of 1795 at Isle Dieu, whence it proceeded to Gibraltar. On the 22nd of July, 1795, the rank of Colonel in the army was conferred upon Mr. Graham. At Gibraltar, he endured for a short time the idleness inseparable from garrison duty in so strong a place, but a continuance of such a life proved intolerable to such a mind as his, and he therefore obtained permission to join the Austrian army. His connection with that service continued during the summer of 1796, taking the opportunities which his position presented him of sending to the British Government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the Continent. It is well known that his dispatches at this period evinced, in a remarkable degree, the great talents and characteristic energy of the writer. During the investment of Mantua, he was shut up there, for some time, with General Wurmser; but, incapable of continuing unemployed, he made his escape, under cover of night, but not without encountering great difficulties and imminent hazard. Early in 1797, he returned to England; but in the following autumn joined his regiment at Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to the attack of Minorca with Sir C. Stuart, who bestowed the warmest eulogium on

the skill and valour displayed by Col. Graham. Not long after this the Colonel, with the local rank of Brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. Brigadier-General Graham, aware of the prodigious strength of the place, resorted to a blockade, and the French held out till September, 1800, when, after a resistance of two years' duration, the place surrendered. On the completion of this service, General Graham came home for a few months, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to Egypt, but before his arrival that country had been completely conquered. He returned through Turkey, making some stay at Constantinople, and during the peace of Amiens resided for a short time at Paris. His active and enterprising spirit had now to endure a period of repose. In 1808, however, he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, where he availed himself of that opportunity to traverse the country in all directions. Shortly afterwards Sir John Moore was ordered to Spain, and General Graham served there during the whole campaign of 1808. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Gen., July 25, 1810, and appointed to command a division in the expedition to Malta, but having been attacked with fever, he was obliged to come home. In Feb., 1811, General Graham took the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was then blockading Cadiz, an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa. The thanks of Parliament were voted to Lieutenant-General Graham and the brave force under his command, and never were thanks more nobly earned or bestowed in a manner more honourable to those who offered and those who received them. He was at that time a Member of the House of Commons, and in his place in Parliament he received that mark of a nation's gratitude. Barossa was to Lord Lynedoch what Almaraz was to Lord Hill, and Albuera to Lord Beresford. Eclipsed and outnumbered as these victories have been by those which the great Duke achieved, they still were to the commanders who led our forces on those memorable occasions the greatest events of their lives, and the sources of their most signal

triumphs. After this series of events, General Graham joined the army under the Duke of Wellington; but from ill health was obliged to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsula, and commanded the left wing of the British army at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria. Mr. Abbot, then Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Colchester, in alluding to General Graham's distinguished career at this period, stated that his was "a name never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expression of respect and admiration," and Mr. Sheridan, speaking of the various excellencies, personal and professional, which adorned his character, said, "I have known him in private life; and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." Alluding to his services in the retreat of the British army to Corunna—in which Sir John Moore, the General in command, was killed—he continued, "In the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation." Sir Thomas Graham commanded the army employed in the memorable siege of the town and citadel of St. Sebastian. He commanded also the left wing of the British army at the passage of the Bidassoa; but soon after, in consequence of ill health, he was obliged to resign his command to Sir John Hope. In 1814, he was appointed to a command in Holland, and on the 3rd of May, in the same year, he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage, with a pension of 2,000*l.* having previously been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was likewise a Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Portugal. In 1821, he received the rank of General. In 1826, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 14th Foot; and, in 1834, was removed to the Colonelcy of the royals; in 1829, he was made Governor of Dumbarton Castle—a post rather honorary than lucrative, its salary being only 170*l.* per annum. As years advanced, and the infirmities of age began to accumulate, Lord Lynedoch found the climate of Italy better calculated to sustain his declining energies than the atmosphere and temperature of his own

country; he therefore spent much time on the Continent; but, on a recent occasion, so anxious was he to manifest his sense of loyalty and his personal attachment to the Queen, that, when her Majesty visited Scotland, he came home from Switzerland for the express purpose of paying his duty to her Majesty in the metropolis of his native land. In politics, Lord Lynedoch was a Whig. After representing the county of Perth from 1794 to 1807, he was defeated in two contested elections, in 1811, and 1812, by James Drummond, esq.

19. At Finchley, in his 61st year, Joseph Harding, esq., late of Pall Mall. Mr. Harding was the youngest brother and assistant of Mr. Joh. Harding, the agricultural bookseller of St. James's-street. He afterwards became a printer in St. John's-square, under the firm of Harding and Wright. He then joined the well-known bookselling firm of Lackington, Hughes, Mavor, and Co., in Finsbury-square; and on the retirement from business of Mr. George Lackington, became the head of that establishment, which he removed from Finsbury-square to Pall Mall East. This firm published many very extensive works, chiefly by subscription; among others, Mr. Ormerod's History of Cheshire; perhaps, the most successful, and one of the ablest, of our modern County Histories; "Dugdale's Monasticon," in eight volumes, an immense undertaking, under the editorship of Dr. Bandinel, Mr. Caley, and Sir Henry Ellis; but almost the whole labour of this arduous task was sustained by the latter gentleman; and "Dugdale's St. Paul's," edited by Sir Henry Ellis; "Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis," edited by Dr. Bliss; and "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Lives," by Edmund Lodge, esq. This last work was a little mine of wealth to Mr. Harding. It was published in folio, with large plates, and was tolerably successful, having a very fair list of subscribers. But it occurred to Mr. Harding that the work would be more profitable in a smaller size, and he re-engraved all the portraits in a large octavo form; when the work became exceedingly popular, and edition after edition was called for.

— At her house in Upper Seymour-street, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Barbara Bulwer Lytton. Mrs. Bulwer Lytton was the only daughter of Richard Warburton, esq., who assumed the name of

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Lytton, of Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Paul Jodrell, esq., of Lewknor, Oxfordshire. Mr. Warburton was the son of William Warburton, esq., of Yarrow, in the Queen's County, by Barbara, youngest daughter of William Robinsou, esq., who also assumed the name of Lytton. And Mr. Robinson was the cousin (through his aunt Dame Margaret Strode), of Lytton Strode Lytton, esq., who also assumed the name of Lytton, being the son of Sir George Strode, of the Inner Temple, Knt., son of Sir Nicholas Strode, Knt., by Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton, and sister to Sir William Lytton, Knt., who died in 1704-5, and who was the last male of that ancient family, which had been settled at Knebworth from the reign of Henry the Seventh. Miss Lytton was married in 1798, to William Earle Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, in Norfolk, who died a General in the army, July 7, 1807. On the death of her father, Dec. 29, 1810, she succeeded to the estate of Knebworth; and on the 14th of May, 1811, she took the name of Lytton in addition to that of Bulwer, by royal sign manual;—that being, as already stated, the fourth time that the attempt was made to revive the ancient surname. Mrs. Lytton Bulwer had three sons, William Earle Lytton Bulwer, esq., of Heydon Hall, Norfolk; William Henry Lytton Bulwer, esq., recently appointed Minister to the Court of Madrid; and Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart., the distinguished novelist, who succeeds to Knebworth. The ancient mansion of Knebworth was partly pulled down by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, in 1811, and a new mansion was erected, in the Gothic style, and finished in 1816.

20. At Cold Harbour, Gosport, Captain Walter Toby, R.N., in his 46th year.

— In Harcourt-street, Dublin, Mrs. Elizabeth Munro, wife of Colonel Munro, Royal Artillery.

21. The Rev. William Johnson Rodber, A.M. Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary-at-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, London, and Secretary to the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches and Chapels, in his 53rd year.

— At Leamington, Bolton Peel, esq., of Dosthill Lodge, near Tamworth.

— Aged 68, the Rev. Robert Price, Vicar of Shoreham, Kent, to which liv-

ing he was presented, in 1816, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

23. At Ingmire Hall, near Seaborgh, Yorkshire, Thomas Upton, esq., in his 45th year.

24. At Letterfourie House, Banffshire, Sir James Gordon, of Gordonstoun, Bart.

— At Coates's Crescent, Edinburgh, John William Norie, esq., author of "A Complete Epitome of Practical Navigation," &c., in his 71st year.

25. At his residence, Tortolla, near Thurles, Valentine Maher, esq., M.P. for the county of Tipperary. In 1841, Mr. Sheil, who had for many years represented Tipperary, made choice of Dungarvan, the representation of which had been vacated by the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, son of Viscount Lismore; and the liberal electors of that county, who formed the majority of its constituency, immediately set themselves to make choice of a successor. Their attention was at once directed to Mr. V. Maher, as a gentleman who, from property, and the principles to which he had invariably adhered, was unexceptionable in every point of view. The principal difficulty presented itself in the known and cherished pursuits of this gentleman, which rendered him entirely averse to the habits which public life enjoin. His great delight was to enjoy the sports afforded by the life of a country gentleman; but when his countrymen made a demand upon his time, he at once gave up his own enjoyment at the call of duty, and was triumphantly returned to Parliament. Mr. Maher always kept up a large hunting establishment at Melton Mowbray, where he spent each hunting season. His large estates in Tipperary were well managed by his relative, Nicholas Maher, esq., and his tenantry were always contented and peaceable. He was unmarried, and his immense fortune will, it is believed, descend to his brother, John Maher, esq., of Tullamaine Castle, near Cashel.

— At Bath, in his 82nd year, the Rev. Richard Pollard, fifty-three years Perpetual Curate of Parson Drove. His predecessors were the Rev. Henry Pujalos, who died in 1750, aged 90, after being minister sixty years. Next followed the Rev. John Dickenson; he officiated forty years, and died in 1790. He was succeeded by Mr. Pollard. It is rather a singular circumstance that

one church should be holden 153 years by three successive clergymen. Mr. Pollard was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788.

— At Sutton, Norfolk, aged 74, the Rev. John Homfray, M.A. F.S.A., Rector of that place, and formerly Minister of St. George's Chapel, Great Yarmouth. He was a member of Merton College, Oxford, and resided for many years in Yarmouth. Mr. Homfray was a man of strong abilities, of considerable knowledge in antiquities and heraldry, and of exquisite taste in the arts. In early life he made collections for Staffordshire, and contemplated the continuation of Shaw's History. He had also directed his attention to the topography of Derbyshire; and he issued a prospectus for a new edition of Browne Willis's "Mitred Abbeys." He materially assisted Mr. Drury in his small "History of Yarmouth," 8vo., 1826, in which volume, at p. 80, will be seen some account of his pictures and library. He was presented to the living of Sutton, by the Earl of Abergavenny.

26. At Cheltenham, aged 71, the Rev. Edmund Bellman, Rector of Helmingham and Pettaugh, Suffolk. Mr. Bellman was formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798. He was presented to the Rectory of Pettaugh, in the year 1801, by his early patron the late Wilbraham Earl of Dysart, and to the Rectory of Helmingham, which he obtained through the same influence, in the year 1812.

— Aged 53, the Rev. John Robinson Winstanley, D.D., Vicar of the third portion of Bampton, Oxfordshire. He was half-brother to the late Rev. Wm. Banks Winstanley, Master of the grammar-school at Bampton. The gentleman now deceased was presented to the third portion of Bampton in 1828.

— At the Admiralty House Sheerness, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in his 75th year.

27. At his residence in Chester, aged 73, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. F.S.A., late Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Canon of York and Chester, and Rector of Hunmanby, Yorkshire, and of Doddleston, Cheshire. Mr. Wrangham sprang from that respectable class in the community that has in all ages furnished at least a due

proportion of men of sound learning and simple piety, to the walks of literature and the ministry of the Church. His father, Mr. George Wrangham, of Raisthorpe, near Malton, was a substantial yeoman of the East Riding of York, who, after having bestowed on his favourite and gifted son the best education his native province could supply, sent him up, in Oct. 1786, to Magdalen College, Cambridge, being then only seventeen years of age. From Magdalen College, Mr. Wrangham removed in October of the following year to Trinity Hall, on the invitation of Dr. Jowett, Regius Professor of Civil Law; he took his degree of M.A. in 1790, obtaining the high mathematical honours of third wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman. In the classical examination that followed, Mr. Wrangham gained the first medal; while the second was adjudged to Mr. Tweddell, whose reputation as a scholar has been always deemed of the very highest order. In addition to these honours connected with his degree, Mr. Wrangham obtained in 1787, while at Magdalen, the prize for Greek epigrams; and subsequently, in each of the years 1794, 1800, 1811, and 1812, the Seatonian prize for the best poem on a sacred subject. Some political disagreements prevented Mr. Wrangham from becoming a Fellow Tutor of his college, and he quitted the University to become tutor to Lord Frederick Montagu, only brother to the Duke of Manchester. He subsequently became a member of Trinity College. Having entered he became Curate of Cobham, in Surrey, in 1794 and 1795, where he had the opportunity of easy and familiar access to the most distinguished and intellectual society in the metropolis. Towards the close of 1795, Humphrey, Osbaldiston, esq., presented him to the vicarage of Hunmanby with Muston, in the county of York, and, through the recommendation of the same gentleman, he obtained at the same time the vicarage of Folkton. He officiated three times as Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, an instance, it is believed, unprecedented, of the same clergyman having been three times chosen for that appointment in Yorkshire. In 1814, the Archbishop of York appointed him his Examining Chaplain at Bishopthorpe; an office which he exclusively filled for a period of twenty years, when he resigned it on account of his increas-

ing infirmities. Through a lapse, which devolved to his Grace in 1819, Mr. Wrangham was enabled to exchange the Vicarage of Folkston for the Rectory of Thorpe Bassett; and by the same high patronage, he was, in 1820, appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland. This Archdeaconry he exchanged, in 1828, for that of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He received, likewise, from his Grace, in 1823, the stall of Ampleforth, in the Cathedral of York, and a prebend of Chester, two years afterwards, as an option. In right of the latter he became, in 1827, Rector of Dodleston, in Cheshire, where he erected a monument to the memory of the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, who had discredibly lain for upwards of two centuries under a nameless stone. Mr. Wrangham was a member of the Roxburghe and Bannatyne clubs; and, an honorary adjunct of several philosophical and literary societies. He was the author of numerous publications, consisting of theological tracts, sermons, charges, and some volumes of poetry. In 1842, Mr. Wrangham presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, his valuable collection of pamphlets, consisting of between 9 and 10,000 publications, bound in about 1,000 volumes. As a literary man, he was in an especial degree, the *laudatus a laudatis*—as one whose scholarship received the homage of Parr, and whose poetry the still rarer eulogy of Byron. As a theological writer, his compositions were characterised by a sound orthodoxy and mild benevolence; while the gentleness and timidity of his nature, in some measure disqualified him from bringing forward so earnestly and prominently, as is now generally done, those particular truths of the Gospel, in which he was a firm believer through life, and to which he clung, as his only ground of confidence, in his latter years of calm decay.

— At Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, in his 85th year, Sir Alexander Croke, Knt., D.C.L. Sir Alexander Croke was descended from an ancient family, originally of the name of Le Blount, but changed in the reign of Henry the Fourth, by Nicholas Le Blount, who, being obnoxious to that monarch for his adherence to King Richard, had been compelled to fly the country; and who, returning some few years before the death of Henry, concealed himself under the name of Croke, which has, from

that period, been continued by his descendants. Sir Alexander was born on the 22nd of July, 1758, at Aylesbury. In 1775, he entered at the University of Oxford, being matriculated as a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, on the 11th of October in that year. Here, having completed his academical education, he shortly after removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar as a member of that society in 1786. During his residence in London, he improved, by a diligent study of ancient as well as modern writers, the learning he had previously gained at school and in the University. Having, upon leaving his residence at Oxford, removed his name from the books of his college, he replaced it about the year 1794, when, from motives of prudence, and a desire no longer to lead an idle life, he resolved to adopt the law as a profession; and, with this view, he recommenced that study, intending to become an advocate in Doctors' Commons. In April, 1797, he took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Civil Law, and was shortly after admitted at the Commons. Here he very soon attracted the notice of Sir William Scott, with whom he had been previously acquainted at the University, and was, after a short interval, selected by that eminent civilian to report an important judgment delivered by himself, in a case relative to the marriage of illegitimate minors. To this report, Dr. Croke prefixed a very masterly essay on the theory and history of laws relating to illegitimate children, and to the encouragement of marriage in general. The publication of this report soon brought the author into notice, and practice quickly followed fame. In the next year, he was requested by the Government to answer an attack made upon the proceedings in the Courts of Admiralty, with respect to neutral nations, by M. Schlegel, a Danish lawyer of some eminence. This Dr. Croke performed in a manner which obtained the unqualified approbation of those most competent to express an opinion upon so abstruse a subject; and it is most probable, that it was the immediate cause of an offer made to him, soon after the publication of his reply, to become a Judge of one of the Vice-Admiralty Courts in America, a post for which his line of study and forensic practice peculiarly fitted him. Having

the option of the several stations of Jamaica, Martinique, or Halifax in Nova Scotia, Dr. Croke made choice of the latter, and repaired thither in the close of 1801. With the exception of a short absence to England in 1810, he remained at Halifax, in the active discharge of his official duties, which were as varied as they were important, till the year 1815, when he returned to England, and having received the honour of knighthood, at the hands of the Prince Regent, in 1816, as a testimony of the Royal approbation of his services, he retired to his seat at Studley Priory, where, in the society of his friends and neighbours, he passed the remainder of a long life in the enjoyment of much of literary leisure, and every other rational recreation, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Sir Alexander Croke was a cheerful companion, easy of access, and hospitable to every one. Well informed on a variety of subjects, and not unwilling to communicate what he knew, his conversation was instructive and agreeable; and as he delighted in the company of literary and scientific men, his proximity to the University of Oxford enabled him to hold frequent intercourse with those whose pursuits were in accordance with his own—an advantage he highly appreciated, and of which he availed himself to within a very short period of his death. He was an excellent public speaker, and never failed to seize, with great adroitness, the facts and arguments that were most suited to the occasion; nor did he spare those who were opposed to his views; for, although he never said an ill-natured thing, he was quick to discern the weak point in the statement of his adversary, and ever ready to reply to, and confute him. In politics, Sir Alexander Croke was a Conservative of the old school; and he has left on record an avowal of his sentiments, which will be read with a higher interest now than he is no more. His "Patriot Queen," written and published since he attained the age of fourscore, will show how extensive was his knowledge of English history, how just his estimate of the several political parties, past and present, and how sound his views of the part befitting the ruler of so mighty and powerful a nation as great Britain. Sir Alexander Croke was not only a varied and voluminous writer, but he was an accomplished artist. Many of his

sketches of scenes in Nova Scotia, have been spoken of in high terms by those, whose praise would be a recommendation; and there are some paintings of his now at Studley, which obtained the unqualified approval of Mr. West, the late venerable President of the Royal Academy. Sir Alexander Croke was the author of many essays and tracts on various subjects, some of which obtained considerable popularity.

30. At Lindfield, Sussex, in the 74th year of his age, William Allen, F.R.S., a member of the Society of Friends. The deceased was long distinguished by his great chemical attainments, having been an intimate friend of the late Sir H. Davy, and, in conjunction with Mr. Pepys, made a celebrated series of experiments on the composition of the atmosphere, and its influence upon animal life. He took an active part in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was President, and took the chair at the last anniversary meeting. "William Allen was extensively known to the Christian public for his untiring efforts to serve the cause of humanity. He was associated in early life with many of the great and good in promoting the abolition of the African slave-trade, and subsequently took a prominent part in the successful overthrow of British colonial slavery. The moral and religious education of the poor was a subject which early claimed an interest in his benevolent heart—one in which he took a most lively interest to the latest period of his life, and to which he devoted a large portion of his time and substance. He first associated himself with the friends of Joseph Lancaster, in the year 1808; he subsequently took a prominent part in the establishment of the British and Foreign School Society, and was the first Treasurer appointed by that association, which office he held until his death. He was the head of the highly respectable firm of Allen and Co., chemists, in Plough-court; he also possessed a reputation in the scientific world; he was many years lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital, and at the Royal Institution."—*Morning Chronicle*.

Lately. At Hong-Kong, aged 29, John Robert Morrison, esq., Colonial Secretary to the British Government at that settlement. Mr. J. R. Morrison, the son of the illustrious Dr. Morrison,

so well known as an active missionary and compiler of the "Chinese Dictionary," (who died at Canton, in the arms of his son, the subject of this memoir, Aug. 1, 1834,) was born in Malacca, in April, 1814. In an early age he was sent to Europe, whence he returned, after a short stay, to China, with only the rudiments of an education, which it then became the care of his father to perfect. From the earliest age his attention was drawn to the study of the Chinese language, in which he had become so proficient, that on the lamented death of his father, though only nineteen years old, he was appointed by the Government to the responsible situation of Chinese secretary and interpreter to the superintendents of trade, before held by his father, the duties of which he performed to general satisfaction. Mr. Morrison's studies were even at that early period not limited to the Chinese language. The trade of this country had so much engaged his attention, that in 1834, he published a volume, the "Chinese Commercial Guide," containing much very valuable information on the commerce with Canton, which must have been collected with considerable pains, and which, to this moment, is of the greatest use as a book of reference. During the following years, preceding the differences with the English, Mr. Morrison, whose official duties did not then engross the whole of his time, was engaged in perfecting his knowledge of the Chinese language, and of the customs and habits of this people. The geography of the country particularly had engaged his attention; and, if he had been spared us, it was his purpose to have published a work on the geography of China, for which he had already collected many valuable notes. He contemplated also a new and enlarged edition of his father's Dictionary. These literary labours were, however, interrupted by the troubles which broke out in Canton early in 1839, since which time he had to conduct the whole of the Chinese correspondence of Her Majesty's superintendents and plenipotentiaries; and in 1840, and subsequently, always accompanied Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the several expeditions of the British forces, where his perfect knowledge of the language, and of the official usages, were of the greatest advantage in carrying on the negotiations, which have terminated so

advantageously to this country. It was just at the moment when Mr. Morrison's services were about to be rewarded by higher office, and their value probably more substantially recognised by his Sovereign and country, his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger having only the week before appointed him a Member of the Legislative and Executive Council, and officiating Colonial Secretary of the Government of Hong Kong, he was attacked by the Hong Kong fever, which has deprived us of so many valuable lives. This fever combines in its symptoms the appearance of the jungle fever of India, and of the yellow fever of the West Indies, and has hitherto, in too many instances, defied medical art, although the latest advices from Hong Kong, we are glad to say, mention the recovery of several persons who had been attacked. It is thought by those who are most competent to give an opinion on the subject, that the site of the town, Victoria, in our newly-acquired possession of Hong Kong has been injudiciously chosen, and that it ought to have been placed in the higher grounds instead of the marshy level where it stands. Those who have in former years visited Hong Kong assert that the climate in the hilly parts is perfectly healthy; but that great danger arises from a locality where the rice or *paddy* grounds are extensive.

— At Paris, aged about 70, the Right Hon. Maria Stella Petronilla, Dowager Lady Newborough, and Baroness Steinberg; mother of the late and present Lords, Newborough. Her Ladyship was the reputed daughter of Lorenzo Chiappini and the Marchesina Modigliani. She became the second wife of Thomas, first Lord Newborough, who died on the 12th Oct. 1807, having had issue by her Thomas John, his successor, who died on the 15th Nov. 1832; and Spencer Bulkeley, the present and third Lord. Her Ladyship was remarried on the 11th Sept. 1810, to the Baron Steinberg. Lady Newborough was a lady of very eccentric character, and laboured under the delusion, that she was the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Orleans, the father of the present King; and that when an infant, she was exchanged for Louis Philippe, who, she declared, was the son of a gaoler. She published several pamphlets, branding Louis Philippe as an impostor, and the police more than once

were desirous of sending her out of the country; but Louis Philippe, well knowing she was mad, refused to allow so much importance to be attached to her ravings; and she continued to reside in the Rue de Rivoli, in the full enjoyment of all her eccentricities, one of which was, to open an upper room of her apartment, for all the sparrows of the neighbourhood, who were there provided daily with food. The residence of Lady Newborough was well known from this circumstance, for hundreds of sparrows were hovering about the place at all hours of the day.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. and Rev. Percy Jocelyn, D.D. He was the second son of Robert, first Earl of Roden. He was consecrated to the see of Ferns and Leighlin, on the 3rd of Sept. 1809, in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin; was translated to the see of Clogher in 1820; and deprived in 1822. We copy from a contemporary journal the following interesting, and not unprofitable record of this unhappy, but apparently repentant transgressor:—"An individual died here a short time since, who obtained an unenviable celebrity more than twenty years ago. This was the Bishop of Clogher, who was indicted for an unnatural crime, committed in St. James's, London, in 1822, forfeited bail and fled, was degraded from his ecclesiastical dignity, and has never since been heard of till now. He kept house at No. 4, Salisbury-place, Edinburgh, under the assumed name of Thomas Wilson, to which he removed four years ago, having previously resided in Glasgow. His mode of living was extremely private, scarcely any visitors being known to enter his dwelling; but, it was remarked, that the post occasionally brought him letters sealed with coronets. His *incognito* was wonderfully preserved. It was only known to one or two individuals in the neighbourhood, who kept the secret till after his death. The application for interment was made in the name of Thomas Wilson. There was a plate upon the coffin, which he had got prepared some years before, but without any name upon it. It bore a Latin inscription, prepared years before, the sense of which was as follows: 'Here lie the remains of a great sinner, saved by grace, whose hope rests in the atoning sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ.' He was very anxious to conceal his true name,

having got it carefully obliterated from his books and articles of furniture. He gave instructions that his burial should be in the nearest churchyard; that it should be conducted in the most private and plain manner, and at six in the morning. His directions were complied with, except in the selection of the ground. His body was drawn to the New Cemetery in a hearse with one horse, followed by five mourners in a one-horse coach, at seven in the morning. Such was the obscure and humble death and funeral of the Hon. and Rev. Percy Jocelyn, the son of a peer, who spent the early years of his life in the society of the great, and held one of the highest ecclesiastical dignities of the empire."

— Aged 60, Major-General Christopher Hamilton, C.B., commanding the Limerick district. He was brother of the late Hans Hamilton, esq., formerly member for the county of Dublin, and uncle of the present representative. At a very early age he entered the Army as Ensign in the 28th Regiment, then serving in Holland, where he was severely wounded, and he suffered amputation of the leg in consequence. He subsequently served as Major in the 100th Regiment, and was engaged through the American war. He received a pension of 300*l.* a-year. In 1824, he was appointed to the 97th Regiment; embarked with that corps for Ceylon, and remained in command of the regiment there until 1836, when he sailed for England. In 1838, he was included in the brevet as Major-General, and resigned the command of the 97th. He was beloved by his officers, who presented him with a splendid piece of plate, as a token of their esteem and regard. He married the Hon. Sarah Handcock, second daughter of the late Lord Castlemaine, by whom he has left a numerous family.

— At Edinburgh, aged 36, Mr. Kenneth T. Kemp, Lecturer on Practical Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. This amiable and highly-gifted gentleman died of a disease of the heart, under the effects of which painful affliction he had laboured for several years of his brief existence. His temperament, at all times ardent, was early directed to the study of chemistry, in the practical departments of which he proved himself an original and daring investigator, particularly in experiments on the theory of combustion, and the

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liquefaction of the gases. Many will remember the brilliant display of those interesting preparations, exhibited by him before the British Association, at its meetings in Edinburgh, in 1836. He was the first chemist who, in this country, succeeded in solidifying carbonic acid gas. Electricity and magnetism, in all their forms and combinations, constituted a favourite portion of his studies; and, to him, galvanic electricity is indebted for the introduction of amalgamated zinc plates into galvanic batteries, an improvement by which the agency of that powerful fluid can be modified and sustained almost at pleasure, a discovery so important, as to call forth the testimony of a recent writer of eminence on the subject, in the following words: "Let us never forget to whom we owe this discovery, which of itself enables galvanic batteries to be used in the arts. Ages to come, will, perhaps, have to thank the inventor, whom we are too apt to forget—yet, still the obligation from the public to Mr. Kemp is the same." He was also the discoverer of several new chemical compounds, the details of which were published in scientific periodicals. Energetic in the pursuit of his favourite studies, and acute, to an unusual degree, in his perception of their principles, he gave an impetus to chemical research in his native country. Possessing a most kind and amiable disposition, strict integrity, and talents of a very high order, he endeared himself to all who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

— At Colderry, the Rev. Sir Thomas Forster, Bart.; in his 92nd year.

— At Rastalrig, Scotland, Major-Gen. Thomas Webster, East India Company's Service.

— At Clevedon, near Bristol, Somerset, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Gilbert, widow of Captain James Gilbert, of the Royal Artillery, and eldest daughter of Gen. Sir A. Farrington, Bart., of Blackheath, Kent; in her 75th year.

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DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

29. Sir Francis H. Doyle, Bart., to be an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, for thirty days for inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

30. 58th Foot, Major R. W. Wynyard, to be Lieut.-Col.

— Staff, Lieut.-Col. A. S. H. Mountain, 26th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-Gen.

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GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. Charles Winter, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Robinson.

6. William Walker, esq., to be Provost Marshal of the Island of Antigua.

— Lieut.-General Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., from 76th Foot, to be Colonel 19th Foot; Lieut.-Gen. G. Middleware, C.B., to be Colonel 76th Foot.

9. Royal Marines, Brevet-Major D. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.

13. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. Bathurst, to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.

17. Brownlow Wynne Cumming, of Garthwin, co. Denbigh, esq., in compliance with the will of his kinsman Robert William Wynne, of Garthwin, esq., to take the name of Wynne only, and bear the arms in the first quarter.

21. Knighted by patent, Captain Edward Belcher, of the Royal Navy.

23. Edward Somner Sedley, of Pridy's Head, near Gosport, esq., and Catharine his wife, one of the daughters of John Monkhouse, late of New Shoreham, by Jane, eldest sister of Benjamin Tillstone, of Moulescomb Place, Patcham, esq., to take the name of Tillstone after Sedley, and bear the arms of Tillstone, in the first quarter.

24. George Frère, jun., esq., to be Commissioner, and Frederick Richard

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Surtees, esq., to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty, and James Robert Mac Leay, esq., to be Secretary or Registrar, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the Treaty concluded at Lisbon, on the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade. David Turnbull, esq., to be Commissioner, and James Fitzjames, esq., to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty, and Sydney John James, esq., to be Secretary or Registrar, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at Jamaica, under the same Treaty.

25. The Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward; and Governor General of all Her Majesty's provinces in North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward.

26. Robert Viscount Melville, K.T. Robert Montgomerie Lord Belhaven; Henry Home Drummond, esq.; James Campbell, of Cragie, esq.; Edward Twisleton, esq., the Rev. Doctor Patrick Macfarlan, Minister of Greenock, and the Rev. James Robertson, Minister of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the practical operation of the Poor Laws in Scotland.— William Smith, esq., Advocate, to be Secretary to the Commission.

27. Brevet, Captains Charles Rees, Rifle Brigade, and John Gould, 88th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

31. George Marton, of Capernwayhall co. Lancaster, esq., M.P., and John Neeld, of Red-lodge, co. Wilts, esq., M.P., to be Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

— David Pollock, esq., Barrister-at-law, to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander Charles Richards, of the Cornwallis, the bearer of dispatches, from Sir W. Parker, in China, to the Admiralty, to the rank of Post Captain.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. H. Pakenham, to be Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Rev. G. T. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, to be Canon Residentiary.

Rev. C. D. Dalton, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London.

Rev. J. Buchanan, to be Chaplain to the Forces at Gibraltar.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Allan Maconochie, esq., advocate, to be Professor of Civil Law in Glasgow.

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. John Earl of Westmorland, K.C.B. &c., to accept the Order of Henry the Lion, of the first class, conferred by the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in approbation of the active military services rendered by his Lordship while serving in the Field with the German armies in the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815.

— Captain Hubert Garbett, Bengal Horse Artillery, to accept the insignia of the third class of the order of the Dooranée empire.

3. 1st Dragoons, Major F. H. Stephens to be Major.

— 14th Dragoons, Major C. P. Ainslie to be Major.

8. G. P. F. Gregory, esq., to be Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

10. 26th Foot, brevet Major H. F. Strange, to be Major.

— 30th Foot, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Slade to be Lieut.-Col.

— 53rd Foot, Capt. W. G. Gold to be Major.

— Brevet-Col. Sir Francis Cockburn, Governor of the Bahamas, to have the local rank of Major-General in those Islands.

— Capt. C. W. Nash, Canadian Rifles, to be Major in the Army.

17. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B. to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

— 3rd West India Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. C. W. Maxwell to be Colonel.

28. James Duke of Montrose to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Stirling.

Earl O'Neil elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Bodmin—Sir Samuel Thomas Spry.

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Curmarthenshire.—David Arthur Saunders Davies, of Pentre, co. Pembroke, esq.

Cavan Co.—Hon. James Pierce Maxwell.

Coleraine—John Boyd, esq.

Dublin Univ.—George Alexander Hamilton, esq.

Monaghan Co.—Charles Powell Leslie, esq.

Shropshire (North)—Lord Viscount Clive.

' 17. 98th Foot, Major H. Eyre to be Lieut.-Col.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Tripp to be Major.

22. Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie, to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the County of Ross.

24. Archibald McNeil, esq., W.S., to be Director and Principal Clerk of Her Majesty's Chancery in Scotland.

27. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart., to be Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

31. James Robert Gardiner, esq., to be Secretary, Receiver General, and Keeper of the Signet for the Stewartry and Principality of Scotland.

— Robert Fitzroy, esq., Captain, R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Athill, jun., to be sub-Dean Surrogate, Official, and a Canon of Middleham Collegiate Church.

Rev. T. Dale, Rev. J. T. Round, and Rev. H. Soames to be Honorary Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. T. Eaton to be Canon of Chester.

Rev. R. Staniforth to be Canon of Middleham.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Henry Stephenson, esq., to be private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel. George Arbuthnot, esq., to be second Secretary.

Sir W. C. Ross to be a Royal Academician.

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

3. Brevet Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. and G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies.

Capt. W. F. William, Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey and Persia.

— Capt. J. Scargill, 97th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

10. Thomas Pemberton, esq., Q. C. and M.P., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, eldest surviving son and heir of Robert Pemberton, esq., Barrister-at-Law, by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Edward Leigh, of Bips-ham Hall, esq., in compliance with the will of his late cousin, Sir R. Holt Leigh, Bart., to take the surname of Leigh after Pemberton, and bear the arms of Leigh in the first quarter.

— George Edward Anson, esq., to be Treasurer of the Household and Cofferer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

NAVAL PREFERMENT.

Rear Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. C.B. to Malta Dockyard.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Ashburton—James Matheson, esq.

Cambridge—Fitzroy Kelly, esq.

Ripon—Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.

Tavistock—John S. Trelawney, esq.

Warwickshire (North)—C. N. Newdigate, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Daniel Olivant, to be Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge.

Rev. J. W. Bellamy, Rev. T. B. Murray, Rev. Launcelot Sharpe, to be Prebendaries of St. Paul's.

Rev. W. B. Stonehouse to be Prebendary of Lincoln.

Rev. R. Crawley to be Prebendary of Salisbury.

Rev. P. Johnson to be Prebendary of Exeter.

Rev. James Hildyard, to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.

Ven. J. W. Stokes, Archdeacon of Armagh, to be Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Colonel Sir W. Lewis Herries, C.B., K.C.H., to be Chairman of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, and Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., to be a Commissioner.

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PROMOTIONS.

The Marquess of Breadalbane elected Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Sir Herbert Jeuner Fust to be Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong Kong.

6. William Wordsworth, esq., to be Poet Laureate to her Majesty.

7. 8th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Browne, to be Colonel.

— 5th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Nicholls, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

— 38th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot to be Colonel.

— Brevet Captain G. B. Sutherland, 10th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

10. Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brevet Majors T. Grantham and E. Haultain to be Lieut.-Colonels.

— Alfred Austin, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Poor Laws.

11. Adolphus Turner, esq., to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

— Niven Kerr, esq., to be Consul in Cyprus.

— Thos. Pennington, esq., to be Consul in Corsica.

13. 33rd Foot, Major G. Whennell to be Lieut.-Col.

18. 44th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. P. Stuart, from the 60th Foot to be Colonel.

— 60th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. C. Eustace to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion.

19. Rev. Vincent Staaten to be Chaplain to the Colony of Hong Kong.

20. Archibald John Earl of Roseberry, K.T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Linlithgow.

— Knighted by letters patent, Capt. Robert Oliver, R.N.

21. 28th Foot, Brevet, Lieut.-Col. S. J. Cotton, to be Lieut.-Col.

— 68th Foot, Major Lord W. Paulet to be Lieut.-Col.

— 98th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Gregory, to be Lieut.-Col.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander Samuel Ramsay, of the

Coast Guard Service, to the rank of Captain.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Athlone.—John Collett, esq.

Durham City.—Viscount Dungannon

Nottingham.—Thos. Gisborne, jun., esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier to be Archdeacon of Malta.

Rev. R. Harvey to be Prebendary of St. Paul's.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. W. Lucas Heavyside to be Mathematical Examiner to the University of London.

MAY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

9. Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, K.G.; Henry, Earl of Lincoln; R. A. Slaney, esq.; George Graham, esq.; Sir H. T. De la Beche, Knt.; Dr. Lyon Playfair; Dr. David Boswell Reid; Prof. Richard Owen; Capt. W. T. Denison; J. R. Martin, esq.; James Smith, of Deans-ton, esq.; Robert Stephenson, jun., esq.; and William Cubitt, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of large towns and populous districts in England and Wales, with reference to the causes of disease among the inhabitants; Henry Hobhouse, esq., to be Secretary to the Commission.

Capt. Joseph Childs, R.M., to be Major in the army, and Superintendent of Norfolk Island.

12. 3rd Dragoon Guards, Major Thomas Arthur to be Lieut.-Col.

— Capt. Christopher Teesdale to be Major.

— 47th Foot, Capt. H. W. E. Warburton to be Major.

— 58th Foot, Capt. C. A. Arney to be Major.

— 88th Foot, Capt. E. R. Jeffreys to be Major.

— Brevet, Major George Allan, 88th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

— Capt. Robert Brereton, 47th Foot to be Major.

PROMOTIONS.

16. Thomas Pemberton Leigh, esq., to be Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; James Robert Gardiner, esq., to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council to his Royal Highness, and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall; Edward White, esq., to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall; and the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot to be Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

17. Frederick John Earl of Ripon to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

18. Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G. to be Governor and Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Windsor.

19. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Patrick Stuart to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its dependencies.

— Col. Francis Burgess, esq., to be Chief Police Magistrate in Van Diemen's Land.

23. Commander G. T. Gordon, R.N., to accept the Cross of San Fernando, conferred by the late Queen Regent of Spain, in approbation of his services from June 1835 to May 1837.

30. Coldstream Guards, brevet Col. C. A. F. Bentinck to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. J. C. Clitherow to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

— 48th Foot, Major William Bruce, from half-pay unattached, to be Major.

— 61st Foot, Major Henry Burnside to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. N. Verner to be Major.

— Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col., brevet Col. James Freeth, from a half-pay Major Royal Staff Corps.

— To be Majors, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Smith, from half-pay Captain, 40th Foot; brevet Major A. A. O'Reilly, from half-pay Captain 21st Light Dragoons.

Brevet, Major William Bruce, of the 48th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

31. Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Albert, K.G. to be the First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and Acting Great Master of the said Most Hon. Order.

H.R.H. Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park.

— 19th Foot, Gen. Sir W. M. Peelcocke, K. G. to be Colonel.

— 21st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Fred. Adam, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. to be Colonel.

— 46th Foot, Gen. John Earl of Stair, to be Colonel.

48th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. George Middlemore, to be Colonel.

— 57th, Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

76th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

— 92nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Macbean, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

— 97th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

T. Buil and Edward C. Senhouse to be Commanders,

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT,

Salisbury.—Ambrose Hussey, esq.
Suffolk East.—Lord Rendlesham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT,

Rev. C. Lyne to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay to be Chaplain to the Queen.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir William Heygate, Bart., to be Chamberlain of London.

J. G. Newton Alleyn, esq., to be Warden of Dulwich College,

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

10. James Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Edward Ryan, Knt. and Thomas Pemberton Leigh, esq., sworn of the Privy Council.

— The Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, and, in his absence, James Earl of Dalhousie, to be President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

— Royal Perthshire Militia, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., to be Major.

13. Wilts Militia, the Hon. F. H. P. Methuen to be Major.

— North Mid - Lothian Yeomanry

PROMOTIONS.

Cavalry, Sir John Hope, Bart., to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; the Earl of Morton to be Lieut.-Colonel; George Wauchope, esq., to be Major.

14. The Marquess of Bute and the Earl of Mansfield elected Knights of the Thistle.

16. 32nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

— 36th Foot, Capt. Charles Trollope to be Major.

— 89th Foot, Major A. S. H. Aplin to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Robert Lewis to be Major.

— 95th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. G. L'Estrange, C.B. to be Colonel.

— Unattached, Major Robert Mullen from 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major Oliver D. Ainsworth, from 51st Foot to be Major.

19. Worcestershire Militia, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Henry Bund to be Colonel; Major Josiah Patrick to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. John Cox to be Major.

23. Henry Frowd Seagram, esq., Commander R.N., Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief over the said settlements.

— Richard Clement Moody, esq., Lieut. Roy. Eng. Lieut.-Governor of the Falkland Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief over the said islands.

— Henry Morgan, esq., to be Coroner for the city and territory of Gibraltar.

23. Gen. Charles William Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.B., to be Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards.

— 10th Dragoons, Major-Gen. Hon. H. B. Lygon to be Colonel.

— 13th Foot, brevet Major H. Have-lock to be Major.

29th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Taylor to be Lieut.-Colonel.

27. Capt. and brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Townley, of late Brit. Aux. Legion, to accept the supernumerary cross of Charles III., the cross 1st class of San Fernando, and cross of Isabella the Catholic, conferred for his services during the late civil war in Spain.

— Crofton Moore Vandeleur, esq., to be Colonel of the Clare Militia.

— Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Diggle, from Roy. Mil. College to be Major.

— Brevet, Captains Thomas Walker, 7th Foot; John Blakiston, 51st Foot;

and Patrick Maitland, 51st Foot; to be Majors in the Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Very Rev. Dr. Vignoles, to the Deanery of Ossory.

Rev. H. U. Tighe to be Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. Major-Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B. to be G.C.B. To be Companions of the Bath, Lieut.-Cols. John L. Pennefather, 22nd Foot; John Poole, 22nd Foot; Philip M'Pherson, 17th Foot; Majors F. D. George, 22nd Foot, Thomas S. Conway, 22nd Foot. Also the following Officers in the East India Company's Service, Col. William Pattie, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut.-Cols. A. T. Reid, 12th Bombay Native Infantry; Charles Waddington, Bombay Engineers; Maurice Stack, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; William Wyllie, 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Walter J. Browne, 8th Bombay Native Infantry; P. F. Storey, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Alex. Woodburn, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; John Lloyd, Bombay Artillery; James Outram, 23rd Bombay Native Infantry; and J. T. Leslie, Bombay Artillery: Majors Charles H. Delamain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Mich. F. Willoughby, Bombay Artillery; W. T. Whittle, Bombay Artillery; G. Fisher, 12th Bombay Native Infantry; John Jackson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; Auchmuty Tucker, 9th Bengal Cavalry; S. J. Stevens, 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Edward Green, 21st Bombay Navy Infantry; W. G. B. Blenkins, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, Brevet.

— To be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, Majors John Poole, 22nd Foot, and Philip M'Pherson, 17th Foot.

— To be Majors in the Army, Capts. F. D. George, 22nd Foot, and T. S. Conway, 22nd Foot.

— To be Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Col. in the Army in the East Indies, Lieut.-Col. William Pattle, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

— To be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army in the East Indies, Majors A. T. Reid, C. Waddington, Maurice Stack, William Wyllie, W. J. Browne, P. F. Storey,

PROMOTIONS.

Alex. Woodburn, John Lloyd, James Outram, and J. T. Leslie.

— To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies, Capts. C. H. Delamain, M. F. Willoughby, W. T. Whitley, Geo. Fisher, F. N. B. Tucker, John Jackson, Auchmuty Tucker, S. J. Stevens, Edw. Green, and W. B. G. Blenkins.

7. William Musgrave, esq., to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

— Capt. T. Butler, to be Capt. 51st Foot, and Brevet Major in the Army (the latter commission dated 10th Jan. 1837.)

14. 1st Foot Guards, Brevet Col. C. F. R. Lascelles to be Major; Brevet Col. Thomas Drake to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. and Capt. C. W. Ridley to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

— 1st Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Mullen to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major George Bell to be Major.

— 55th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean to be Major.

86th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. S. H. Aplin, from 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bouverie, who exchanges.

— Brevet Col. G. A. Wetherall, 1st Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-Gen. of the Forces in Canada, *vice* Lieut.-Col. Eden, appointed Assistant Adjutant-Gen. in North Britain.

— West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, George Pollard, esq. to be Major.

20. Richard Graves MacDonnell, esq. to be Judge of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.

— Maria-Emma-Katherine Coventry, only sister of George William now Earl of Coventry, to have the same precedence as if her late father had succeeded to the said title and dignity of Earl of Coventry.

21. 44th Foot, Capt. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, from 43rd Foot, to be Major.

— 57th Foot, Major J. W. Randolph, from 94th Foot, to be Major.

94th Foot, Major James Brown, from 57th Foot, to be Major.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

Rev. W. Archdall, to the Prebend of Tecolme, and the Rectory of Rathasbri, Queen's County.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

H. R. H. Prince Albert, to be Lord
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High Steward of Plymouth, *vice* the Duke of Sussex.

John Goldwyer Andrews, esq., elected President; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. and Samuel Cooper, esq., Vice-Presidents of the College of Surgeons.

Rev. Dr. Booth, to be Vice-Principal of and Professor of Mathematics in the Liverpool Collegiate Institution.

Rev. Robert Phelps, to be Master of Sidney Sussex College.

Rev. G. F. Simpson, to be Rector of the Public College of Canada to be established at Montreal.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. The Duke of Northumberland, to be Constable of the Castle of Launceston.

2. Sir John S. Richardson, Bart. to be Secretary to the Order of the Thistle.

3. The 41st Regiment of Foot to bear on its regimental or second colours, and likewise on its appointments the word "Candahar," and the figures "1842," in commemoration of the gallant conduct of that Regiment in the action fought in the cantonments at Candahar in Afghanistan on the 29th May 1842.

7. Louisa, widow of Charles Bellamy, esq., sister of Viscount Kenmure, to have the same title, place, pre-eminence and precedence, as if her father, Adam Gordon, esq. had succeeded to the said title of Viscount Kenmure.

9. North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, William Miles, esq., to be Col.; James Benet, esq., to be Lieut.-Col.

10. Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave Hall, and Coldham Hall, Suffolk, Bart., in compliance with the last will and testament of his late uncle, J. Gage Rokewood, esq., to take the surname of Rokewood before that of Gage, and to bear the arms of Rokewood quarterly in the second quarter with those of Gage.

— John Townsend, of Lower Grosvenor-street, and of Chatteris, co. Cambridge, esq., to discontinue the surname of Townsend, and to take the surnames of Dunn Gardner, and to bear and use the arms of Dunn and Gardner quarterly.

— 12th Foot, Major John Patten, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Sterling Freeman Glover, to be Major.

— 31st Foot, Brevet Major John Byrne to be Major.

PROMOTIONS.

23. Royal Artillery, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. Brereton, to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain and Brevet Major P. England to be Major.

25. 3rd Foot, Major J. P. Clunie to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. M. Bear to be Major.

— 43rd Foot, Brevet Major W. Egerton, to be Major.

— 86th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Maister, from 2nd West India Regiment to be Col.

— 2nd West India Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. E. Lindsay, to be Col.

— Unattached Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. B. B. Escourt, from 43rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet Capt. T. H. Grubbe, 16th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

Lieut. George Kenyon (Madagascar, 1837) to the rank of Commander.

The good-service pension of 300*l.* per annum, which reverted to the Admiralty by the death of Rear-Admiral Sir James Hillyer, has been conferred on Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H., who was Capt. of the *Britannia* at Trafalgar.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Durham.—John Bright, esq.

County of Ayr.—Alex. Oswald, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Dawson Duffield, to the Canonry of St. Barbara, in the Church of Middleham.

Rev. E. Melvill to the office of Chancellor of the diocese of St. David's.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. The 22nd Foot, to bear upon its regimental or second colour, and also upon its appointments the word "*Scinde*," in commemoration of the campaign against the Ameers of Scinde in the yearly part of the present year.

— Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brevet Major J. Whitty, to be Lieut.-Col.

— 42nd Foot, Major D. A. Cameron, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. Dunsmure, to be Major.

— Staff-Major, P. Farquharson, of

65th Foot, to be Deputy-Adj.-Gen. in Jamaica.

— Lieut.-Col. P. S. Pratt, 26th Foot, to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. at Madras.

— Unattached Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Turnor, from half-pay, Major Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col.

— To be Majors, Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Grant, from half-pay, Capt. 23rd Foot.

— Brevet-Major O. Pilling, from half-pay, Capt. Portuguese Service.

11. Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brevet Major H. L. Sweeting, to be Lieut.-Col.

12. 56th Foot, Capt. E. W. Passy, to be Major.

— 65th Foot, Brevet-Major E. Sanders, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army in the East Indies.

— Capt. J. Griffin, of the 24th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

20. Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to be Capt.-Gen. and Col. of the Artillery Company.

27. Major-Gen. Sir Charles Felix Smith, and Major-Gen. Richard England, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.

— Lieut.-Cols. Gore Browne and Joseph Simmons, 41st Foot.

— Majors A. P. S. Wilkinson and Hamlet Wade, 13th Light Infantry.

— Major Geo. Hogarth, 26th Foot, and Lieut.-Col. George Huish, 26th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Companions of the said Order.

29. 64th Foot, Capt. J. Duberley, to be Major.

— Brevet Capt. C. Moore, 32nd Foot, to be Major.

— 2nd Regiment of Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, T. T. Bernard, esq., to be Lieut.-Col.; G. Lucas, esq., to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains, James Vashor Baker, Charles Keele.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Argyleshire.—Duncan M'Neill, esq., Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

7. The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, the Hon. R. H. Clive and

PROMOTIONS.

William Cripps, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the laws as administered in South Wales which regulate the turnpike roads; and also into the circumstances which have led to the recent acts of violence and outrage in certain districts in that country.

— George Kettlby Rickards, esq., to be Secretary to the said Commission.

10. Elizabeth, Marchioness of Douro, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in ordinary to Her Majesty in the room of Charlotte, Duchess of Norfolk, resigned.

— Charlotte, Duchess of Norfolk, to be extra Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

12. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Sir T. Downham, K.C.H., to be Col. Commandant.

20. 91st Foot, Capt. J. F. G. Campbell, to be Major.

— Brevet Capt. James Burke, 77th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

30. Knighted, James Wythe, esq., M.D., in attendance on His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

London—James Pattison, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, Bishop of Newfoundland, to the Bishopric of Jamaica and the Bahama Isles.

Rev. T. Rushton, to be Archdeacon of Manchester.

Rev. T. Dale, to be Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. T. Coates, to be Prebendary of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Alderman Magnay, to be Lord Mayor of London.

William Hughes Hughes, esq., to be Alderman of Bread-street Ward.

Thomas Challis, esq., elected Alderman of Cripplegate Ward.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. Chas. E. Cox, esq. to be Lieut.-

Col., J. W. Freshfield, esq. to be Major of the Artillery Company of London.

6. Jas. Walker, esq., Advocate, to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, *vice* George Bell, esq., deceased; Adam Urquhart, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Wigton.

— Earl Delawarr, and Elizabeth, Countess of Delawarr, his wife (she being sister and coheir of John Frederick Sackville, 4th Duke of Dorset), to take the surname of Sackville before West, and quarter the Arms of Sackville in the second quarter.

10. Arthur Aston, esq., late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, to be a Grand Cross of the Bath; Edmund Norcott, esq., Commander R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief over Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia; Wm. H. Batt, esq., to be Rector of the University of Malta.

14. Richard Pakenham, esq. (now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; Henry Lytton Bulwer, esq. (now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain; Lord Wm. Hervey to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

15. Alex. Wood, esq. (one of the Lords of Session in Scotland), to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Alexander Maconochie, esq., resigned; Patrick Robertson, esq. (Dean of Faculty), to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, *vice* Alexander Maconochie, esq., resigned.

17. 23rd Foot, Brevet Major Wm. Cockett, to be Major; 49th Foot, Major Gilbert Pasley, to be Lieut.-Col., Major W. R. Faber, to be Major; Unattached Major Thos. Matheson, from the 23rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

18. William, Earl of Devon, Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., Geo. Alexander Hamilton, esq., Thos. Nicholas Redington, esq., and John Wynne, esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land in Ireland.

23. Knighted by patent, Anthony Perier, esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Brest.

24. Chas. Bankhead, esq. (Secretary
Z 2

of Embassy at Constantinople), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic; John Ralph Milbanke, esq. (Secretary of Embassy at Vienna), to be Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bavaria; Hon. H. R. C. Wellesley (Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart), to be Secretary to Embassy at Constantinople; Sir Alexander Malet, bart. (Secretary of Legation at the Hague), to be Secretary to Embassy at Vienna.

— 10th Dragoons, Brevet Major H. Bond, from 3rd Dragoons to be Major.

— 2nd Foot, Brevet Major J. G. S. Gilland, to be Major.

— 22nd Foot, Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., to be Col.

— 62nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., to be Col.

— 85th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Pearson, to be Col.

— 97th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B. to be Col.

— 1st West India Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gregory H. B. Way, to be Col.

25. Fife Militia, John Balfour, esq., to be Lieut.-Col.

27. James Miller, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire or sheriffdom of Selkirk.

28. Daniel Florence O'Leary, esq. (now Consul at Puerto Cabello), to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada; Alexander Macbean, esq., to be Consul at Leghorn.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Kendal.—Henry Warburton, esq.

Salisbury.—John Henry Campbell, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Lonsdale, B.D., to be Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. T. Williams, to be Archdeacon of Llandaff.

Rev. J. M. Trew, to be Archdeacon of the Bahamas.

Rev. J. Coker, to be Prebendary of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Harding, to be Precentor of Lichfield.

Rev. T. Hollway, to be Prebendary of Lincoln.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. James Robertson, to be Professor of Church History at Edinburgh, and Secretary to Her Majesty's printers in Scotland.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. Letters patent, passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Rev. Edward Bishop of Salisbury to exercise all the functions and powers, as well with regard to the temporalities as the spiritualities, of the Right Rev. George Henry, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

5. Thomas Fred. Elliott, John George Shaw Lefevre, and Chas. Alex. Wood, esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British Colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither.

— 1st Foot, Major Charles Deane, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. B. Montgomery, to be Major.

8. John Blakiston, esq., late Brevet Major and Captain half-pay 27th Foot, to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

12. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

— James Hudson, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Washington), to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

— John Kennedy, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Naples), to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.

— George John Robert Gordon, esq. (now First Attaché at Rio de Janeiro), to be Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.

— Augustus Craven, esq. (now First Attaché at Brussels), to be Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart.

— 75th Foot, Major R. D. Hallifax, to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major J. H. England, to be Major.

13. The Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

— John Gregory, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

15. Paul Ivy Sterling, esq., to be Attorney-General for the Island of Hong Kong.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 341

PROMOTIONS.

— 13th Foot, Brevet-Col. Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., to be Col.; Major H. N. Vigors to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. M. Meredith, to be Major.

— Brevet-Col. P. Brown, on half-pay Unattached, to be Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

22. Col. Edmund Morris, C.B., to be Civil Commissioner and Magistrate for the district of George, Cape of Good Hope.

— 7th Dragoon Guards, Major Robert Richardson, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Le Marchant, to be Major.

— 44th Foot, Capt. A. H. Ferryman, to be Major.

23. The Marquess of Granby, to be a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Admiral Lord Colville, an extra Lord of the Bedchamber, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Kilkenny Co.—P. Somerset Butler, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Bruce Knight, to be Dean of Llandaff.

Rev. W. M. Wade, to be Dean of Glasgow.

Rev. John Sinclair, to be Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Rev. W. Crawley, to the New Archdeaconry of Monmouth.

Rev. J. Garbett, to be Prebendary of Chichester.

Rev. H. Woolcombe, to be Prebendary of Exeter.

Rev. R. C. Clifton, to be Canon of Manchester.

Rev. E. Brown, to be a Minor Canon of Carlisle.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. William Thompson, to be Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Rev. Dr. Jelf, to be Principal of King's College, London.

Rev. H. Melvill, to be Principal of the Hon. East India Company's College at Haileybury.

John Robert Kenyon, esq., D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls, to be Vinerian Professor of Common Law at Oxford.

Mr. George Weidemann, Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to be Professor of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

Sir Augustus Calcott, R.A. to be Keeper of Her Majesty's Pictures.

C. L. Eastlake, esq., R.A., to be Inspector of the National Gallery.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

COURT OF COMMON
PLEAS.*February 25.*SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.—MOORE
v. DRUMMOND.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd and Mr. Creasy appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir T. Wilde and Mr. Hayward for the defendant.

Mr. W. Moore is the son of Mr. Moore, a schoolmaster at Blackheath, and holds the curacy of St. Mary and St. Peter, in Lincolnshire. The Rev. Spencer Rodney Drummond, the defendant, resides in St. George's-street, Brighton. The action was brought for slanderous words used by the defendant, and pointed at the plaintiff and his father during divine service in the Chapel Royal at Brighton. The words were addressed to the congregation, and charged the plaintiff with being a pickpocket.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, for the plaintiff, stated to the jury the following facts:—On the 30th of July last the plaintiff, accompanied by his father, arrived at the Gun Tavern in Brighton. The plaintiff had gone there on the advice of Sir B. Brodie, in whose opinion he was then labouring under inflammation of the muscles, professionally called sciatica, and his father accompanied him as a protection. On

Sunday, being the day after their arrival, they went to the Mahomet Baths, to try the benefit of shampooing, and afterwards proceeded to hear morning service at the Chapel Royal, where they were shown into a pew. Mr. Drummond was officiating there, and at the close of the service addressed the congregation in these words:—"My dear friends, it is rather unusual for a clergyman to address his congregation after service, but there are two well-known pickpockets in the chapel, and therefore be careful." The plaintiff and his father were not aware that they were the objects of this warning, and were therefore thunderstruck when on leaving the place of worship, they were assailed by a crowd with hisses and mockery, their persons pressed upon, and their path blocked up. Mr. Moore, the father, after expostulating with those around him, and offering his card to any one who would accompany him, till he could get further proofs of his respectability, being alarmed for his son, then in a very feeble and precarious state of health, called a fly which was passing at the time; and Mr. William Lucas, a peace-officer, having offered at that moment to go with him, the three returned in that conveyance to the Gun Tavern. Mr. Harrison, the landlord, not being at

home, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Falconer, to whom Mr. Moore and his son were known, and there Mr. Lucas received satisfactory proofs of their respectability. From the house of Mr. Falconer, the plaintiff and his father, still accompanied by Mr. Lucas, went to that of Mr. Drummond, whom they saw, and who, beyond a mere expression of regret for what had happened, made no apology, and being asked for his authority, had given the name of Payne, clerk to the chapel. From Mr. Drummond's they went to Payne, who acknowledged that he had made the statement to Mr. Drummond, but denied that he had any ground for saying so. Upon these facts Mr. Moore had immediately placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Bennett, an attorney at Brighton. On Monday, the father and son left Brighton; and on the Tuesday or following day, they both of them received letters from Mr. Drummond, apologising in a very ample manner for the rash expressions which he had used with regard to them in the Chapel Royal, on Sunday the 31st of July, copies of which letters the plaintiff was aware had been inserted in the local prints by Mr. Drummond. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, however, contended, that independent of these letters, which he maintained were not sufficiently ample to cover the injury done, the plaintiff had received wounds to his health and character as a clergyman, which entitled him to damages from the jury. The plaintiff, whose feelings had been injured, was the proper judge of the competency of the reparation offered, and not Mr. Drummond; and if he chose to be dissatisfied

with the apology made, Mr. Drummond, the cause of his sufferings, should have been ready to meet his further wishes. From the correspondence between Mr. Bennett and Messrs. Clarke and Co., the attorneys of the parties, it would appear that Mr. Drummond had refused to accede to the terms proposed by the plaintiff.

The Learned Serjeant then called Mr. Moore, the father of the plaintiff. He deposed to the principal facts which had been stated in the counsel's speech; his arrival in Brighton with his son on Saturday, the 30th of July; the infirm state of health in which his son then was, and the words used by Mr. Drummond on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, and the painful and distressing situation in which, upon leaving, these words had placed them. He then proceeded to state his return with Mr. Lucas to the Gun Tavern, and the assurances of Mr. Falconer as to his respectability. Being examined as to occurrences at Mr. Drummond's house, he stated that he had sent in his card, and Mr. Drummond came to him in the passage; that he said to him, "You made some observations this morning in the Chapel Royal as to there being pickpockets there;" that Mr. Lucas then said, "These gentlemen have been followed by a large mob, and have been called pickpockets; I have been with them to one or two persons, and find them respectable; that he (the witness) then asked Mr. Drummond "Were we the parties you pointed at?" that Mr. Drummond answered, "Yes;" and that on demanding from him his authority for saying

so, he had given the name of Mr. Payne, the clerk of the chapel. Mr. Moore also stated that Mr. Drummond said to him, "I am sorry for this unfortunate occurrence," and extended his hand; that he forgets whether he took it or not; but remembers saying, "I have no enmity against you, but the matter is so serious, that it must be settled before a jury;" to which Mr. Drummond replied, "You may do as you please." Mr. Moore then proceeded to relate the particulars of his interview with Mr. Payne, the clerk to the Chapel Royal, the painful effect of the whole affair upon his son, and their departure from Brighton in consequence.

Mr. Lucas, who was the next witness, confirmed the statements of Mr. Moore in all particulars. A correspondence between the attorneys on either side was then put in, and the letters read, containing proposals for adjusting the matters in dispute, and refusals on the other side to accede thereto.

The first of these letters, dated the 4th of October, 1842, demanded on behalf of the plaintiff full particulars of all the circumstances which led to Mr. Drummond's expressions on Sunday, the 31st of July, and also required that he should pay all costs then or thereafter to be incurred in the matter, and sign an apology which Mr. Moore should dictate to him. Mr. Drummond's agents, in their answer of the 12th of October, stated that Mr. Drummond had already given all the information in his power with regard to the matter, and that, as he had already apologised in the local prints, they could not advise their client to make any fur-

ther concessions. On the 26th of October, Mr. Drummond's attorneys wrote to Mr. Bennett, the attorney for the plaintiff, proposing that the parties should refer their difference to the bishops of their respective dioceses, to be finally settled between them. This proposal was rejected by Mr. Bennett in a letter of the 29th of October, and he on the 31st gave notice that his client had resolved to seek his remedy by legal proceedings.

Sir T. Wilde, on behalf of the defendant, complained that by not giving Mr. Drummond's apology in evidence, Mr. Serjeant Talford had given to the jury but a one-sided view of the case. He contended that, as there was no charge of malice made against his client in using the slanderous words in question, and as it was not pretended even that the plaintiff's character had received the least injury in consequence, he ought to have rested satisfied with the apology offered, ample as it was in itself, and published in the local prints voluntarily, and without a moment's delay. The jury had been told by his learned friend, that Mr. Drummond wanted Christian charity in using where he did the words on which this action was brought; but he (Sir T. Wilde) would retort that charge upon the plaintiff; who, not satisfied with a most ample apology, or with a knowledge that the injury he had received was the result not of malice but imprudence and accident, had so far lost sight of his charitable feelings as to get up a trumpety action, in the hope of securing damages and costs.

Mr. Payne, the clerk to the Chapel Royal, was examined on

the part of the defendant, to show, that the slanderous words complained of did not originate with Mr. Drummond.

The letter of apology sent to the plaintiff and his father, and published in the local newspapers, was also proved. It was dated 1st of August, 1842, and was as follows:—

“In consequence of the communication made to me yesterday afternoon, as to occurrences which then took place in the Chapel Royal, I determined to ascertain the correctness of the statements made to me, and, having found them to be true, I now feel it to be my bounden duty to take the first opportunity of assuring you, in the most emphatic language, of my most heartfelt sorrow of the step which, owing to the wrong information I received, I was unhappily induced to take. I feel most painfully that I have done you the greatest injustice, but I can only most solemnly declare, that the part I took arose entirely from giving credence to that which has subsequently been proved to be misinformation. It remains, therefore, for me to make this distinct and candid acknowledgment, as the only reparation I can offer to your wounded feelings, and to express the firm hope that you will not withhold from me the assurance of your Christian forgiveness. Permit me to add, that as I could not feel satisfied without taking the earliest opportunity of disabusing the public mind in this matter, I have communicated this letter to the local papers.”

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, in his reply, dwelt strongly on the facts that the plaintiff and his father had been described as “well-

known pickpockets,” that the terms of the apology were confined to the local prints, whereas the circumstances which gave rise to it, had been spread over the whole kingdom; that the defendant, who had ample means to do so, had refused to indemnify the plaintiff for the expences he had incurred; and, finally, that the insults and injuries to which, from the rash conduct of Mr. Drummond, his client had been subjected, entitled him, independently of any apology, to damages at the hands of the jury.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal then summed up the evidence to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 40*s.* damages.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

March 3.

REG. *v.* DANIEL MACNAGHTEN.

The trial of Daniel Macnaghten for the murder of Mr. Edward Drummond (for the particulars of which see “Chronicle” ante p. 6) commenced on the 3rd of March, at the Central Criminal Court, before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Coleridge.

The prisoner in a tolerably firm voice pleaded “Not Guilty.”

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Russell Gurney appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Cockburn, Queen’s counsel, with Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Monteith, were retained to defend the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General, Sir William Follett, addressed the Jury on behalf of the Crown. The

learned gentleman briefly, but clearly, related the circumstances attending the attack on Mr. Drummond, continuing the narrative up to the death of that gentleman on the 20th Jan. He said he should be able to shew the Jury that it was the life of Sir Robert Peel which the prisoner had intended to take, and that he mistook Mr. Drummond for that person. This, of course, would not, in any respect, alter the legal complexion or consequences of his act. Of the prisoner's guilt, of the fact of his having deprived Mr. Drummond of life, it was impossible to suggest a doubt; he could not, however, be unaware that it was intended to rest the defence of the prisoner on the plea of insanity, and it would be the duty of the Jury to decide whether the prisoner, at the time he committed the act, was, or was not, a responsible agent. He (the Solicitor General) believed, indeed, that there were few crimes committed, and, above all, crimes of an atrocious nature like the present, in which the agent was not, at the time, labouring under some morbid affection of mind, and it was difficult for well regulated minds to understand the motives by which persons labouring under such morbid influences were actuated. Sir W. Follett then referred to the several attempts that had been made upon the life of the monarch of the French people, crimes for which it was difficult to assign any motive, but that of an ill-regulated mind, worked upon by political feeling. It was not, therefore, the absence of any adequate and assignable motive that was in itself to be taken as a proof of want of reason in the

perpetrator. It would be necessary for the present purpose to refer to some of the established authorities of English law on the subject of criminal responsibility in persons of unsound mind. Sir W. Follett referred to Hale's pleas of the Crown, and quoted passages from that learned writer. He then adverted to the case of Earl Ferrers, who was tried and executed for the murder of his servant, and read to the Jury part of the speech of the Solicitor-General (the Hon. Charles Yorke) on that occasion. He alluded also to the case of Arnold, who was tried for the murder of Lord Onslow; the case of Thomas Bowler, who was convicted of murder in 1812, after a defence set up on the ground of lunacy; to the trial of Hatfield for shooting at George III., and that of Bellingham for the murder of Mr. Perceval, and he deduced from these cases what was the established rule of English law with reference to the point in question, and he expressed the conclusion to the Jury in these terms:—"The whole question will turn upon this—if you believe the prisoner at the bar at the time he committed this act was not a responsible agent—if you believe that when he fired the pistol he was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong—if you believe that he was under the influence and control of some disease of the mind, which prevented him from being conscious that he was committing a crime—if you believe that he did not know he was violating the law both of God and man, then, undoubtedly, he is entitled to your acquittal. But it is my duty, subject to the correction of my lord, and to the observations

of my learned friend, to tell you that nothing short of that excuse can excuse him upon the principle of the English law. To excuse him, it will not be sufficient that he laboured at the time under partial insanity, that he had a morbid disposition of mind, which would not exist in a sane person; that is not enough, if he had that degree of intellect to enable him to know and distinguish right from wrong, if he knew what would be the effects of his crime, and consciously committed it, and if with that consciousness he wilfully committed it."—Sir W. Follett added that it would be his duty to call evidence in opposition to that which would be called on the prisoner's behalf, relating to the state of his mind, and he was convinced that, after hearing and duly weighing all the testimony which should be adduced, the verdict of the Jury would be that of justice between the prisoner and the public.

The following were the principal witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution.

James Silver, examined by Mr. Waddington.—I am a police constable of the A division. In the afternoon of the 20th January, shortly before 4 o'clock, I was on duty in Whitehall, and when proceeding towards Charing cross, I heard the report of a pistol on the opposite side of the way, the same side as the Horse Guards. Upon hearing the report, I looked towards the spot whence the report proceeded. I observed a gentleman staggering on the pavement, having his hand to his left side, towards his back. At the same time I saw the prisoner, who was not more than four or five paces from the gentleman, putting a

pistol into his left breast, with his right hand. The prisoner was behind the gentleman. I then saw him draw another pistol with his left hand from his right breast, and place it in his right hand. I immediately ran towards him, seized his right arm, and at the same moment tripped him up. He struggled very violently when I seized him, but I overpowered him. When I seized the prisoner's arm, he was pointing the pistol at the gentleman who was staggering, and when I knocked his arm up, the pistol went off. I then took the pistols from him—one from his hand and the other from his breast, and having done so, conveyed him as speedily as possible to the station-house. On our road there, the prisoner said, either "He," or "Sh," I do not know which, "shall not break my peace of mind any longer." On our arrival at the station-house, I searched the prisoner, and found upon him ten percussion caps, two 5*l*. Bank of England notes, a receipt from the Glasgow and Ship Bank for 750*l*. four sovereigns, four half-crowns, one shilling, a fourpenny piece, some halfpence, a knife, and a key. The prisoner was then asked his name, when he replied without hesitation, "Daniel M'Naghten, 7, Poplar-row, Newington." I knew the gentleman I saw staggering to be Mr. Edward Drummond, in consequence of having very frequently seen him pass backwards and forwards from the Treasury to Sir R. Peel's. (The pistols and other articles found upon the prisoner were here produced; the receipt upon the Glasgow bank was then read, and was dated June 2, 1842, for 750*l*., to the credit of Daniel

McNaghten.) The witness further said, I also produce a leaden bullet, which I received from Colonel Drummond, the brother of the deceased.

Cross examined by Mr. Cockburn.—A few seconds only elapsed between the firing of the first pistol, and my seizing the arm of the prisoner.

Benjamin Weston, examined by Mr. Gurney.—I am an office-porter. On the afternoon of the 20th of Jan., shortly before four o'clock, I was in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, when I heard the report of a pistol; on turning round I saw a gentleman pointing to the prisoner, who was standing about three paces behind him. I then observed the prisoner draw back a pace or two and draw a pistol from his breast, he then placed the barrel of the pistol in his left hand and cocked it; I then observed that the gentleman was reeling, and the prisoner was pointing the pistol at him. At that moment the witness Silver ran up to him, and seized his arm, when the pistol was discharged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson.—The prisoner drew the pistol very deliberately, but at the same time very quickly. As far as I can judge, it was a very cool deliberate act. I was about eight paces distant, and did not hear the cocking of the pistol, but from his motion I could distinctly discern what he was doing.

Mr. Richard Jackson examined by the Solicitor-General.—I am an apothecary in Charles-street, St. James's. I knew the deceased Mr. Drummond, from his infancy. On the afternoon of the 20th of January, I was sent for to attend him at the banking-

house, Charing-cross. I satisfied myself that he had been wounded but did not examine the wound. I recommended his immediate removal to his own residence, and accompanied him therein his carriage. Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and other medical gentlemen, were soon in attendance upon him, and the ball was extracted the same day. Mr. Drummond lingered till the following Wednesday, when he died.

Mr. George James Guthrie, examined by the Solicitor-General.—I saw Mr. Drummond about five o'clock on the evening of the 20th of January. Miss Drummond came in a carriage to my door, where I happened to be standing, and took me to his residence. I found Mr. Bransby Cooper there, who had examined the wound before my arrival; but as he had not found the bullet, we at once proceeded to make a further examination. We then turned Mr. Drummond upon his back, and found the ball in the front, about half an inch below the skin, which was taken out by a lancet, not at the time having other instruments at hand. I continued in attendance upon deceased to the time of his death, and was subsequently present at the *post mortem* examination. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that his death was occasioned by the wound. In my opinion it is quite impossible that any person could have survived such a wound; the ball passed through the body directly, but not in a straight line. It wounded the diaphragm, and that is a wound which never heals under such circumstances. It is certainly a mortal wound. I never knew a person to recover from

such a wound made by a ball ; but when occasioned by a lance, sword, or spear, I have seen them healed.

Mr. Bransby Blake Cooper, who had also attended the deceased, expressed his perfect concurrence with Mr. Guthrie respecting the cause of his death.

George Shaw, a policeman, proved that he had searched the prisoner's lodging in the evening of the 20th, and found there a powder-flask, five bullets, and a pistol-key.

John Matthew Tierney, examined by the Solicitor-General.— I am an inspector of the A division of police. On the evening of the 20th of January I went to the station-house in Gardener's-lane, where I found the prisoner in custody, but did not then have any conversation with him. Between the hours of 5 and 11 o'clock I visited the prisoner in his cell several times, and conversed with him. When I first went to him I gave him a caution that in any conversation we might have together he should say nothing to criminate himself, as it might be used in evidence against him. I cautioned him in the same manner on other occasions, when he said I acted fairly towards him, and that fair play was the English character. I then asked him where he came from, and he replied from Glasgow. He said that he had left Glasgow about three months ; that he stayed at Liverpool seven days, and then came to London, where he had remained ever since ; he then said he was in business at Glasgow as a turner, but left that and was going into another business but was prevented. I observed that he had a good share of money,

to which he replied that he had wrought hard for it, and that he generally did the work of three ordinary men daily. I told him I had been in Glasgow three or four weeks before, and brought a prisoner from there who was charged with the Staffordshire riots. I then said I had forgotten the name of the vessel I went to Scotland in, but thought it was the *British Queen*. He said I must have been mistaken, it must have been the *Princess Royal*, and I then recollected that was the name of the vessel. I then asked him whether he knew Mr. Richardson, of the Gorbals police ? He said he did, and added that he was considered a more clever man than Miller, (another officer). I then asked him whether he came over in the *Princess Royal* ? He said, he did not : he came over in the *Fire King*. I asked him whether there was a railway from Edinburgh to Glasgow ? He told me there was, and, as far as I recollect, said they were thirty or forty miles apart. He also mentioned the fares, and I think he said the fare was 6s. in the second class carriage. I told him that when I was going to Glasgow, I went on shore at Greenock, and thence by rail to Glasgow ; that I went through Paisley, and described the situation of the town to him, and then asked him whether he had ever been there ? He said he had. I remarked that it was a great place for shawls. He admitted that it was ; that nearly all the inhabitants were weavers, but he was sorry to say there were a great many of them out of employ. I then asked him whether he would take any refreshment, when he expressed a wish to have some

coffee, with which he was supplied. In the course of the conversation I asked him whether Drummond was a Scotch name? He answered that it was; that it was the family name of the Earl of Perth, but the title had become extinct. I do not recollect that anything further took place that night. On the following morning I again saw the prisoner, between eight and nine o'clock. On entering his cell, I asked him whether he had had his breakfast? He replied in the affirmative, and asked to have some water to wash himself with. I then sent the constable who had been sitting up with him for some water, and when he had left the cell, I said to the prisoner—"I suppose you will assign some reason to the magistrate this morning for the crime you have committed?" He said, "I shall give a reason, a short one." I then said, "You might have stated anything you thought proper to me last night, after the caution I gave you." He then told me that he was an object of persecution by the Tories, that they followed him from place to place with their persecution. He seemed inclined to go on with his statement when I said, "I suppose you are aware who the gentleman is you shot at?" he said, "It is Sir Robert Peel, is it not?" I at first said "No," but in a moment recollecting myself, said, "We don't exactly know who the gentleman is yet." Then turning round, I said, "Recollect the caution I gave you last night, not to say anything to criminate yourself, as it may be used in evidence against you; to which he immediately replied, "But you won't use this against me?" I said, "I make you no promise; I

gave you the caution." I then left the cell, and in the course of the same day took him to the police-court, Bow-street.

This witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn for the prisoner, as to his motives for putting the questions above-stated to the prisoner, but his evidence was not in any degree shaken. Some other persons spoke to having seen the prisoner loitering about in the vicinity of the Treasury for several days previous to the 20th.

His landlady, Mrs. Sarah Dutton, was then called and examined by the Solicitor-General—"I reside at No. 7, Poplar-row, Newington. The prisoner lodged with me for some time. Last July twelvemonth I had a bill in my window for a back attic to let. The prisoner called and looked at it, and on the same evening he agreed to take it at 2s. 6d. per week. He remained with me on that occasion about three months. He did not take any of his meals at home. He usually went out between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and returned in the evening. He always paid his rent very regularly, as he did also for his washing, which I was in the habit of doing for him. He came to lodge with me a second time, when he remained about three weeks, and I think he then said that he had been to France. I never noticed anything in his conduct to lead me to suppose that he was at all insane. In the month of September last he again came to lodge with me, and remained till he was taken into custody. In the month of December he was very unwell for a fortnight, during which time I attended upon him. He said he

had taken cold, in consequence of getting wet. He had no medical gentleman to attend him. On the morning of the 20th of January the prisoner went out between eight and nine o'clock, and returned about ten, but did not remain more than a minute or two, when he again went out. I observed nothing particular in his appearance that morning. In September, when he again came to lodge with me, he told me that he had been to Scotland. I asked him whether he saw the Queen when she was there, but he said he did not. I asked him whether he thought Her Majesty's visit had done trade good, and he said he thought it had. The prisoner was always extremely regular in his habits, and was always at home at an early hour in the evening.

On cross-examination, she said that once when he was ill his head was bad; he was always very sullen and retired, avoiding conversation and hanging his head. She had heard him get out of bed several times during the night, and moan and groan; but in a general way he slept very well.

David Gordon, a brass-founder of Glasgow, who had known M'Naghten in that place, met him in London in November last, when he said that he was seeking work. They passed Sir Robert Peel's house: Gordon said, "I believe that is where Sir Robert Peel stops?" and M'Naghten exclaimed "——and sink it," and something else which Gordon did not recollect. M'Naghten was very regular in his habits, and Gordon had no idea of his intellect being disordered.

It was shown by Mr. Thomp-

son, a Magistrate of Gorbals, who had been a house-factor, by Mr. Swanston, Curator of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution, Mr. James Douglas, a surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, and others, that M'Naghten was shrewd in business and intelligent in his conduct generally; he took an active part in discussing the affairs of the Mechanics' Institution; and he attended lectures on anatomy, and appeared to understand what he was about. On the other hand, Mr. Swanston observed once a glare with his eyes, which he did not like; he used to object to pay the penny due on renewing a book, and that was the cause of the marked change which took place. Mr. William M'Laren, a blacksmith, said that just before M'Naghten gave up business he contracted a habit of rolling his eyes, and at the same time they became more prominent. It came out among other matters which showed his attention to business, that on the 19th July he answered an advertisement which appeared in the *Spectator* of the 16th, about entering into a business or partnership; his letter demanded particulars and made overtures.

Some evidence was then given respecting two acknowledgments for large sums of money, which had been found on the prisoner.

Mr. Robert Swanston, a clerk in the London Joint Stock Bank, said, both the papers produced were written by me. The one dated the 7th of August is for 750*l.*, which was for the sum he deposited with us. He subsequently called and wished to draw out 5*l.*, but I told him that I could not let him have that sum, but he might have the whole

amount if he pleased, and he gave notice of withdrawal; on the 28th of August he drew out the money, and having deducted 5*l.*, again deposited the remainder, to which the second paper referred, being a receipt for 745*l.* In June last, in consequence of a letter I received from the prisoner, I transferred the amount to the Glasgow and Shipping Bank.

The evidence for the prosecution occupied an entire day, and the case was adjourned. On the following day, Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury at great length, resting the defence upon the plea of insanity. He described the nature of the clear and positive evidence which he should adduce on this point; and proceeded to examine the law-authorities on the subject—the opinion of Lord Hale, and the cases of Lord Ferrers, Hatfield, Bellingham, and others; contending that modern science had thrown so much light upon the organization of the brain and its morbid condition, that the doctrine of the Bench at earlier times must be received with caution. With regard to the case of Bellingham, who had been executed for the murder of Mr. Perceval, the general opinion now seemed to be that the verdict in that case had been improperly obtained. Bellingham had been tried and executed only a week after the crime was committed; and it appeared that the application of his counsel to have the trial postponed had been refused, but that witnesses would have been ready to come forward, if the application had been granted, to make out decidedly the plea of insanity. In the case of Bowler, who had been subject to epileptic fits and manifested all the indica-

tions of insanity, the prisoner was executed; and at the trial of Oxford, Baron Alderson remarked, “Bowler was executed, I believe, and very barbarous it was.” The Scotch authorities had taken a more humane view of the law. It was, for instance, the opinion of Mr. Baron Hume, that though a man might be in general conscious that murder was a crime, and yet commit a particular murder under the influence of some unaccountable delusion, he could not be held morally responsible for the crime. The true nature of the delusion which exempted from crime had been admirably laid down by Lord Erskine; who said, in his defence of Hatfield, that insanity might prevail upon a particular point, and that monomania exculpated an individual from the guilt of crime committed under its influence. Mr. Ray likewise held that a man might be as sane as the rest of the world on all points but one, and yet that an act committed under that particular delusion was one for which the man was no more answerable than if *all* his mental faculties had been deranged. He cited cases in support of that proposition—One of these, which was quoted by Lord Erskine in his speech in defence of Hatfield, was the case of a lunatic who had brought an action against his own brother and a madhouse-keeper for false imprisonment. Lord Erskine, who was counsel for the defence, was unable in the course of the cross-examination to extract a single answer from the witness which could show that he laboured under the slightest delusion. Before the close of the proceedings, however, a medical gentleman in court informed him

that the man believed he was Jesus Christ; this being, in fact, his sole delusion. Lord Erskine immediately begged the lunatic's pardon, for the disrespect of which he had been guilty, and having now obtained his clue, soon succeeded in bringing to light the real state of the lunatic's mind.

Mr. Cockburn then gave an elaborate digest of the evidence which he was about to give, comprising a review of the different periods of M'Naghten's life.

From the first his habits were gloomy: he was given to abstruse studies: he was disappointed that his father did not take him into partnership; he was a natural son, and possibly did not receive the same measure of kindness as the other children. He was inoffensive, fond of children, and humane to the brute creation. About the year 1834, he had a typhus fever, and he began to be restless and sleepless at night. In 1837, the person with whom he lodged gave him notice to quit in consequence of the strangeness of his manners: he then went to live in his workshop: his disorder became more marked; he had racking pains in the head; he would sit for whole days in his workshop with his head in his hand, uttering tortured exclamations; and would run out to bathe his burning brow in the waters of the running Clyde, or even to plunge into the river, to obtain relief from the burning fever. In 1841, he endeavoured to dispose of his business in consequence of the persecutions of which he believed himself to be the subject.

Mr. Cockburn said that he should prove that the blow which struck Mr. Drummond was not

intended for Sir Robert Peel, of whom M'Naghten had always spoken in terms of the highest admiration. He strongly censured the evidence of Inspector Tierney, who under the guise of fairness and honesty had sought to worm himself into the secrets of the unhappy man. M'Naghten's conduct at the Bow-street Police-office showed that the delusion still continued; and its existence would be proved by medical men who had examined him since his confinement.

Some had been sent by the Government, and those very medical men were then sitting within arm's length of the Solicitor-General, and he had not dared to call them, because he knew that they had reported to the Government their opinion that the man was mad. He was astonished that those medical men had not been called. His learned friend had closed his case without calling them. There they sat; the Solicitor-General knew their opinion, and had not dared to call them. Their evidence, however, was on record, and its absence spoke trumpet-tongued as to what were their opinions.

This speech occupied upwards of four hours. The prisoner's witnesses were then called.

The first was Daniel M'Naghten, a turner at Glasgow, and the prisoner's father. He said, that his son had been apprenticed to him about fifteen or sixteen years ago; and had remained with him in that capacity four years and a-half, and then as journeyman for three years longer. He was very steady, industrious, and temperate. He set up in business for himself in Stockwell-street, and remained there for nearly five years. After

leaving his father's house, he seemed more distant in his manner than before; and would frequently pass him in the street without notice. The witness was aware that he lodged at Mrs. Patterson's; but never visited him there. About two years ago the prisoner broached the subject of his delusions, coming to his father and desiring an interview—

We went into a room alone, and he then told me that various persecutions had been raised against him, and begged that I would speak to the authorities of the town upon the subject, in order to have a stop put to them. He particularly mentioned the name of Mr. Sheriff Alison, as one of the persons I was to speak to. I asked who the persons were that persecuted him; and he told me that Mr. Sheriff Alison knew all about it. I told him I was extremely sorry to hear that he was so persecuted, and endeavoured to persuade him that he was labouring under some mistake. I told him that I was not aware of any person being persecutive in Glasgow. Finding that he was labouring under some delusion, I said nothing more upon the subject, but tried to turn the conversation: we then talked upon other subjects, upon all of which he spoke rationally enough; he then asked me to get him a situation in some counting-house in Glasgow. I promised him that I would endeavour to do so; but told him, that I thought he had, in the first instance, better go to some respectable teacher and learn writing and arithmetic. He said he would do so, and we then parted. A few days after that interview, he again called upon me, and inquired whether I had,

according to my promise, caused the authorities to take any measures to prevent the persecution which was going on against him? I told him, that I thought, after our last interview, he would have gone to school, and banished all such ideas from his mind: he then said that the persecution still continued, and that he was followed night and day by spies; wherever he went they followed him. I asked him who the spies were—whether he knew any of them, or whether he could point them out? To which he replied, that it would be quite useless to point them out, as they were always in his presence; wherever he might be, whenever he turned round, there they were. I asked him whether he ever spoke to them, or they to him? He said they never spoke to him; but whenever he looked at them, they laughed at him, and shook their fists in his face, and those who had sticks shook them at him. He also said, that one of the men, whenever he looked at him, threw straws in his face. I asked him whether, if I went out with him, he could point out any of the spies to me? he said 'Oh, no; if they see any one with me they will not follow at all; it is only when I am alone that they follow and annoy me.' I then asked him what he thought they meant by showing him straws? to which he replied, he presumed it meant that he was to be reduced to a state of beggary by them."

He pressed his father to go to Sheriff Bell; which he promised to do. About a week afterwards, he came again, and urged his father to go to the Procurator-Fiscal. The elder M'Naghten asked him to point out any individual

who had annoyed him; but he said he could not find out where they lived: he said they had Scotch dresses on. The father and son had a third conversation, when they accidentally met in the road near Glasgow, just like the first. Mr. M'Naghten never applied to the authorities, as he saw that his son was labouring under a delusion.

In his cross-examination Mr. M'Naghten said, he believed that his son left him because he was dissatisfied at his not letting him have a share in his "little business;" which he refused to do because he had some younger children to provide for. He seemed to fancy that his father was annoyed because he had taken some of his business from him, which was not the case; but Mr. M'Naghten never visited him in Stockwell-street; they were not at all upon the terms that a father and son usually are. Upon all subjects but the one mentioned, the prisoner conversed very rationally.

William Gilchrist, a printer, lodged with M'Naghten, and slept in the same bed with him, at the house of a Mrs. Dalgleish, in Gorbals, from April 1834 to May 1835. This witness describes the eccentric stage of M'Naghten's disease—

The prisoner used frequently to get up in the night and walk about the room, uttering incoherent sentences, and making use of such ejaculations as 'By Jove,' 'My God.' He uttered them in a very serious manner, but not in a very loud tone. Sometimes he would walk about the room by the hour together whilst undressed, and then return to bed. Such conduct occurred from time to

time during the whole period we lodged together. His conduct was always that of a mild, inoffensive, and humane man. I have frequently seen him, when we have been going out to take a walk, put crumbs of bread into his pocket to feed the birds with. He appeared to be very fond of children, and I have observed him watch the children at play for hours; he said he liked to see their innocence. The last time I saw the prisoner was in July 1842, when we walked together for a short distance. I then thought he was altered both in manner and appearance; for when I looked at him he always dropped down his head and looked on the ground. I also observed that his conversation was not so connected as formerly. I have known the prisoner, sometimes in the course of the night as well as at other times, burst out into immoderate fits of laughter without any cause whatever. I never knew him to attend any political meetings, or express any extravagant political opinions.

Subsequently, for seven months in 1835, M'Naghten lodged at the house of John Hughes, a tailor, the next witness; and here the symptoms of his malady were more strongly pronounced. His landlord and a fellow-lodger, both of whom slept with him at times, were troubled by his restlessness at night.

"Whilst he remained at my house," said Mr. Hughes, "he never had any person call upon him. I observed, that his manner and behaviour were generally very strange. He did not appear to be fond of society; and scarcely ever spoke unless first spoken to, and then his replies were quick

and hurried, as if he wished to avoid conversation. I also noticed that when any person spoke to him, if their eye caught his he immediately looked down to the ground, as if ashamed: whenever he asked for anything he appeared confused. His general hour for going out in the morning was seven o'clock. He came to his meals regularly, and usually returned home about seven o'clock in the evening. When at his meals he was generally reading, and would frequently sit up half the night to read after the family had retired to bed. In consequence of his very strange manner, I gave him notice to leave, but he was very unwilling to go away. Another reason I had for wishing him to leave, was in consequence of the Infidel doctrines he maintained, and the books of such a character which he was in the habit of reading."

William Carlow, a turner, who had been acquainted with M'Naghten for seven years, deposed to having heard from him stories of the persecutions which he had suffered in England and France. I asked him who the parties were; and he told me they were Scotchmen, and natives of Glasgow. I told him it was all imagination, and endeavoured to persuade him to think nothing more about it. I also told him, that if any person ill-used him or slandered him, I would have them punished, as I considered his character was very good. He said he would do so; and added, that if he could once set his eyes upon them, they should not be long in the land of the living. After the conversation had continued for some time, he became very much excited.

Jane Drummond Patterson said, that M'Naghten came to lodge at her house about two years ago; and soon afterwards she observed something very peculiar in his manner—a strange appearance in his eyes, and a great restlessness in his sleep: he moaned and groaned, and sometimes talked in his sleep. He left her house and returned, saying that he had been to France and England; and after staying with her three months more, he again left her for a time and returned, and said he had been to France to obtain a commission in the army; his manner stranger than ever—I at length began to be afraid of him, and expressed a wish for him to leave my house. He said he would leave as soon as possible; he could get situations anywhere, but it was of no use, as they were all haunted with devils. On one occasion, a few days before he left, which was in September, I found some pistols in his room. I said, 'What, in the name of God, are you doing with pistols there? He said he was going to shoot birds with them. I never saw the pistols after that. Latterly he was in the habit of lying on the bed nearly all day. He sometimes complained of lowness of spirits, and said he felt a great pain and burning in the chest. On one occasion, when I was speaking to him about getting a situation, he laid hold of me, made use of an oath, and looked very wild. When he went away, he took nothing with him but the clothes on his back. I noticed when he went away that he looked very wild and frightful."

Mr. R. G. Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Mr. Alexander Johnston, M.P. for Kilmarnock, and

Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost of Glasgow, severally stated that M'Naghten had some months before applied to them respecting a persecution to which he had been subjected by the emissaries of a political party. They all stated the impression produced on their minds to be that the prisoner's mind was disordered. The Rev. Alex. Turner, minister of the parish of Gorbals, deposed to similar complaints having been made to him by M'Naghten about persecution.

Mr. Hugh Wilson, a Commissioner of Police at Glasgow stated, that about eighteen months before M'Naghten had come to him on a similar errand. He said that he had come to consult me on a very delicate matter; and, after some hesitation, said that he was the object of some persecution, and added that he thought it proceeded from the priests at the Catholic chapel in Clyde-street, who were assisted by a parcel of Jesuits. I asked him what they did to him; and his reply was, that they followed him wherever he went, and were never out of his sight, and when he went into his bedroom he still found them with him. He was perfectly calm and collected when he first came in; but when he began to talk about the persecution he became very much excited, and I then thought he was daft. I saw that he was extremely anxious upon the subject, and therefore told him to call again on the following Tuesday, and I would see what could be done for him. He then went away. He called according to appointment on the Tuesday, when he still persisted in the notion of his being persecuted. [Other interviews occur-

red, Mr. Wilson putting him off with the readiest excuses. Some months afterwards he came again.] He said he had been to Boulogne; and asked me whether I knew the watchbox on the Custom-house quay there? I told him I did. He then said, that as soon as he landed he saw one of his spies peep from behind it; and added, that it was no use going further into France and spending his money, when he could get no relief. He appeared then worse than ever; and I advised him to go into the country and amuse himself by working, and not to think any thing more about it: but he said it was no use going there, as they would be sure to follow him. I had several other interviews with him; and the last time I saw him was about the month of August last, when he made the same sort of complaint; and the delusion then appeared to be stronger in his mind than ever.

A number of medical witnesses were then called. Dr. E. T. Monro, a physician who has devoted himself for thirty years to the subject of lunacy, said that he met Sir A. Morrison, Mr. M'Clure, and other medical gentlemen, two of whom had been deputed by Government, in the prisoner's cell in Newgate, on the 18th February, and on other occasions. M'Naghten then complained that he was persecuted by "a system or crew," at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, London, and Boulogne: "he had no peace of mind," he was "sure it would kill him:" it was "a grinding of the mind:" he was "tossed like a cork on the sea." At Glasgow people pointed at him, and said "that is the man—

he is a murderer, and the worst of characters." He made a fierce complaint against the Glasgow authorities. His complaints had been sneered and scouted at by Sheriff Bell, who had it in his power to put a stop to the persecution if he had liked. If he had had a pistol in his possession he would have shot Sheriff Bell dead as he sat in the Court-house. Mr. Salmond, the Procurator-Fiscal, Mr. Sheriff Bell, Sheriff Alison, and Sir Robert Peel, he said, might have put a stop to this system of persecution, if they would.

Several other delusions entertained by the prisoner were mentioned by Dr. Monro. Some complaints that he made to Dr. Monro are curious as indicating the ideas that floated in his mind. He said that persons dogged him to Boulogne: they would never allow him to learn French, and wanted to murder him. He was afraid of going out after dark, for fear of assassination. He imagined the person whom he shot at Charing Cross to be one of the crew, a part of the system that was destroying his health; when he saw the person at Charing Cross at whom he fired, every feeling of suffering which he had endured for months and years rose up at once in his mind, and he conceived that he should obtain peace by killing him. Dr. Monro had not a shadow of doubt that the delusions were real. He considered the act of the prisoner in killing Mr. Drummond to have been committed whilst under a delusion; that the act itself he looked upon as the crowning act of the whole matter—as the climax—as a carrying out of the pre-existing idea which had

haunted him for years. Monomania may exist with general sanity. He frequently knew a person insane upon one point exhibit great cleverness upon all others not immediately associated with his delusions. He had seen clever artists, arithmeticians, and architects, whose mind was disordered on one point. An insane person may commit an act similar to the one with which the prisoner is charged, and yet be aware of the consequences of such an act. The evidence which he had heard in court had not induced him to alter his opinion of the case. Lunatics often manifested a high degree of cleverness and ingenuity, and exhibited occasionally great cunning in escaping from the consequences of such acts. He saw a number of such cases every day.

Dr. Monro was cross examined by the Solicitor-General on the question of the moral responsibility of lunatics.

The Solicitor-General—"What do you mean by insanity? Do you consider a person labouring under a morbid delusion of unsound mind?"

Witness—"I do."

The Solicitor-General—"Do you think insanity may exist without any morbid delusion?"

Witness—"Yes; a person may be imbecile: but there is generally some morbid delusion: there are various shades of insanity. A person may be of unsound mind, and yet be able to manage the usual affairs of life."

The Solicitor-General—"May insanity exist with a moral perception of right and wrong?"

Witness—"Yes; it is very common."

The Solicitor-General—"A

person may have a delusion and know murder to be a crime?"

Witness — "If there existed antecedent symptoms, I should consider the murder to be an overt act, the crowning piece of his insanity; but if he had stolen a 10*l.* note it would not have tallied with his delusion."

Sir A. Morrison, whose attention has been directed to the subject of insanity for half a century, entirely concurred with Dr. Monro. He believed M'Naghten committed the act when insane. His morbid delusion consisted in fancying that he was subject to a system of persecution. This delusion deprived the prisoner of all restraint or control over his actions. He had not the slightest doubt on the point.

Other medical men who had paid particular attention to the subject of insanity, were successively examined. Dr. W. Hutchinson, Physician to the Royal Lunatic Asylum at Glasgow; Dr. J. Crawford, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow; Mr. Mc Murdo, the surgeon of Newgate; Mr. A. Key, surgeon of Guy's Hospital; Mr. Forbes Winslow, surgeon, author of "The Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases;" and Mr. Mc Clure, surgeon, who had examined the prisoner on four occasions, all stated their firm opinion that M'Naghten was insane, and had committed the act in question under the influence of a morbid delusion which deprived him of all power of self-control.

The counsel for the prisoner was proceeding to call further medical testimony, when Lord Chief Justice Tindal interposed, and asked the Solicitor-General if he

had any medical evidence to rebut the testimony of the medical witnesses who had been examined for the defence?

The Solicitor-General said that he had not.

The Chief Justice stated, that the Bench felt the evidence, and especially that of the two last medical gentlemen, to be so strong that they were induced to stop the case.

The Solicitor-General said, that after that intimation, he could not press for a verdict.

The Chief Justice thus put the question for the consideration of the Jury—"The point I shall have to submit to you is, whether on the whole of the evidence you have heard you are satisfied that at the time the act was committed, for the commission of which the prisoner now stands charged, he had that competent use of his understanding as that he knew that he was doing, by the very act itself, a wicked and a wrong thing? If he was not sensible at the time he committed that act that it was a violation of the law of God or of man, undoubtedly, he was not responsible for that act, or liable to any punishment whatever flowing from that act. If, on balancing the evidence in your minds, you think the prisoner capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, then he was a responsible agent, and liable to all the penalties the law imposes. If not so, and if in your judgment the subject should appear involved in very great difficulty, then you would, probably, not take upon yourselves to find the prisoner guilty. If that is your opinion, then you will acquit the prisoner. If you think you ought to hear the evidence

more fully, in that case I will state it to you, and leave the case in your hands."

The Foreman of the Jury said, that they required no more information, and without hesitation they returned the prisoner "Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity."

The Clerk of the Arraignment ordered the gaoler to keep the prisoner in safe custody until the Queen's pleasure should be known.

He was afterwards removed to one of the usual receptacles of insane persons for permanent confinement.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

June 19.

In consequence of the manner in which the trial of M'Naghten terminated, and the strong expression of public feeling which it excited, it was determined by the House of Lords to refer certain questions to the Judges on the state of the law relating to crimes committed by persons supposed to be insane, or afflicted with monomania. On the 19th June, the Judges assembled in the House of Lords for the purpose of delivering their opinions on the queries addressed to them. The answer given by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas on behalf of his learned brethren, was an unanimous one, with the single exception of Mr. Justice Maule, who differed from his colleagues with respect to one of the points raised. That learned Judge therefore commenced by stating his reasons for differing with his learned brethren on the questions which had been submitted to their consideration. His Lordship said, that with re-

ference to the fifth and last question proposed, viz :—Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious at the time of doing the act that he was acting contrary to law? or whether he was labouring under any and what delusion at the time? He had no hesitation in saying that such a question could legally be put to a witness. It had been the practice to adopt that course. He had no knowledge of such questions having been successfully objected to. The fact of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the other distinguished Judges who presided with him on the trial of M'Naghten, having allowed such questions to be put, was to his mind a sufficient proof of their legality.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal then rose and said, that her Majesty's Judges had most carefully and attentively considered the questions which had been submitted to them by their Lordships respecting insane persons accused of crimes, and with the exception of his learned brother, Mr. Justice Maule, they were unanimous in the opinion which he was then instructed to read to the House. It was not necessary on that occasion to enter into the facts of any particular case; it would be wrong to do so, as there was such an endless variety, all and each attended with such improbable and different circumstances, that

no general rule could be laid down. Every case must be decided by its own particular circumstances. His Lordship said, as the subject was about to come under the consideration of Parliament, the Judges had not lost any time in considering the questions submitted to them; and as they were unanimous, with the exception, as he before said, of Mr. Justice Maule, they did not consider it necessary to give their opinions *seriatim*. The first question propounded for their consideration was as follows:—

“What is the law respecting alleged crimes committed by persons afflicted with insane delusion in respect of one or more particular subjects or persons; as, for instance, where at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, the accused knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit?”

With respect to this question the opinion of the Judges was, that notwithstanding the party committing a wrong act when labouring under the idea of redressing a supposed grievance or injury, or under the impression of obtaining some public or private benefit, he was liable to punishment.

Second question—“What are the proper questions to be submitted to the jury, when a person alleged to be afflicted with insane delusion respecting one or more particular subjects or persons is charged with the commission of a crime, murder for example, and insanity is set up as a defence?”

The Judges, in answer to this question, wished him to state that they were of opinion the jury ought in all cases to be told, that every man should be considered of sane mind, unless it was clearly proved in evidence to the contrary. That before a plea of insanity should be allowed, undoubted evidence ought to be adduced that the accused was of diseased mind, and that at the time he committed the act he was not conscious of right or wrong. This opinion related to every case in which a party was charged with an illegal act, and a plea of insanity was set up. Every person was supposed to know what the law was, and therefore nothing could justify a wrong act, except it was clearly proved the party did not know right from wrong. If that was not satisfactorily proved, the accused was liable to punishment, and it was the duty of the Judges so to tell the Jury when summing up the evidence, accompanied with those remarks and observations as the nature and peculiarities of each case might suggest and require.

With regard to the third question, viz.:—“In what terms ought the question to be left to the jury, as to the prisoner’s state of mind at the time when the act was committed?”—the Judges did not give an opinion.

The fourth question was—

“If a person under an insane delusion, as to existing facts, commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereby excused?”

The answer to this question was, that the Judges were unanimous in opinion, that if the delusion was only partial, that the party accused was equally liable

with a person of sane mind. If the accused killed another in self-defence, he would be entitled to an acquittal; but if committed for any supposed injury, he would then be liable to the punishment awarded by the laws to his crime.

With regard to the last question—

“Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner’s mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious at the time of doing the act that he was acting contrary to law? or whether he was labouring under any, and what, delusion at the time?”

The Judges were of opinion that the question could not be put to the witness in the precise form stated above, for by doing so they would be assuming that the facts had been proved. That was a question which ought to go to the Jury exclusively. When the facts were proved and admitted, then the question, as one of science, could be generally put to a witness under the circumstances stated in the interrogatory.

These opinions of the Judges were then ordered to be printed and entered on the Journals of the House.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL
COURT,
March 6th.

Joshua Jones Ashley, aged 35, described as an agent, was indicted for stealing four silver spoons and one silver fork, of the value

of 8*l.*, the property of John Howse, from the Junior United Service Club.

Mr. Prendergast defended the prisoner.

Mr. Clarkson (with whom was Mr. Bodkin) stated the case on behalf of the prosecution, and said the prisoner was indicted for larceny, committed under very peculiar circumstances—and though a question of law might arise, still he thought he should be able to show that he was guilty of the offence imputed to him. The prisoner was formerly a banker and army agent in Regent-street, and moved in such a station in society as to enable him to become a member of several of the fashionable clubs at the west end of the town; amongst these were the Junior United Service, the Union, the Colonial, the Reform, and the Erectheium. From time to time quantities of plate had been lost from these several clubs, and at length circumstances transpired which led to the actions of the prisoner being watched. At the time the offence named in the indictment was committed he resided at No. 3, Allington-street, Pimlico. An officer was set to watch the house on the 15th of February, and in the course of the day the prisoner was followed to the shop of Mrs. Emmett, a silversmith on Holborn-hill, where he produced four silver spoons (which would be proved to have been stolen from the club-house on the previous day), and which he requested to have engraved with his initials “J. J. A.” As soon as he left the shop, he was accosted by the officer who had been watching him, and he was then taken into custody. The account given of the property by the prisoner was

very unsatisfactory, and upon an examination being made it was found that the initials of the club had been erased from the spoons. The officers then went to his lodgings, and on examining his drawers and boxes found the fork mentioned in the indictment, a great number of pawnbrokers' duplicates, and three small files. Then came the question, and which was one more for the consideration of the Court than the jury, whether the prisoner could be indicted for stealing property with respect to which he had a joint right? and he invited his Lordship's attention to the point. The steward, John Howse, was intrusted with the property, and he (Mr. Clarkson) apprehended that the prisoner might, under such circumstances, be indicted for stealing the property of Howse.

He then cited several cases in support of the legality of the indictment.

The Recorder said, the learned counsel had better call his witnesses, and then, if the question was mooted, it might be more fully argued.

The following witnesses were then called—

Charles Burgess Goff, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am a police constable of the A division. On the 15th of February, in consequence of instructions I received, I watched the house No. 3, Allington-street, Pimlico. About 1 o'clock in the day I saw the prisoner leave the house, and I followed him to the shop of Mrs. Emmett, a jeweller on Holborn-hill. When he went in I looked through the window and saw him deliver a parcel to a person in the shop. I then went in and saw the four silver spoons produced taken

from the parcel, and the prisoner desired that his initials "J. J. A." might be engraved upon them, as had been done on others. I followed the prisoner out of the shop and asked him to whom the spoons belonged; he said they were his own. I told him that I suspected they had been stolen from the Junior United Service Club. He said that he was a member of the club, that he had had the spoons four years, and had taken out the initials for the purpose of having his own put on. I then took him into custody, and upon searching him, found in his pocket two keys and a card case. I subsequently went to the prisoner's lodgings, and in a drawer, which was opened by one of the keys found upon the prisoner, I found a small bunch of keys, one of which opened a small box in the same room; in that I found the silver fork produced, and a great number of duplicates.

Cross-examined.—When I first spoke to the prisoner, he at once admitted that he was a member of the club.

Inspector Pearce, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—On the 15th of February I saw the prisoner at the station-house. I asked his name and address, and he said, "Ashley," and that he resided in Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico. He then said, "This is a mistake altogether; I received the spoons from Mr. Rawlinson, a tailor, of 11, Stockbridge-terrace, about three weeks ago." I then said, am I to understand you reside in Stockbridge-terrace now?" and he said, that he did. I assisted the last witness to search the prisoner's lodgings, and in a drawer in the room, I found the three files produced. The spoon pro-

duced appears to have had some initials filed off.

Cross-examined.—I am not aware that Mr. Rawnson (the person whom the prisoner called Rawlinson), is the owner of the house, 3, Allington-street, as well as 11, Stockbridge-terrace. The houses in the latter place are rather larger than in Allington-street, but neither of them are at all elegant.

Benjamin Bullen, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am in the employ of Mrs. Emmett, of Holborn-hill. I recollect the prisoner bringing the spoons on the morning in question, for the purpose of having them engraved. I had known the prisoner previously.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner dealt openly with the property, as if it was his own.

Hannah Storey, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I reside with my aunt at No. 3, Allington-street; it is my aunt's own house. Mr. Rawnson has nothing whatever to do with it. The prisoner occupied the first-floor back room, and had done so for a month previous to his being taken into custody. On the morning that he was taken into custody he asked me for some brickdust and a leather, and I told him he would find some in the shed, and he went there for it.

Cross-examined.—I know Mr. Rawnson, and believe the prisoner was acquainted with him; but I am not aware that the prisoner was in the habit of having his letters, &c. addressed to Mr. Rawnson's. I recollect his sending there for letters.

W. Thompson, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—On the 14th of February I was engaged as waiter at the Junior United Service

Club, and assisted in preparing the tables for dinner. On one table I put two spoons and a fork. I saw the prisoner there that day, and particularly noticed him walking about the room when I was putting the spoons, &c., on the table. I missed them shortly after he went away.

Cross-examined.—I am not aware whether any other person saw me put the spoons on the table. I do not know that if any member takes away property from the club, he is compelled to restore it, and liable to be expelled.

William Andrews, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am assistant-butler at the Junior United Service Club. The plate belonging to the Club is marked "J. U. S. C." The spoons and fork produced appear to have had some marks erased from them at the back of the handle, the precise spot where the club spoons are marked. On the 14th of February I missed four large spoons and a large fork. The spoons and fork produced corresponded exactly with those taken from the club.

Cross-examined.—I missed the property from the pantry. It is not usual to have spoons marked at the back, though I have seen it done elsewhere. The spoons are what are called king's pattern; and to the best of my belief they belong to the club.

John Howse, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am house-steward at the Junior United Service Club, and reside in the house. I have the care of all the plate, and am responsible for it. I believe the articles produced to be the property of the club.

Cross-examined.—I have to provide provisions for the members of the club. We have occa-

sionally missed a stray book or so from the club; but when that happens a notice is stuck up, requesting the member to return it. It then rests with the committee whether the member shall or shall not be expelled.

Re-examined.—We have lost plate before, but could never find out who took it.

By the Recorder.—I am appointed by the committee.

The Recorder.—Is that appointment in writing?

Mr. Clarkson said it was not: but he had the bond given by the prosecutor upon his being appointed.

The Recorder.—Are not minutes of the proceedings entered in a book kept for that purpose?

Witness.—Yes. I produce some spoons and forks belonging to the club, and which entirely correspond with those found in the possession of the prisoner.

The Recorder.—Have you on any previous occasion, when plate has been missed, been called upon to make it good?

Witness.—I have. Some plate was missed in May last, which I was compelled to make good out of my own pocket.

The Recorder.—And the prisoner was a member of the club at that time?

Witness.—He was.

The Recorder.—What was the amount you then paid?

Witness.—Between 11*l.* and 12*l.* Although I paid the amount in the first instance, I afterwards made the whole of the servants pay it by means of a general subscription. The plate is locked up at night in a strong safe in the pantry. The plate is looked over every night, and sometimes three times a day; that is done by the

butler. Mr. Braithwaite, the silversmith, furnished the plate to the club in lieu of that which was missing, and I paid him for it. The servants generally were made to pay for that loss, because it was presumed that the robbery had been committed by a servant. The under-butler is appointed by the committee.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Two legal objections were then taken by the prisoner's counsel to the validity of the indictment; the first that the club-house was not, as therein stated, the dwelling-house of John Howse, inasmuch as he was there only in the capacity of a servant. Secondly, that there was no proof whatever that the possession of the property was in Howse, but it rather appeared to be in the possession of the under-butler, who was distinctly appointed by the Club. The learned Recorder held both objections to be fatal, and the prisoner was consequently acquitted on this charge.

He was then again indicted for stealing on the 9th of October eight silver spoons, of the value of 10*l.*, from the Army and Navy Club, the property of Sir James Watson, Knight, and others.

In stating the case to the jury,

Mr. Clarkson said he had been induced to proceed in the first instance with the preceding case, in order to obtain the opinion of the Court with respect to the position in which clubs were placed with regard to such property, and he could not help expressing his regret at the decision which had been pronounced. In the present case, however, he thought no question of law would arise, as the property was charged as be-

longing to Sir James Watson and others who were the members of the Army and Navy Club, of which the prisoner was not a member.

The constable having proved the finding of the duplicate relating to the property in question at the time the prisoner was taken into custody on the previous charge.

John Grindley, in the service of Mr. Page, a pawnbroker, produced eight table spoons which were pledged with him by the prisoner, on the 24th of January last for 7*l*. He gave the name of Jefferies, Stockbridge-terrace. Before he took in the property, however, he went to Stockbridge-terrace, and ascertained that the prisoner resided there, and was a person of respectability.

Cross-examined.—The spoons are of rather an uncommon pattern, and there appear to be marks upon them, as if a crest or initials had been erased from them. The erasures were not made in a workmanlike manner.

Hugh Sutherland stated that he was under-butler at the Army and Navy Club, St. James's-square, of which he believed Sir James Watson was a member. In the month of October last, the Junior United Service Club-house being under repair, the members were allowed to attend the Army and Navy Club. Witness recollected seeing the prisoner at the club on the 1st of October, on which day two table-spoons were missed. On the 9th of the same month he was again there, when six more spoons of the same description were missed. On that occasion he observed the prisoner standing near the dumb waiter in the coffee room. All the spoons were marked with the crest of the club.

Had no doubt whatever that the spoons produced were those stolen from the club.

Cross-examined.—Would positively swear to one or two of them, as he could distinctly see traces of the crest. He also found they corresponded in every particular with the spoon he had brought with him as a pattern. He bore no animosity towards the prisoner—never shook his head at him in a threatening manner. He certainly shook his head when at the police-office, but that was because he was happy to see the plate again. (Laughter.) On comparing the stolen spoons with the one he had brought with him, he found they were all made in the same year, and bore the same hall-mark.

It was then proved that Sir James Watson, in whom the property was laid, was a subscribing member of the club.

Mr. Prendergast then addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner—a gentleman who had hitherto moved in the highest station in society; he was the son of a banker in Regent-street, but his misfortunes had been considerable, and those misfortunes had reduced him from the state of opulence he formerly enjoyed, to a situation of comparative poverty; but he was, nevertheless, still received in that society he had moved in during his prosperity, and never had there been the slightest stain upon his character till the present charge was preferred against him. The learned counsel then proceeded to review the evidence, and contended that no proof whatever had been given that the prisoner was the person who stole the missing plate from the

club. There were many other strangers admitted, who might also have taken it as well as the prisoner; and, although undoubtedly some spoons had been traced to his possession, still there was no satisfactory identity of their having belonged to the club. The prisoner was a person, as they had heard, who had been very opulent, and there was nothing unreasonable in his having a few silver spoons in his possession, and still less unreasonable was it that he should raise money upon them in the time of need. The case, to say the most of it, was one of suspicion only, and he thought it was one in which they would not be able, conscientiously, to say that the prisoner was guilty.

Major M'Lean stated that he had known the prisoner many years, and was one of his assignees when he became a bankrupt—he always considered him to be an upright and honest man—he always bore that character.

Several other witnesses were called, who also spoke of the prisoner in similar terms.

The Recorder in summing up, said the prisoner was charged with stealing eight silver spoons, the property of Sir J. Watson, Knight, and others, and if they were satisfied from the evidence that Sir J. Watson, Knight, was a member of the club, then the indictment was good. The main question, however, for their consideration was the identity of the property, and in order to arrive at a conclusion upon that subject they would have to look at the manner in which the prisoner had all the way through dealt with the property—whether he had dealt with it as his own, and

whether the erasures which appeared upon the different articles had not been made for the purpose of disguising them.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The Recorder said, the learned counsel had neglected to prove in what parish the club-house was situated, consequently they could not find the prisoner guilty of stealing in a dwelling-house, as laid in the indictment; they could find him guilty of the simple larceny only.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict to that effect.

The Recorder said, he found by his abstract, that there were seven other indictments against the prisoner for precisely similar offences.

Mr. Clarkson said he thought it unnecessary to proceed with the other charges, but he asked the permission of the Court to call the pawnbrokers, who held the property in the other cases, in order that it might be given up to the respective owners. He understood there were in court upwards of 100 silver spoons and forks, which had been stolen by the prisoner.

The Recorder said the property must, of course, be given up.

No less than sixteen pawnbrokers were then called; each of whom produced from four to two and a half dozen of massive silver table spoons and forks, which were identified by the secretaries of the respective clubs, and were forthwith handed over to the owners, to the very great dissatisfaction of the pawnbrokers, who, of course, will suffer the loss.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had been

convicted, upon very satisfactory evidence, of the crime of which he stood charged, that of stealing the property named, belonging to Sir J. Watson. It was evident there were various other charges, which the learned counsel for the prosecution had declined to proceed with upon the property being given up. There had been an omission in the case, inasmuch as the name of the parish in which the offence had been committed had not been proved, and he would have the benefit of it; but he could assure him that had it been proved, the Court would have felt it its duty to pass upon him the full punishment allowed by law for such an offence. As it was he could only receive the punishment for a common larceny. It was evident that he had been for a considerable time getting his living by plundering club-houses, where he had the privilege of entering. The sentence of the Court therefore was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

ARCHES COURT,

March 25.

VELEY AND JOSLIN AGAINST GOSLING.—THE BRAINTREE CASE.

Sir H. Jenner Fust gave sentence in this case, which was an appeal from the Consistory Court of London, in a suit of subtraction of church-rate, promoted by the churchwardens of the parish of Braintree, Essex, against Mr. John Gosling, a parishioner and inhabitant. The Court below rejected the libel, on the ground that the rate, which had been

made by the churchwardens and the minority of the parishioners assembled at a vestry meeting, summoned in obedience to a motion to make a rate for the repair of the church, the majority refusing to make any rate, was illegal and invalid.

The learned Dean of the Arches commenced by observing, that the parish of Braintree had obtained a considerable degree of notoriety from the determined opposition given by a great majority of its inhabitants to church-rates. In 1837, a question as to the validity of a rate in that parish gave rise to proceedings which commenced in the Consistory Court of London, and went to the Courts of Common Law, being finally adjudicated in the Court of Exchequer Chamber. In that case the majority of the parishioners in vestry having refused a rate, the churchwardens, not at the same vestry meeting, but several days after, and without any further notice to the parishioners, made a rate by themselves. The Judge of the Consistory Court, contrary to his own opinion, admitted the libel in a suit against Mr. Burder, a parishioner, for the recovery of his quota of this rate, conceiving himself bound by the authority of a case in this court, that of "*Gaudern v. Selby*," in 1796. A prohibition having issued from the Court of King's Bench, the plaintiff on prohibition declared, the defendant demurred, and the judgment of the Court was against the validity of that rate. The case then went by writ of error to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which affirmed the judgment of the Court of King's Bench. In delivering the decision of the

judges (eight in number) in the Exchequer Chamber, Lord Chief Justice Tindal stated, that the questions to be determined were—first, whether the churchwardens, after a rate for the necessary repairs of the church had been proposed to the parishioners in vestry, and refused by a majority, could of their own sole authority, at a subsequent time, by themselves, and not at any parish meeting, impose a valid rate on the parishioners—secondly, whether a Court of Common Law could issue a writ of prohibition to the Spiritual Court, to stay proceedings to enforce payment of such a rate. The Court of Exchequer Chamber was of opinion, that such a rate was invalid, and that the writ of prohibition was properly issued; but the Lord Chief Justice expressed that opinion in a guarded manner, and accompanied it with this observation—“It is obvious that there is a wide and substantial difference between the churchwardens alone, or the churchwardens and the minority together, making a rate at the meeting of the parishioners, when the refusal takes place, and the churchwardens possessing the power of rating the parish by themselves at any future time, however distant. It is unnecessary, however, to discuss that point, as the facts of this case do not bring it before us; it is sufficient to say, whilst we give no opinion upon it, that we desire to be understood as reserving to ourselves the liberty of forming an opinion whenever the case shall occur.” These expressions were very remarkable. The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King’s Bench had expressed his opinion, that no rate could be

valid unless made with the consent of the majority of the parishioners; but the Court of Exchequer Chamber did not affirm so general a proposition; they guarded themselves against being supposed to do so; they recognized “a wide and substantial difference” between a rate made by churchwardens and the minority at the same vestry, where a rate had been refused, and a rate made by the churchwardens alone at a subsequent time, which was the case in the former Brain-tree suit. The prohibition in that case put a stop to the proceedings, but still the church continued in a state of great dilapidation, and the necessity of repairs being very pressing, the churchwardens adopted the suggestion thrown out by Lord Chief Justice Tindal. In order that the proceedings should be perfectly regular, a decree under the seal of the Consistory Court of London, issued at the instance of the vicar, called upon the churchwardens and parishioners to appear and show cause why they should not meet in vestry to make a rate for the necessary repairs of the church. The churchwardens appeared, and professed a readiness to obey the directions of the Court. No appearance was given on the part of the parishioners; and as no objection was therefore made on their part, a monition issued, requiring them to meet in vestry on a certain day, and to make a rate for the necessary repairs of the church. In obedience to this monition the churchwardens convened a vestry, at which they submitted the surveys and estimates, and proposed a rate of 2s. in the pound. An amendment was, however, moved, to the

effect that the parishioners were bound by religious principles and social feelings not to grant a rate, which amendment was carried, being tantamount to a refusal of the rate. Thereupon the churchwardens, with the minority, at the same meeting, in obedience to the monition, and in discharging the obligation cast upon them, made a rate of 2s. in the pound, the rate in question. The real and substantial objection offered to the rate in the Court below was, that it was made by a minority of the parishioners in vestry. This being the simple question, it was unnecessary for this Court to go into a lengthened inquiry as to the nature and origin of the obligation upon the parishioners to repair their parish church, or into the antiquity of making a rate for that purpose, because the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in delivering the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber, had distinctly laid it down, "that the obligation by which the parishioners are bound to repair the body of their parish church whenever necessary, and to provide all things essential to the performance of divine service therein, is an obligation imposed on them by the Common Law of the land :—" and he refers to a case in the year books, 44th Edward III., which, he observes, "whilst it establishes the fact that church-rates were made by the parishioners, at so early a period as the year 1370, does, at the same time, by pleading a custom from time immemorial within the particular parish, to levy the amount of the rate on each parishioner by distress, necessarily carry back beyond the time of legal memory, the obligation of the parishioners

to make a rate upon themselves for the reparation of the parish church." This was a sufficient authority for him (the learned Judge), to hold that the burthen of repairing the church lies upon the parishioners. Such being the obligation, the next subject of inquiry was the effect of it. Here again Lord Chief Justice Tindal had laid it down, that "the repair of the fabric of the church is a duty which the parishioners are compellable to perform, not a mere voluntary act, which they may perform or decline at their own discretion ; that the law is imperative upon them absolutely that they do repair the church, not binding on them in a qualified or limited manner only, that they may repair or not, as they think fit ; and that where it so happens that the fabric of the church stands in need of repair, the only question upon which the parishioners, when convened together to make a rate can by law deliberate and determine is, not whether they will repair the church or not (for upon that point they are concluded by the law), but how and in what manner the Common Law obligation so binding them may be best and most effectually, and at the same time most conveniently, performed and carried into effect." Every word of this was most important for the consideration of this Court, and deserving of the utmost attention, not only as coming from the very learned person from whom it emanated, and from the clear and lucid manner in which he stated what the extent of this Common Law obligation is, but because it expressed, not merely his own opinion, but the opinion of his seven learned brethren.

The next question would be, in what manner is this Common Law obligation to be enforced? He would not enter into the question whether the obligation was by the *jus commune laicum*, or the *jus commune ecclesiasticum*; if by the former, the Temporal Courts would enforce it; if the latter, the Spiritual Courts. Lord Chief Justice Tindal says—"The parishioners have no more power to throw off the burthen of the repair of the church than that of the repair of bridges and highways, the compelling of the performance of the latter obligation belonging exclusively to the Temporal Courts, whilst that of the former has been exercised usually, though perhaps not necessarily exclusively, by the Spiritual Courts from time immemorial." Now, from what he had said, these principles arose:—1st. that the obligation to repair is absolute; 2nd. that the performance of the obligation may be compelled; 3rd. that the performance of the obligation may be properly enforced by the Ecclesiastical Court, subject, nevertheless, to the control of the Courts of Common Law, where the Ecclesiastical Court exceeds its jurisdiction. Now, what was necessary to constitute a valid church-rate? Nobody doubted (as Lord Chief Justice Tindal said,) that a rate made by the majority of the parishioners in vestry was valid, and might be enforced. There was as little doubt that, when the parishioners are duly convened and none think fit to attend, a rate made by the churchwardens alone, who then in effect constitute the majority, is valid. But the question was, what is to be done when the majority refuse a rate—whether the

church is to remain in a state of dilapidation, notwithstanding the Common Law obligation upon the parishioners, who are compellable to discharge it? The rate sued for in the former Braintree case, it was quite clear, was an invalid rate; but the present rate was under different circumstances, having been made at a vestry duly convened, in obedience to a monition to make a rate for the repairs of the church, at a time when all the parishioners who chose to attend had an opportunity of knowing the nature of the repairs which were required, the amount of the expense, and the mode of the rating. Surely it was no great stretch of authority to hold that a rate so made was widely and substantially different from the other made in a secret conclave. Here the parishioners had an opportunity of objecting to the nature of the repairs, to the amount to be levied, and to the mode of rating. Supposing this to be an invalid rate, there was no mode by which the church could be repaired, it must remain unrepaired, deteriorating every day, and the result might be that this church would become a heap of ruins. See the progress of its decay. In 1834, 35*l.* was expended on the repairs of the church. In 1835 no rate was allowed. In 1836, 175*l.* was required, and a rate was refused. In 1837, 508*l.* was required, and no rate; and in 1841, 700*l.* Nothing could show more strikingly that this church must become in a very short period entirely dilapidated. All the timbers were said to be rotten; the lead had been removed from the roof, and, in short, the parishioners would be unable to resort to the church for divine worship. How, then,

was the performance of the Common Law obligation to be enforced? The Courts of Common Law would not interfere by *mandamus*, it having been decided in the Thetford case, that this matter was of purely ecclesiastical jurisdiction. A monition to the parishioners to meet answered no purpose—there had been no want of meetings in this parish; the objection was to make a rate when they were assembled. It had been said that there were anciently two modes of enforcing the obligation—namely, by placing the parish under an interdict; and excommunicating the parishioners for not repairing the church; and these remedies, it had been said, which were proved to be perfectly effectual, and to have produced the desired result, were still in existence. But in those cases the whole parish was punished for the fault of a part; the innocent were punished for the guilty, and an excommunicated person was cut off from all the rest of society. At the present time, it would be to punish the innocent alone; for the persons in fault would be the very persons who would make their exclusion from the church a matter for congratulation; whilst the church falling into a dilapidated and ruinous state, the parishioners would be compelled to forego divine worship, or to resort to dissenting chapels. Excommunication was in former times an effectual remedy; but what was the case now? All the civil disabilities attending it were removed by statute; and what would be the effect of selecting a few parties for the punishment substituted? Nor would it be effectual to compel the repairs of the church.

And who were to institute the proceedings? How was the Court to be put in motion, and how was the expense of the proceedings to be defrayed? The churchwardens had no funds; they could not be reimbursed expenses out of a church-rate, and they had little hope of procuring any previous grant for the purpose, inasmuch as the majority of the parishioners would be the very parties against whom the proceeding was intended. If the parishioners were thus prevented from attending divine offices in their parish church, which was to become a heap of ruins,—if such was the state of the law, it was very much to be lamented, and it was greatly to be desired that some mode should be devised to remedy so serious an anomaly in the law. Now, it had been laid down by the judges in the Exchequer Chamber, that the obligation upon the parishioners to repair the church is absolutely imperative, and that when the church needed repair, the only question upon which the parishioners, when convened together to make a rate, can deliberate and determine is, not whether they will repair it or not—for they were concluded upon that point by the law—but only as to the mode of doing it. Could it be said, then, that a rate for such purpose imposed any oppressive burthen on the parishioners! It had been argued that no tax could be imposed upon persons without their own consent; but the making of a church rate was not the imposition of a tax; the tax was already imposed by the Common Law of the land, and the only question for the parishioners was how that tax should be distributed amongst

themselves most equitably, with reference to the value of the lands and tenements occupied by them, and the occupation of which they entered upon subject to that tax. The making a rate and the imposing a tax were different things; the making of a rate was merely the determining of the proportion in which the parishioners should contribute to the discharge of a common obligation. In the present case, the majority of the parishioners did not object to the necessity of the repairs, or to the estimates, or to the mode of rating; they would not make a rate at all; they said, in effect, "We will not repair the church," for without funds the churchwardens could not repair it, and without a rate they would obtain no funds; so that the refusal of the rate amounted to a declaration that they (the parishioners) would not repair their church. Now, the difficulty in this case was to find authorities on which such a rate as the present could be supported. It was not his intention to travel through the vast body of authorities which had been cited in the different courts in the former case. He had already stated his opinion that no injustice could be done by such a rate, inasmuch as the parishioners had full opportunity of objecting to it on all the grounds upon which a church-rate was open to objection, and he was not aware that it had been laid down by any Court (till the case under review was decided in the Consistory Court) that a rate so made was illegal. It was true, that from what fell from Lord Chief Justice Denman in the former case, it might be inferred that, in his opinion, such a rate would be il-

legal; but he had not so decided, that point not being then under consideration; on the other hand, the Court of Exchequer Chamber could not have adopted the reasoning of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, because, if they did, Lord Chief Justice Tindal would never have expressed the opinion of those eight judges to be, that a rate might possibly be valid without the consent of the majority of the parishioners. They expressly guarded themselves against being supposed to adopt so general a proposition, and recognized a "wide and substantial difference" between such a rate as the present, and the one against which they pronounced. He would not lay any stress upon the case of *Thursfield v. Jones*, in Ventris, nor upon the opinion of Sir Simon Digges, both of which affirmed the right of the churchwardens to make a rate if the parishioners refused; but the case of *Gaudern v. Selby*, if it had not been set aside, was a precedent precisely in point to the present case. He (the learned Judge) could not but think that that case had been, to a certain extent, most unjustly calumniated. It had been said that the case had been repudiated by the Court of Queen's Bench, and that Court did repudiate it; but he could not but think that the case had not been fairly brought to the notice of that Court, labouring as it did under the objections arising from the anomalies and irregularities in the proceedings. The learned judge then entered into a minute history of that case, which was an appeal from the Diocesan Court of Peterborough to the Arches Court, observing that it

was a misapprehension on the part of Dr. Lushington to suppose that the Judge (Sir W. Wynne) in deciding that case, never thought he was deciding the point whether the churchwardens and the minority could make a valid rate. The fact that the rate was made not by the majority had been brought distinctly to his notice, and it could not be supposed that a Judge with the knowledge and experience of Sir W. Wynne should have been ignorant of the law with respect to church-rates. The allegation, which stated that the rate had not been made by the majority, was signed by Sir W. Scott, and on his advancement to the Chair of the Admiralty Court, Dr. Arnold, a learned and able advocate, took his brief, and no opposition was made on that ground, nor was the point argued. As to the anomalies and irregularities in the proceedings in that case, they did not originate in the Court of Arches, nor did they prevent that Court from adjudicating the case upon its merits. Sir W. Wynne, who was the last person to be suspected of making law, must, therefore, be considered to have decided that a rate by the churchwardens and a minority was a good and valid rate, and might be enforced; that decision was acquiesced in, and was consequently a precedent absolutely in point, and he considered it an authority of very considerable weight. It had been repudiated by the Court of Queen's Bench, as cited in that Court, as an authority for a rate made by the churchwardens alone, and not in vestry; but did the Court of Exchequer Chamber consider it as of no authority whatever? They had not expressed them-

selves so. They considered it no authority for a rate made by the churchwardens alone, and not in vestry, but Lord Chief Justice Tindal expressly said that the case of "*Gaudern v. Selby*" was distinguished in a most important particular from the former *Brain-tree* case, and added—"We do not enter into the discussion whether a rate so made by the churchwardens at the parish meeting where the parishioners are met, would be valid or not, or how far such case may be analogous to that of the members of a corporation aggregate, who being assembled together for the purpose of choosing an officer of the corporation, the majority protest against and refuse altogether to proceed to any election, in which case they have been held to throw away their votes, and the minority, who have performed their duty by voting, have been held to represent the whole number." It had been said, that the case of "*Gaudern v. Selby*" had taken the profession by surprise; that they were not aware of such a case, which had not been noticed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He (Sir H. J. Fust) had not recollected the case, but from his earliest experience at the bar he had always understood that the law was as stated in that case; he had always understood that when a rate for necessary repairs was refused by the majority of the parishioners, a rate made by the churchwardens and the minority was good. His recollection, from the earliest period of his experience at the bar, served him as to that point, and he was equally aware that the opinion of the learned Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court was the other

way. It appeared to him that the law and the justice of the case required that he should reverse the judgment of the Court below. His opinion was in favour of the law as stated by Sir William Wynne, and that the rejection of the libel would be contrary to law and justice. Possibly, in this case, as in the former, the Court might be prohibited by the Court of Queen's Bench; and this case might travel by writ of error to the Exchequer Chamber, and possibly the result might be, that the law had not been truly laid down by this Court, though he had no right to anticipate such a result; or possibly the case might be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If the case did go up there, the whole question would be then set at rest; and if this rate was pronounced invalid, it would be for the Legislature to interfere, and devise some means of compelling parties to discharge their legal obligation. He was of opinion that the judgment of the Court below was erroneous; he pronounced for the appeal, retained the principal cause, and admitted the libel, reserving the question of costs.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

GLOUCESTER.

April 13.

NISI PRIUS COURT.—SEDUCTION.
GRINNELL *v.* WELLS.

In this case, which was an action for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, Mr. Godson and Mr. Gray conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. Greaves that of the defendant.

The action was what is techni-

cally termed "of the first impression," the declaration alleging as the foundation of the action, not, as usual in such cases, the loss which the plaintiff had sustained by being deprived of his daughter's services, but that owing to the gross misconduct of the defendant, the plaintiff's daughter had become pregnant, and that the child of which she had been delivered had become a burthen to the plaintiff. The defendant is a farmer, occupying about 200 acres of land near Broadway, and is also possessed of some freehold property; and he is moreover a Poor Law guardian of the union in which he resides. He is a widower, and in the vigour of life, being thirty-three years of age. The plaintiff is now a miller, and was in 1841 the master of the national school at Prestwich, near Manchester, and he had previously kept a small general dealer's shop at Broadway. His family consists of six daughters, the eldest of whom, Alice, was fourteen years of age on the 11th of March, 1841. It appeared that Mrs. Grinnell and the late Mrs. Wells had been schoolfellows, and intimate friends, and, as the plaintiff's means were very limited, Mrs. Wells offered to take Alice into her family as a nursery governess to her children, of which she had four, at a salary of 8*l.* per annum. The offer was thankfully accepted, and Alice Grinnell entered the defendant's service in that capacity on the 15th of February, 1841. On the 9th of April following, which was Good Friday, Mrs. Wells died in childbed, and it was but a few weeks after this heavy affliction had fallen upon him, that the defendant was

guilty—if Alice Grinnell's statement was to be believed—of conduct for which he ought to have answered at the bar of a criminal court of justice. She deposed that he had never taken any improper liberties with her till the night of the 27th of May, 1841, when he came home from a party at twelve o'clock, a good deal elated with liquor. She inquired if he would take any supper, and upon his answering in the negative, she lighted her candle, and was about to proceed to her own room, when the defendant extinguished her light, and also another which was in the room, threw her upon the sofa, and placing both her hands upon her mouth, kept them down with his forehead, while he forcibly violated her person. He succeeded, however, in inducing her to promise that she would say nothing about it, and she made no complaint to any one on the subject; and still continued in his service, taking her meals with him as usual. He did not repeat his misconduct towards her till the 24th of August, when, at eleven o'clock in the day, she being then in her bed-room, he came in and perpetrated the alleged offence, in exactly the same manner as he had done on the former occasion. She denied most positively having had any intercourse with the defendant except upon these two occasions; but she stated that in the interval between the 27th of May and the 24th of August, he had repeatedly tried her bed-room door at night, which she had secured after the 24th of May with a chisel. It did not appear, however, why the defendant neglected to avail himself of the numerous opportunities which

must have presented themselves in the course of every day, nor why so slight a barrier as a chisel placed over the latch of the door proved an insurmountable obstacle to the gratification of a brutal passion, unless, as was suggested by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, his experience as a Poor Law guardian had taught him the policy of excluding all the chances of "corroborating circumstances." On the 6th of September Miss Grinnell left the defendant's service, having expressed to her aunt a wish to do so, but not upon the ground of the defendant's ill-treatment of her, but because she had so much to do. Unconscious that she was in the family way, she entered the service of a respectable clergyman at Prestwich; but she had not been there many months, before her situation became so evident, that she was obliged to go home to her mother's house, where she was delivered of a boy, on the 6th of May, 1842. She and her father both wrote to the defendant, but he denied the misconduct imputed to him, and the present action was brought. The manner in which Miss Grinnell gave her evidence created a strong impression in her favour; her deportment in the box was that of modest self-possession. Her story was sought to be corroborated by the evidence of a surgeon and a nurse, who attended her in June, 1841, while she was in the defendant's service. She was then suffering from a bowel complaint, attended with fever, and during part of the time she was insensible. These symptoms, it was contended, indicated that her account of what had passed between herself and

the defendant on the 27th of May was well-founded, but the surgeon had not examined her person, and the case for the plaintiff rested almost exclusively upon her testimony.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd for the defendant addressed the jury with great eloquence and feeling, stating his instructions to be, that the charge made against him by the plaintiff was one wholly destitute of truth, and that he should be able to prove the conduct of the prosecutrix to have been most shameless and abandoned with other men. He besought the jury to pause, before they consented to affix so foul a charge upon the defendant, upon the uncorroborated testimony of Miss Grinnel. In order to contradict her, and show that her evidence was not entitled to credit, no fewer than five witnesses were called, who were either guilty of a most diabolical conspiracy, or else proved beyond a doubt conduct so shameless on the part of this young girl of fourteen, as would have disgraced a cyprian in the metropolis. They swore most positively that she was in the habit, after the death of Mrs. Wells, of romping with the carter and the shepherd, two young men in the defendant's employ, and that they would frequently "almost strip her," and would then fasten up her dress behind, and lace her shoes. Davis, the carter, it was said, often used to run up the best stairs after her to her bedroom, and on the day of Mrs. Wells's funeral she was seen sitting upon his knee. Two of the witnesses, one of them a butcher living at Evesham, whose brother had married a sister of the defendant, and the other the shep-

herd, at that time in his employ, swore that they had on several occasions had connexion with her at her own invitation while she was in the defendant's service, and that under circumstances, which made their statement, if true, almost as disgraceful to themselves as to her.

Mr. Justice Erskine summed up the evidence with great care, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short interval, they returned into Court, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 300*l.* damages.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,

GUILDHALL.

July 7.

Extraordinary and Interesting Case.

THE LATE BARONESS DE FEUCHERES.—PINNIGER AND ANOTHER
v. CLARK.

This case, which excited the most intense interest in a particular circle, from its connexion with the estate of the late Baroness de Feucheres, came on for trial to-day. The Court was greatly crowded during the time the cause lasted, and amongst the assemblage were many of the most eminent attorneys in the metropolis, who seemed to feel a particular interest in the proceedings.

The plaintiff's case, as stated by Mr. Thesiger, afforded the following very singular details of the history and circumstances of the Baroness de Feucheres and her family, and of the litigation which had taken place respecting the large estate here and in France which that lady left behind her. The action itself was brought by Messrs. Pinniger and Westmacot, of Gray's-inn, solicitors, to reco-

ver from the defendant, Mary Ann Clark, one of the sisters and next of kin of the late Baroness de Feucheres, a very large sum of money for the services of the plaintiff in recovering for her, as one of the next of kin, her share of the property left by the late baroness. The claim, in fact, was made in respect of professional services of the most arduous and important character rendered by Mr. Westmacot (for it did not appear that Mr. Pinniger had taken any part at all in the matter) in establishing the defendant's claim; and the learned counsel in his address remarked, that in order to estimate the immense difficulties with which Mr. Westmacot had to contend, it would be necessary to enter into the details of the strange and eventful history of the baroness. That lady was the daughter of very humble parents, being one of the ten children of Richard Daw, a humble fisherman, and Jane his wife, of St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, of whom four only survived to attain their majority: these were James, the eldest son, born in 1777; Mary Ann, the present defendant, born in 1782; Sophia, the deceased baroness, born in 1790; and Charlotte, who subsequently married in France, a Monsieur Thanaron. Of these the baptismal registers of James the eldest, and Sophia the baroness, could never be found. From the year 1796 up to 1805 it appeared that the baroness lived with her father, who was in such desperate circumstances as to be an inmate of the workhouse at Newport, whence she was apprenticed out as a farm servant to a person in the neighbourhood for two years, in whose

family she lived during that time. Soon afterwards she was seduced and became in extremely reduced circumstances, till she met with an officer in the army, under whose protection she lived for a considerable time, and who upon the dissolution of his connexion with her settled upon her an annuity of 50*l.* per annum. This annuity she afterwards sold, and being very anxious to obtain the advantage of education she apprenticed herself at a school at Chelsea. This was in the year 1809, and in the same year first commenced her acquaintance with the Duc de Bourbon. From the year 1811 to 1815 she resided with her mother in Gloucester-street, Queen-square, where she applied herself sedulously to perfecting her education, and where she had masters, and pursued her studies under the auspices of the Duc de Bourbon, and where she must have acquired those accomplishments and have matured those talents and attainments for which she was distinguished. On peace taking place in 1815 she went to Paris and resided with the Duke, where, in the course of that year, she became acquainted with Adrian Victor Baron de Feucheres, with whom she lived for some time, and whom she married in this country in August, 1818. There being no register of her baptism in this country she took the singular course of being baptized as an adult, which ceremony took place accordingly in 1817, and upon that occasion she described herself as having been born in September, 1793; and her description, as it appears upon that register, was "Poplar-row, New Kent-road," and as the daughter

of Richard and Jane Dawes. In 1818 she was married in London, according to the rights of the Protestant and also of the Roman Catholic Church. Upon that occasion, in the affidavit which she swore in order to obtain the license, she said she was a widow, and in the marriage contract or settlement she described herself as the widow of William Dawes, deceased, at the Cape, agent of the British Company of the Indies, and the daughter of Richard Clark, and Jane Walker his wife, of Southampton, and that she was born in 1792. By this marriage contract, entered into with M. de Feucheres, it is stated, that the property of the baroness, which she had amassed up to that time, and which had been given her by the Duc de Bourbon, amounted to 214,000 francs, and which was settled by that document upon the survivor of the marriage, and in it was reserved a power to either of them to make a disposition of any subsequently acquired property. After her marriage the baroness and her husband lived at Paris in the palace of the Duc de Bourbon, and resided in the duke's establishment, and by her talents and accomplishments she made a very conspicuous figure at the French Court, becoming an important personage and having great influence. Some time before the year 1820 some suspicion seemed to have entered the mind of M. de Feucheres of some impropriety of conduct going on between his wife and the Duc de Bourbon; whereupon, for the purpose of quieting her husband, she informed him that she was the natural daughter of the duke, which statement the duke confirmed:

However, in 1824, the baron became satisfied that an improper intimacy existed between his wife and the duke, and thereupon he separated himself from her, and continued so until 1829, when he sued in the French courts for a separation *du corps et des biens*, which was granted him. After such separation the baroness continued to live with the Duc de Bourbon till his death, which occurred in 1830, when, to the surprise of all parties, upon the examination of his will, it was found that he had made over to the baroness the possession of immense property, amounting in value to 500,000*l.* sterling. Shortly after the death of the Duc de Bourbon suspicion seems to have existed in the minds of some persons that he had been murdered, and that the baroness had been concerned in the crime. The matter came before the French tribunals, but the baroness was fully acquitted; nor, said the learned counsel, does any doubt now exist in the mind of any reasonable person upon the propriety of that verdict. After this event the baroness seemed to take a great distaste to France, and came to this country apparently with the intention of residing permanently here, as she made several purchases in this country, amongst others the estate of Burr Homage, near Christchurch, in the county of Hants, and subsequently a leasehold house in Hyde-park-square, and moreover caused to be transmitted to this country upwards of 100,000*l.* in money. The baroness returned to France, but again came to London in the year 1840, in an extremely bad state of health, and resided here, being desirous of obtaining the

advice and assistance of English medical men, and during the same year she died. It should be remarked that both the baroness and her mother had abjured the Protestant religion and had become Roman Catholics, and it was a singular fact, and one which added not a little to the difficulties of Mr. Westmacot's investigations, that upon the death of the mother, which took place at Hammersmith, she was described in the register of burials as a spinster. A Mr. Moxon having been employed by the baroness in her lifetime in relation to her pecuniary concerns, and being in her confidence, it was considered desirable during her last illness that she should make some testamentary arrangements of her large property, and accordingly the baroness desired Mr. Moxon to have a will drawn up for her. He accordingly received her instructions for such instrument, and employed the plaintiff to prepare it. The will was prepared but was never executed, the baroness dying some short time after giving her instructions. The baroness, however, left a paper in the French language, by which she left her niece, Sophia Thanaron, her universal legatee of all her property, and in which she gave legacies of 4,000 francs to each of her nephews and nieces, and a legacy to same amount to Mons. Odillon Barrot, and Marquess de Chabannes, who had married one of her connexions; and she by the same paper appointed Messrs. Ganneron, Odillon Barrot, and Levaux executors, to carry into effect the contents of the said paper. It was in this state of the matter, and under these circum-

stances, that Mr. Westmacot was first employed by the defendant and other parties, who claimed to be the next of kin in this country of the baroness. Finding the will invalid by the laws both of England and France, he took on himself the duty of establishing their claims before the proper legal tribunals. What were the extent and scope of this employment, and what were the obstacles with which Mr. Westmacot had to contend, might be estimated from the facts that he was incessantly employed in the business for a period exceeding two years and two months, during which he was compelled to find all the money requisite for carrying these claims before the proper tribunal; that without the smallest chance of receiving one penny remuneration if he failed in success, and dependent entirely upon bringing the claim to a successful issue for any payment whatever of his outlay, he actually found and expended out of his own resources upwards of 6,000*l.*; that the difficulties opposed to his success were not merely those attendant upon common legal proceedings, but they arose on all sides out of the suspicions and follies of his own clients; and that, in spite of all this, Mr. Westmacot continued, to the injury of his health, and detriment of his business, to carry on this suit, and at last has brought it to a successful termination; and now the remuneration for such services was grudged by the parties who had benefited so largely by them, and he was compelled to come into Court to seek at the hands of justice that to which he was so eminently entitled. In order to give some idea of the difficulties which that

gentleman had to surmount, it would be necessary in the first place to estimate the amount of business to be done, and to point out the steps taken by Mr. Westmacot for the purpose of establishing the defendant's claim. The difficulties with which he had previously to struggle were, in the first place, the will left by the baroness; the defendant, and James Dawes, the brother, contending for its invalidity, Mons. and Madame Thanaron and the executors asserting its validity; secondly, the contract of marriage and the rights of the husband under it by the French or English law, according as deceased was found to be legitimate or illegitimate, or capable or incapable of being identified by the family; thirdly, the judgment of separation *du corps et des biens*, and how far the rights of the husband were affected by it under the French law, and how far the English law would recognise the effect of such judgment upon the marital rights in an English marriage? fourthly, the question of a French or English domicile, as in case of the latter the husband would be entitled to the English property; fifthly, the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the baroness, which presented innumerable difficulties from the fact that there was no baptismal register of herself and her elder brother James; that she had when baptized as an adult fixed her birth in 1793, in her marriage in the Romish church having stated herself to have been born in London in September, 1792, whilst in an affidavit of her father it was fixed to have occurred in 1794; that she was really born in 1790, and that there was another child of

her parents born in 1793—in having falsely described herself in her marriage contract as the widow of William Dawes and as the daughter of Richard Clark and Jane Walker—in proving that no such persons had ever lived in Southampton—in having sworn that she was a widow when she married, and in her mother being described as a spinster in the register of burials—in the declaration of the Duc de Bourbon that she was his daughter—in the change of the family name from Daw to Dawes—in the imperfect state of the registers of St. Helen's—and lastly, in the contrast between her obscure birth and humble condition when young, and her subsequent elegance of manner, accomplishments, and influence at the French Court. All these were circumstances to be considered and difficulties to be met by Mr. Westmacot when he undertook the duty of ascertaining the claims of the next of kin. Still he persevered, and the result was that his labours were ultimately crowned with success. To return, however, to the circumstances which arose after the death of the baroness. Shortly after this event M. Thanaron arrived from Paris, accompanied with M. Voizot, armed with a power of attorney by M. Odilon Barrot and the other executors, to demand the will and property of the deceased, and they, on its being refused, placed their interests in the hands of Mr. Amory, of whom more hereafter. In the meanwhile the plaintiff Westmacot, proceeded to make himself master of the case in all its bearings, both as regarded the French and English law upon all parts of the subject, and in the

interim constant meetings were taking place daily between Thanaron and Voizot on the one part, and the plaintiff and both the Clarks on the other, which, however, led to nothing. On the 16th of January, 1841, Voizot obtained in France provisional administration of the effects of the deceased, and demanded from Mr. Clark here the possession of all papers and property; but M. Dupin's opinion of the invalidity of the will having been obtained, they were refused, and it was determined to take steps at once to prove the legitimacy of the birth of the baroness. Accordingly inquiries were set on foot, which were covertly opposed in every direction by even the parties most interested, from motives of jealousy of each other, until on the 6th of February, 1841, the Baron Feucheres began to take a prominent part in the discussion going on, which alarming the Marquess de Chabannes, a compromise was proposed, but was rejected by Westmacot on the part of the defendant. This proposed compromise was attended with the effect of giving rise to greater jealousies between the parties, which continued till the close of the affair. In March, Westmacot went to Paris. In the meanwhile the proceedings in the Prerogative Court in this country were going on, reports of which appeared in our columns. At length all parties being pretty nearly tired out, in April, 1841, the Marquess de Chabannes and Edward Dawes, for his father and M. Thanaron, came to an agreement, by which it was stipulated that the minimum sums which should accrue to the defendant and to James Dawes should be 70,000*l.* respectively.

This agreement was subsequently ratified by the French Courts, but in the interim new difficulties started up. The Baron de Feucheres was found to have assigned all his interest under the marriage settlement to the hospitals of Paris, and they were pressing for an assignment of all the property upon the ground of the illegitimacy of the baroness. This appears to have brought all parties to their senses, as they then came to the determination to make common cause to oppose the hospital claims. On the 30th of October, proceedings were also instituted in Doctors'-commons, to appoint Voizot administrator *pendente lite*, and about the February of the following year the Baron de Feucheres filed his bill in Chancery against all parties, praying for a receiver, and that the estates of the baroness might be secured. In May, 1842, judgment was given in France in favour of the next of kin, and which judgment was appealed against by the hospitals. Ultimately, in spite of innumerable difficulties, and by making a payment privately of some 29,000 francs as a fee or *honorarium* to the counsel and *avoués* of the hospital, and 13,000*l.* to the hospital themselves, the opposition was withdrawn: a deed was executed between all parties, the defendant received her 70,000*l.*, and the whole matter was brought to a successful termination. Upon this being done, the plaintiff naturally expected to be immediately and handsomely paid, but was met with excuses and objections on the part of his client and the persons who had received such benefit from his exertions, who required a bill of costs specifying

every item, and tying him down to the mere taxed costs of the transaction. Eventually it was left to the attorney of the parties themselves (Mr. Amory), who, having considered all the circumstances, awarded the plaintiff the sum of 7,000*l.*, besides the costs out of pocket and advances of money he had actually made in carrying on this very complicated affair. The parties demurred to complying with this award of their own attorney; and Mr. Westmacot, becoming disgusted and tired at what he considered the ungrateful and unhandsome conduct of the parties whom he had so much befriended, commenced his action to recover the amount of Mr. Amory's award, or a compensation for the trouble, the difficulty, and the outlay he had incurred. Before, however, he had proceeded to these extremities, he had offered to leave the question of remuneration to the defendant's own counsel, but which offer had been refused, and, consequently, the cause came into Court. Upon the learned counsel concluding his statement,

Mr. Kelly, who appeared for the defendant, rose, and after stating that no one could have a higher sense than himself of the importance of the efforts made by the plaintiff for his clients, said that they were most desirous of doing justice to the extraordinary merits of the plaintiff, but felt they were precluded from complying with the plaintiff's request by particular circumstances, some of the parties being abroad.

But upon the learned Judge, who also paid a very handsome compliment to the talents and services of Mr. Westmacot, as

related to the way in which he had supported the interests of his clients amid so many difficulties, suggesting an arrangement out of Court, the matter was ultimately left to the decision of Mr. Biggs Andrews, with permission for M. Thanaron to come in under the agreement; and thus ended this most singular case.

The arbitrator subsequently awarded to the plaintiffs a sum somewhat larger than that awarded by Mr. Amory—so that the defendants not only had to pay a larger amount than that which their own attorney had fixed, but were also saddled with the costs of a most expensive arbitration.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

LINCOLN, *July 18.*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE
—STANTON *v.* PATON, CLERK,
AND WIFE.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Whitehurst and Mr. Boden conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Hill, Q. C. and Mr. Hunifrey were for the defendants.

The declaration averred the promise to marry, and breach in marrying another. The plea admitted the promise, and averred a mutual release from the engagement. Upon this state of the record the counsel on each side claimed the right to begin.

Lord Abinger said, that he would confer upon the point with the learned Judge in the other Court, and having done so, observed that Mr. Justice Patteson felt, as he did, great concern at the uncertainty that existed as to the operation of the rule, but

concurred with him, and the defendants' counsel must begin.

Mr. Hill then opened the case for the defence, and stated that this was an action brought by a gentleman of the name of Stanton, of Fordington, near Dorchester, against the Rev. Alexander Paton and his wife, for the alleged breach of a promise of marriage given to the plaintiff by Miss Ellen Thorold, who had become the wife of the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Paton; and his answer to the charge was very short and simple. He admitted that there had been such a contract or promise, but he was prepared to show that, by the consent of both parties, the contract which had been entered into was dissolved. Mr. Stanton was a young man, a clothier by trade, he believed, living and carrying on his business in Dorsetshire. The young lady was a member of a highly respectable and ancient family in this county—that of the Thorolds, her mother being the aunt of the present Sir John Thorold. The mother finding it necessary, about two years ago or more, to seek a change of air and scene, went into Dorsetshire, and took a house in the neighbourhood of the village of Fordington, where the plaintiff resided, his father being a manufacturer at that place. The acquaintance was there formed, and he believed it commenced at church, and the engagement subsequently was entered into. The lady's friends were opposed to it, and after a time the lady wrote to the plaintiff informing him that she released him from his promise to her, and stating that she should wish him to release her from her promise to him, and the follow-

ing letter the plaintiff, after waiting a day or two, sent in reply to the lady's letter:—

“Fordington, near Dorsetshire, Sept. 26, 1842.

“My dearest Ellen,—The shock your letter gave me was so great that I could not write to you on Saturday as you desired, but I now do so, and as I am desirous of harrowing your feelings as little as possible, I shall write as briefly as I can. I am bowed low with the trouble and anxieties I have of late undergone, and since, my lost dear Ellen, it has become your wish that our engagement shall be discontinued, I can make no effort to renew our acquaintance, and must now leave the matter in God's hands, to do as seemeth to Him good, and I do not fear but He will support and comfort me, and I trust you also; before Him all parties concerned will have to render their accounts. Your parent has my forgiveness, as well as have all your friends that gave me encouragement—God grant that they may be kind to you.

“I have returned the pledge you sent me, which I wore next my heart until the morning of the arrival of your letter; the ring you put on my finger has been taken from it. You told me, dear Ellen, some time ago, I might keep your letters if I wished, and I have kept many of them, but they shall be sent back if Antony will say so in his letter; mine you offered to return to me, so let them come back; your picture was given to me, as you say, unconditionally, as the gift of a friend—that I shall keep, and also the books, &c., you gave me; but, should I find it necessary to follow my friend's advice respect-

ing these things, I will send them to your brother, from whom I suppose I shall hear in a day or two at farthest. I thank you, dearest Ellen, for the remainder of the sermon you sent me; don't forget to pray for me—I shall need your prayers—Sunday evenings I shall especially think of and pray for you, nor shall, I trust, forget you in my daily prayers; and now, my lost Ellen, I must take my last farewell of you—you have my heart, and since my wants are not many, it is not likely it will be given to another. To God I commit you, firmly persuaded He will strengthen and comfort you, and may He grant us to meet in that world where pride reigneth not.

“Your distressed friend,

“G. K. STANTON.

“Please to remember me to Mrs. Field.”

This letter had been shown to the plaintiff and his advisers, and still he had persisted in bringing this action into court. The learned Counsel was at a loss to know what answer could be made to this. He then referred more particularly to several expressions in the letter, and observed that the engagement had been dead and buried long ago, and almost gone through the forms of funeral. The letter might have afforded some proof of a right and strong religious feeling, but when he found that in February last this action was brought, he did not know what to say to it. When he says, “You have my heart,” and “my wants are few, so I am not likely to join another,” can he possibly have meant that he still had a heart to pledge and raise money upon? The learned Counsel, having then pronounced

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the highest possible eulogy upon the young lady, said that he should refrain from entering further into details, and that he rested upon this letter. This was the case.

Mr. Whitehurst opened the plaintiff's case, and acknowledged the embarrassment into which he was thrown by the novel course of the defendant's counsel commencing in such a case, for which he was wholly unprepared. He could well understand why his learned Friend wanted to confine himself to this letter, but the circumstances of the case rendered it necessary that he should go into the whole particulars. He was instructed to say that the lady was one of the purest and most amiable of women that ever breathed, but yet in this instance she had been induced to break her solemn engagement; and it was for this breach of contract that the action was brought, and he was of opinion that Mr. Stanton had been very hardly used. That gentleman was in partnership with his father as a manufacturer, and was in a very respectable condition of life, though his family might not stand so high as Mrs. Thorold's. In the summer of 1840 Mrs. Thorold took a mansion in the neighbourhood of the village where the plaintiff resided, and where, whether commencing at church or not he did not know, an intimacy originated, and the connexion was formed, the parties holding similar religious opinions. The plaintiff inquired whether Mrs. Thorold was aware, and begged that she might be informed, of the attachment, and this was done, when family pride interposed, and the matter was broken off. It was, however, renewed, whether upon the en-

treaties of the young lady or not he would not say, it being unknown what passed between the mother and the daughter. They met again, and continued to correspond, sometimes with and sometimes without the consent of the mother.

A very lengthened correspondence was then put in and read, which exhibited passionate feelings of attachment on the part of the young lady, strangely mingled with religious sentiments and exhortations to her lover to act under God's guidance. In one letter, however, dated Sept. 22, 1843; she told him that they must give up thoughts of marriage, and said :—

“There must, in giving up our will to God's, follow peace after a certain time, if not joy, and that we may yet obtain. Do not I implore you, come down here, for the shock would, I am sure, overpower, most probably, my reason and yours also. I have sent you the ring and the locket in this; and the picture—that dear picture—Anthony has taken with him, as he wishes much to be allowed to keep it, and will write in a few days to you. Surely the hymn books, and other trifles, we may retain as mementoes of past days, and to remind us to pray for each other.

“My letters I think you said you burned after receiving; yours I will either return or burn, as you wish. My picture is yours unconditionally, as the gift of a friend; but if it gives you pain, send it to me, and, above all, do not keep it when you are married to another, as circumstances may compel you to enter that state one day. Think what would be the misery of your wife, were

she to see it. I do not think it possible that we can suffer more than for the last twelvemonth, and to Christ alone let us commend each other daily in prayer.

“Accept the remainder of the sermon, and read it as a last mark of your Ellen's affection. I pray the Lord to make you feel his grace all sufficient, for it is so, and that he will appoint you a partner in life, who, if not loved so fondly as the object of your choice, may yet be a companion on the way to you. I feel stunned now, but I shall feel better soon I know.”

It appeared that in June, 1842, the plaintiff wrote a letter, and the lady was to have sent an answer if it was wished that he should not proceed to Louth. No letter was sent, and he came down accordingly. The next day after his arrival, Miss Ellen, the defendant, and her sister Fanny went over to her mother, then on a visit at a place some miles distant from Louth, to tell her of the solemn engagement that had been entered into, and the mother assented to it, Miss Fanny remaining with her, and Miss Ellen, the defendant, returning to Louth. The mother appeared afterwards to have again changed her mind, and to have objected, and the plaintiff felt himself ill-used herein. Mr. Walter, a trustee of the young lady, was appealed to, and he wrote to the mother, and, after this remonstrance, the intimacy was again renewed, and once more they visited, met, and corresponded. Afterwards, however, some connexions of the family (Mr. and Mrs. Monteath, the latter being a sister of the lady) came down, and were very vehement in their opposition to

the match, upon which Mrs. Thorold again desired that the connexion should be broken off. At an interview with the mother, she again consented, but required a settlement upon the young lady of 300*l.* per annum in houses or land (requiring an outlay of about 10,000*l.*), which it was impossible for the plaintiff to effect, as Mrs. Thorold was well aware. After this, it was arranged that if the plaintiff would wait till the then next March (1843), it should take place, and thereupon the plaintiff returned into Dorsetshire. During the plaintiff's stay at Louth it had been agreed between the lovers, that whatever might be written, so long as a particular ring (alleged to be one with the plaintiff's hair in it, purchased by herself) should be retained, was to be received as having no import at all, beyond the fact of its having been written and sent under compulsion (but herein the proof wholly failed). However, the plaintiff returned to Dorsetshire, and the correspondence was renewed, and kept up until the 22nd of September last, when the lady wrote her last letter, which elicited that from the plaintiff upon which the case for the defendants had been rested. It might have been very well at first that the consideration that operated so distressingly at last should have had the effect of preventing or early breaking off this engagement; but after what had transpired for a space of more than two years, it was rather late in the affair to bring them into such stringent and conclusive action. After this progress of time, the lady on the 20th of September last, wrote to the effect that she would, in the

face of all obstruction, become his wife; on the 22nd she sent him his final *congé*, and in the month of January following, scarcely four months afterwards, she became the bride of another. It was often said, that these actions should be restricted to the use of the female sex, and only to very few and peculiar cases among them; but this was a case in which the plaintiff had sustained most extraordinary ill-usage—where the plaintiff had had his feelings excited and his hopes raised, and through grievous impediments kept in sustentation for a long space of his life, to be suddenly crushed and blasted by the mere stroke of a pen for a cause that at least had all along been known to exist, and never for a moment been kept in concealment. The marriage with Mr. Paton having occurred so shortly afterward, the plaintiff could not but feel that this engagement had been entered into, or at least contemplated or thought of, in the interval between the transmission of the letters on the 20th and 22nd of September. The learned Council concluded by reiterating that the plaintiff had been very ill used by the breach of a long-continuing contract and solemn engagement of such a nature, under such aggravating circumstances; and it was for this, and to recover fair and reasonable damages on account of it, that the action had been brought.

Miss Fanny Thorold, the sister of the lady defendant, was called and examined by Mr. Boden.—This young lady gave evidence as to the commencement and continuance of the intimacy and engagement, and of the

interruptions and renewals of it.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Lord Abinger expressed strong disapprobation, amounting to apparent disgust.

Mr. Hill replied in about ten minutes, sarcastically, and with severity.

Lord Abinger directed the jury. The plea was unusual, but the action was unusual. A lady might with great propriety in some few cases bring such an action, because her fortune, and her character too, might also have been injuriously affected. He owned that it did strike him as being a mercenary action, and he thought that the man who condescended to bring such an action did not do himself very great credit. In the whole course of his not very short career, he remembered only one such, and that was where the man had nothing, and the lady a good fortune; so that it might have been said the man lost a good provision for his life; and that one case was compromised by the payment of a sum of money to the unworthy individual. The expressions of this young lady's letters might be warm indeed, and might indicate the strong passion natural to youth; but they evinced no proof of deep affection. The shallow waters made the most noise, the deep were dumb. There was nothing in the letters or in any part of the young lady's conduct to cause displeasure or disquietude to her husband. She had returned the ring, and spoke of it in her letter, and probably this was the one the learned Counsel had alluded to. He then referred to the plaintiff's letter, and said, that "if that

didn't put an end to it, he didn't know what ever has put an end to such an engagement." And then why did he not bring his action at once, and not wait until she was married? If the exhibition that had taken place had been satisfactory to any one, he hoped that it was now concluded, and that they would agree with him, and find their verdict for the defendant.

In a minute or two the jury returned a verdict accordingly—for the defendant.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

NOTTINGHAM, *July 24.*

CIVIL SIDE.—HARDY *v.* MAPLES.

This was an action to recover the sum of 84*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* for supplies of ale, tobacco, &c. to the voters and other friends of Sir John Cam Hobhouse and Sir George Hochepped de Larpent, at the contested election for this town in June, 1841.

Mr. Humfrey and Mr. White conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Whitehurst and Mr. Wildman that of the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiff was a publican in St. James's-street, in this town, and the defendant a solicitor, also residing here. At the election the defendant was employed with the Parkward Committee for the Whig-Radical candidates. On the part of the plaintiff it was proved that the defendant frequented the committee-room, and took an active part in the proceedings; that he had ordered a bottle of gin on the morning of the election, at three o'clock, for some of the "lamps," and upon another occasion had given one of these worthies brandy-

and-water, and had also told one of the waiters to see that the voters of Hobhouse and Larpent had plenty. It further appeared that the defendant had signed some tickets or checks for ale to the amount of about 14*l.* or 15*l.*, and that the plaintiff had supplied large quantities of ale, spirits, and tobacco, to the voters and "lambs," on the side of the Whig-Radicals.

Mr. Whitehurst addressed the jury for the defence. As for the supply of spirits, it had been forbidden by Mr. Whitby, and besides, the law would not allow a publican to recover for small quantities of spirits under 20*s.* supplied on credit. The plaintiff could not recover either, because the drink was supplied for the illegal purposes of inducing the consumers to vote for Hobhouse and Larpent, and the plaintiff must have known the purpose, for those candidates were addressing them there, and there also the "lambs" were penned up.

John Whitby, warehouseman, in St. James's-street, deposed, that at the election in June, 1841, he gave certain orders to public houses, and among others to Hardy, the plaintiff, to supply ale and tobacco to the voters in favour of Hobhouse and Larpent, who should come to his house. Made four payments to him, the first, 4*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, the second 3*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, the third, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the fourth, 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and this was the whole that he had paid Hardy during that election, and believed that he made the last of those payments on the Monday morning before the election. On this occasion he said to Hardy, "I dare say you'll have a very large bill, and I had much trouble to get the

money before, and I don't mean to guarantee you any more." Hardy then went out and saw Mr. Sands, and when he came back, told him that Mr. Robert Sands had guaranteed him, and asked him if he thought Mr. Sands would be a sufficient guarantee, when he told Hardy that he should have no objection to trust him for 100*l.* Directed tickets to be made. They were to be used as checks. There had been a considerable demur on former occasions to the largeness of Mr. Hardy's bill. Mr. Langworth acted as witness's secretary, and made some tickets. Those produced were the sort of tickets. Mr. Langworth made some and signed some. Some were signed by Langworth, some by Maples. It was at the first time that they had the "free and easy." Some of the tickets were for one gallon, and some for twenty. Had a good bit of business besides attending that house, but he did attend Hardy's house. Gave him the tickets before the election; that was before the Monday, when he made the last payment, and that was made in respect of ale, &c., supplied on those tickets. None of those he paid for on the Monday were left in the plaintiff's hands. There was a great deal of bother about Alsop's, the baker, voting. Believed that he had promised both parties. On Monday night or Tuesday morning, a number of "lambs" came to Hardy's house. On the Tuesday morning after the election remembered being in Hardy's house. There was very great confusion, and there were hosts of "lambs," but they seemed more like wolves. The tap was stopped. Mr. Hardy did not

know what to do ; no, he did not, nor, my Lord, would not, if he had been there. Witness told Hardy to give them some spirits, or they would surely pull the house down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Humfrey.—On a former occasion he guaranteed, and it gave him a great deal of trouble. On that occasion a subscription had been got up to pay the bills, but they had expected the candidates to pay. Witness was the “financier,” or Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had a secretary. Never could get the money, or else he would have paid it. Had done all he could to get Mr. Hardy paid. He had a right to be paid a large sum. Everybody ought to be paid, but the candidates had not come forward. There was a good “flock of lambs,” but he did not know exactly how many, perhaps seventy or eighty.

Mr. Richard Soare, blacking manufacturer, was a member of the Park-ward committee. Mr. Hardy told him that he had seen Mr. Sands, and he was willing to become his guarantee, and he told Hardy that there was a collection making in the ward for the “Francis Burdett” public-house, and that witness said that he would not subscribe unless Hardy’s bill was included. Hardy applied for payment to Sands, and there was much rough language between them, the door being held ajar the while, and Hardy told witness that he told Sands—“D—n you, if you were not insolvent, I’d make you pay.” This was after Sands’ bankruptcy. Maples came into the different rooms, and assisted in anything that was to be done.

Mr. T. Close—Was chairman

of the Park-ward committee for Hobhouse and Larpent. Maples was sent by the central committee as a law agent and adviser, and was attached to, but was not one of the committee. The two Gordons, father and son, were engaged to attend at Hardy’s house by Mr. Whitby, to attend to the checks upon the ale. The checks were just such as those produced. “The Gotham lambs” came, and said that Harris had sent them. The “Ruddington lambs” also came, but he forgot who sent them.

Henry Cartwright, a lace manufacturer, remembered Hardy saying to Sands about the month of August last, “You are the man that I have to look to for the bill, and I’ll be d—d if I don’t make you pay it.” Sands said he had no funds, and threatened to kick Hardy out of the yard.

Michael Brown, a member of the committee, suggested the employment of the defendant as a legal agent. It was expressly understood that he was not to have anything to do with money matters ; and this was mentioned to the plaintiff.

Henry George Rideout, a member of the committee, stated that the plaintiff told him he had applied to Sands, from whom he had a guarantee.

Mr. Humfrey addressed the jury in reply, observing with severity upon the nature of the defence, and contended that abundantly sufficient had been proved to fix the defendant with the liability to pay for it.

The Lord Chief Baron summed up, intimating his opinion that the defendant was liable only for what he had individually or-

dered, and 5*l.* had been paid into court, which sum was considerably more than the value of what had been proved to have been supplied to him personally. As to his having taken upon himself the liability for the whole, the contrary appeared upon the whole of the evidence. His Lordship characterized the employment of force fraud, and corruption, as atrocious. As regards the quantity consumed by the "lamb"—who sent them? Why, it appeared that Mr. Whitby employed them, and paid them. His Lordship continued to observe upon the weakness of the evidence to fix the defendant, and remarked, that the plaintiff appeared to him to have looked—1st, to the subscription, then to the candidates, and then, ultimately, to Sands. The whole evidence in the cause was consistent with his view.

The jury deliberated for ten or fifteen minutes, and then returned a verdict for the defendant.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

HAVERFORDWEST, *July 30.*

WILLIAMS *v.* REV. F. THOMAS.

This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant had suffered judgment by default and had obtained a writ of inquiry to assess the damages before the sheriff, in the presence of the judge of assizes and a jury.

Mr. V. Williams opened the pleadings, and

Mr. Chilton said,—The plaintiff, Miss Caroline Williams, is the sole surviving daughter of the late Mr. Williams, of Penrycoed,

a most ancient family of this county, one that is connected by blood and by marriage with the aristocracy of the principality. She is a lady by station, by education, and by the society in which she moves. The defendant is a gentleman of highly respectable family. His father was the vicar of St. Mary's parish in this town, and brought up his sons in a manner highly creditable to himself. All his family have obtained honours at their universities, and the defendant was for many years a Fellow of Pembroke College. I will not inquire into the motive which induced Mr. Francis Thomas not to fulfil his engagement to the plaintiff. He cannot deny the promise. I cannot state what the age of Mr. Thomas is. I believe him to be about the same age as the plaintiff. The attachment, gentlemen, is of long standing. I do not affect accuracy of dates; and, bearing in mind the mutual promises of affection, you cannot expect me to call witnesses to prove expressions which occurred nine or ten years ago. I shall call a witness to prove circumstances which occurred nine or ten years ago, to show you that the defendant not only made himself master of the plaintiff's affections, but he made himself master of her person. There have been the strongest attempts on the part of the defendant to raise a scandal upon her character. Gentlemen, if she had been guilty of any indiscretion, it is not for him or his friends to reproach her. Indeed, they cannot; this one unhappy error set apart, I defy them to cast the slightest imputation on her character. In the year 1841 it came to her ears that the de-

fendant was about to leave for Australia as a missionary. Mr. Howell Phillips will tell you that the defendant proposed to go there; that his wishes were responded to by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The plaintiff heard of this, and finding that he was going to forget all his promises, made a statement of her case to Mr. Phillips. Mr. Phillips is an honourable and conscientious man; and believing the communication to be confidential, is unwilling to disclose what took place. But Mr. Phillips told Mr. Thomas what she told him—that he had obtained possession of her person by violence; and what did the defendant say? He admitted the fact, but said it took place “when he was unregenerate, and in an unconverted state.” Mr. Phillips said, “It is your duty to make all the reparation you can to this unhappy lady; you should marry her; she is a lady, and fit to be your wife.” But no, he would not. He made proposals to another lady, and left the plaintiff to pine away in melancholy. Mr. Gwynne, gentlemen, went to Mr. Thomas, and said, “Is it not true that up to this moment you have been writing to a lady in whose happiness I take an interest?” He said, “Yes, but I will not do so any more,” and then the match was broken off. Of course, gentlemen, no respectable lady would allow it to go on. He renewed the courtship in the way in which a man who has a guilty purpose always does, by stealth and stratagem, and then commences the correspondence, with much of which I shall have to trouble you, much against my inclination; —

“Dear Caroline,—I cannot come this evening, I’ll tell you why to-morrow.

“FRANK.”

“Tuesday Morning,

“I’ll come, I’ll come, sweet love, with the haste that I write withal.

“FRANK.”

“Goat-street, Wednesday Morning.

“Although Frank Thomas is not better or more agreeably engaged than he would be in waiting on you, alas! he is otherwise engaged,—doubly disappointed and annoyed, for he hoped to meet you this evening at Mrs. W. Harries’s; so, dear Caroline, farewell.

“FRANK.”

“Pembroke College, Oxford,
“May 11, 1834.

“My dear Girl,—Since you require a letter by return of post, you must be satisfied with a very short one. To explain why I am so pressed for time would only waste it. I am very sorry to hear you are ill. You must try to get well, and be happy. If I had the power to confer those blessings on you, I would say be happy, and be so for ever. Religion alone can give this. You suppose I possess but little of it, but I have been preaching to-day. Write to me before the 25th, and I’ll give you a long letter. Farewell. Above all things burn this letter—burn this letter. Believe me, the shortness of this epistle is absolutely necessary, and that no one wishes your happiness more sincerely than

“F. T.”

"May 30.

"Deliberate on these things. If you visit Swansea the news will fly to Haverfordwest as fast as wheels drawn by sorry jades can speed. Then advice will fly from Haverfordwest to Swansea pretty quick, though 'twill come part of the way by a two-horse coach. The advice will most likely be to the following effect:— If that woman annoys you, have her up instantly before the authorities and bind her over to keep the peace, and this is what I shall be urged to do. No; I don't want to treat thee in this manner, poor girl, but don't you see what I shall be obliged to do? Stay thee quiet where thou art, and perhaps I'll write thee a civilish note again some time, to wish you a merry Christmas or a happy new year, or something like that. O how I wish you were a real Christian, a real believer in Jesus! Pray to God to give you light to apprehend divine truth. I wish you well.

"F. T."

"Heathfield-terrace, Swansea,
"Nov. 22, 1841.

"My dear Caroline,—'Tis long since my hands wrote those words before. I am not going to be married to the girl, as it seems you have heard; there never was anything criminal between us, I declare. Write and tell me how you are, but don't come here unless I give my consent. I have something particular to tell you. God bless you. Don't show this.

"F. T."

"Heathfield-terrace, Dec. 6.

"My dear Caroline,—You say you should like to be near me. If

you were near me, would you study to conform to my wishes, if those wishes were not unreasonable? Do you still really love me? If so, grant me this request, it is as much for your benefit as my own—do not let anybody know that we have been writing to each other. The time is not yet arrived for making it known. If you tell any one I shall most likely hear of it, and that will put an end to our correspondence again. If you are comfortable and welcome at your sister-in-law's house, do not leave. Perhaps a time may come when God will raise up another friend, at whose house you will still be more comfortable and at home. Farewell, my dear; may peace dwell in your heart, which I fear has been sorely tried for a long time. God bless you, and draw you by His grace to His Son, our only Saviour. You ask me how I am; thank God, I am well.

"Yours, affectionately,
"F. T."

"Heathfield-terrace, Swansea,
"Feb. 18, 1842.

"Caroline, my dear,—What an unreasonable creature you are! You ask me to write by return of post, forsooth, as if I had nothing to do but write to you, when I want to be at my studies, and lots of other things; and then you tell me not to be testy; why if I were a lamb, I should reel back a few paces, and bridle in my chin, and then rush forward and aim to butt a bit under such treatment as I receive from you. Write by return, indeed! Why, I tell you I want to be at my studies. Not to be testy, indeed! Why, if I were an unfledged dove, such a thing would make me

peck; if I were water, I should boil; if I were stone, I should strike fire; if I were a stick, I should be ready to give you a knock; if I were a Quaker—and that is reckoned as passionless a thing as any going—I should tell thee that thou art a tiresome body enough, and that I want to be at my studies. Don't write to me again for three weeks. Don't leave Haverfordwest. Don't be naughty. You can do very well without seeing that scoundrel Frank.

“F. T.”

“Heathfield-terrace, Swansea,

“August 30, 1842.

“My dear Caroline,—The bargain was that I was not to write to you again; we must keep to that till we meet; 'twill not, I think, be very long, if the Lord will. Trust in Him. Peace be with you, my poor girl. I hope to tell you lots of things soon, so shall write no more. Good by.

“I am yours,

“FRANK.

“P.S.—Mind, the time is not yet come to publish these things.”

There are more letters, gentlemen (said the learned counsel) which, for the sake of religion, I shall omit.

Margaret Thomas.—I am a servant to Miss Martha Howell, of Goat-street, in this town. I have lived with her thirteen years. Miss Williams, the plaintiff, lodged there. I was standing at the outer door about nine years ago. Miss Williams was in the sitting-room; the defendant was with her. I heard him say, “I will never marry any one but you.”

Mr. W. Evans.—I am the attorney for Miss Williams in this action. I called on the defendant

on the 24th of March last, and asked him to fulfil his engagement to the plaintiff; he said circumstances had come to his knowledge since he had written to the plaintiff that would induce him to pass through any ordeal sooner than marry her. She is about thirty-eight, I should think. She placed what money she had in my hands at interest. I bought an estate of her brother. Her share was 900*l*. It is now dwindled down to 160*l*. She was received in the best society until what has been alluded to to-day. Mr. Williams is a gentleman of an ancient family and good estate. The letter signed “R. R.” bears the same seal as all the others.

The Rev. H. J. Phillips.—I am a clergyman of the church of England. I reside in London. I was here in the year 1841. I had an interview with Miss Williams on the subject of Mr. Frank Thomas's courtship. I communicated to him what had passed between us. I informed him that Miss Williams had charged him with having seduced her about nine or ten years ago. He admitted the fact, but said it happened when he was an ungodly man, and given to ungodly practices.

Mr. John Harvey, land-agent, proved that the livings of the defendant were worth 322*l*. a-year, independent of surplice fees, and that the defendant had derived some of his property from his father.

Mr. J. Evans, Queen's Counsel, addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant.

His Lordship briefly summed up, and the jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a verdict for 500*l*. damages.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

October 30.

CHARGE OF SLAVE-TRADING.

The trial of Mr. Pedro de Zulueta, on a charge of slave-trading, began on Friday, the 27th inst., and lasted till to-day. Mr. Zulueta was a junior partner of a firm of which his father was the head, and which had extensive dealings with Spain, Havanna, and other parts of the world. He was himself but twenty-seven years of age; and a Spaniard by birth. The prosecutor was Sir George Stephen, who also acted as attorney in the case. Mr. Sergeant Bompas, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. Payne were engaged on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. F. Kelly, Queen's counsel, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Bodkin for the prisoner. At the commencement of the trial, Mr. Kelly asked the Court to allow Mr. Zulueta, instead of being placed in the dock, to sit near his counsel, to assist in referring to several documents in the Spanish language; but the Court refused to permit the distinction between the prisoner and any other person charged with felony. The accusation of the indictment, variously put in seven counts, was, that in November 1839, the prisoner unlawfully and feloniously equipped, manned, and navigated a vessel called the *Augusta*, for the purpose of dealing and trading in slaves. Mr. Zulueta was told that he might be tried by a jury of which half were foreigners; but he answered—"No, I have no wish to do so; I am as safe in the hands of Englishmen as foreigners."

Mr. Sergeant Bompas stated

the case. *Vivâ voce* evidence was taken at great length; and much documentary evidence was put in, including Mr. Zulueta's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on the West Coast of Africa. Some letters, which were said to be very important in their bearing on the case, were pronounced to be inadmissible as evidence. The allegations were these. In 1839, the ship *Golupchick*, trading under the Russian flag, and fully equipped for the Slave Trade, was seized by Captain Hill, of the Queen's frigate *Saracen*, and sent to England; where it was claimed by the Russian Consul, and eventually sold at Portsmouth, by Mr. Bernardos, its master, to a Mr. Emanuel, for 600*l.* Subsequently it was purchased, for 650*l.*, by Mr. Jennings, who afterwards became the commander; and it was now called the *Augusta*. There had been a number of large tanks called "leagores," which were broken up by a ship-cooper; but they were carefully marked and packed up, so that they might be put together again if needed. A number of deck-screws, used for fixing moveable "slave-decks," were accidentally seen on board, at Portsmouth, by a teacher of navigation. The vessel was sent from Portsmouth to Liverpool; where, apparently, some cotton and other manufactures were taken on board; and it was chartered in October 1840, by Messrs. Zulueta and Co., on behalf of Pedro Martinez and Co. of Cadiz; Thomas Jennings signing the charter-party, which set forth that the *Augusta* was to proceed direct to the Galinas, and there discharge her cargo, after which she was to proceed on any

lawful voyage, according to the directions the captain should receive from the consignees, either to America, the West Indies, or elsewhere. In this transaction, Messrs. Zulueta professed to act for Messrs. Martinez and Co., and merely to transfer, on account of the foreign firm, to Mr. Jennings, the money necessary for the purchase of the vessel: but for the prosecution it was contended, that that representation of the case was merely colourable; that Messrs. Zulueta acted on their own part, Mr. Jennings being really their servant; the proof of this being a letter written in August 1840, in which Messrs. Zulueta told Mr. Jennings that they would not give more than 500*l.* for the vessel, though the price actually paid was 650*l.*; a variation on which mere agents would not have ventured. The ship sailed from Liverpool with a crew of about twenty persons; it met with bad weather not far from Cork or Falmouth; but instead of putting into either of those ports, the master proceeded to Cadiz to repair. There the greater part of the crew left the ship, in consequence of disputes with the master. On its way to the Galinas, in February 1841, the vessel was again encountered by the *Saracen*, and detained by Captain Hill, on Mr. Jennings' refusal to say "for whom he was concerned." It was taken to Sierra Leone, and condemned. Captain Hill understood that on many places on the coast of Africa a lawful trade and the Slave Trade were carried on by the same persons; but not at the Galinas. The vessel was not equipped for the Slave Trade when he seized it the second time. Captain Den-

man, who commanded a ship-of-war on the African station, and was for ten months constantly in sight of the Galinas, deposed that the trade there is confined solely to slave-trading—

There are but two descriptions of merchandise ever taken to Galinas; one being provisions and the other clothing, solely for the use of slaves. The inhabitants had no merchandise of any description to give in barter except slaves. * * * Galinas is an exception to the general rule of trading on the coast of Africa, as that is the only place where the Slave Trade alone is carried on. * * * There are many persons on the coast of Africa who carry on the Slave Trade, and also a lawful commerce. It is possible that a merchant, not knowing the character of the merchants at Galinas, might send a cargo to them without having the slightest intention of bartering for slaves. I know that 800 tons of goods were landed there whilst I was there; and the vessel went away in ballast, having received bills or money. None went away with cargoes except those that went to the Havanna. * * * I do not believe that there are any actual merchants at Galinas; I believe they are all agents. There are no persons there to whom goods could be consigned except the slave-factors; there is not a white person in the place except the slave-factors. The only exchange they can possibly make for merchandise is slaves; there is no produce there whatever."

Colonel Edward Nicholl, who was Governor of Ascension Island and Fernando Po having been at each place for five years, confirmed this evidence of Captain Den-

man; adding, that the slaves were not sold for money, but were always bartered for with British merchandise. The evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons was put in, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Zulueta knew Messrs. Martinez and Co. to be notorious slave-dealers; and that papers found in the *Augusta* when it was seized related to the disposal and shipping of slaves.

For the defence, Mr. Kelly took a preliminary objection—that the slave-trading, to be unlawful, must be carried on by British subjects to some British colony or settlement; which the Galinas was not. This objection was over-ruled; and Mr. Kelly made his address to the jury. He dwelt upon the high consideration in which the prisoner and the firm to which he belonged were held—

The young gentleman for whom he appeared, Pedro de Zulueta, was the eldest son of a gentleman who, though now advanced in years, had filled the very highest offices in his own country, among them that of President of the Cortes, (an office equivalent to that of Speaker of the House of Commons in this country,) and had been the representative for the city of Cadiz so long as his commercial pursuits allowed him to remain in Spain. During the whole of his life he had been engaged in commercial transactions of the largest nature and extent, under a firm of which not only he but his father and grandfather before him had been the principals. For seventy years the firm had carried on the most extensive concerns, during a period when not only Spain but also this country was engaged in slave-

traffic; but the firm had even then abstained from and not embarked a single copper farthing in the Slave Trade. So far from it, it would appear that when, owing to a bankruptcy, some slaves became the property of the firm, Mr. Zulueta, the father of the prisoner, immediately gave them their freedom: in short, at the only time he ever could have been said to have been the holder of slaves, he instantly manumitted them.

Mr. Kelly complained of the general nature of the charge; and argued that Mr. Zulueta's share in the matter was strictly that of an agent, shipping goods and transferring money by direction of Messrs. Martinez and Co.; and that of several things relating to the management of the vessel and its voyage the defendant was altogether ignorant. It was true that Mr. Zulueta said before the Parliamentary Committee, that he knew Martinez and Co. to be engaged in slave-trading: but he then spoke of the knowledge that he had in 1842; whereas, a little further on in his evidence, it appeared that he had obtained that information since the subject had been mooted—that is to say, since the affair of the *Augusta*. But suppose he had known that they were engaged extensively in the Slave Trade, he knew also that they traded largely and lawfully in sugar and tobacco. Was a party, then, who shipped goods to such a foreign house—goods which he could not know would be used unlawfully—to be regarded as a felon? The reason why the vessel had an English name was, that under the Spanish laws no Spanish vessel could be commanded by an English mas-

ter; and Martinez and Co. desired to employ Jennings, who had before been in their service, and whom it was convenient for them to make the ostensible owner of the vessel. As to the letters found on board the *Augusta*, Mr. Zulueta never saw nor heard of them until brought under his notice in the course of the law-proceedings.

Several witnesses were called to speak to the character of Mr. Zulueta; they were—Mr. James Cooke, the Colonial broker, Sir John Pirie, Mr. Arroyue, Mr. Thomas Halifax, Mr. Sampson Ricardo, Baron de Rothschild, Mr. Isasay, a Spanish gentleman, M. José Maria Bareiro, the Spanish Consul, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Charles Dodd, a solicitor, Mr. Christobel Gulletta, a Spanish merchant, Mr. Charles Arthur Dodd, Mr. Hugh Sandiman, a stock-broker, Mr. Gibbs, of the firm of Gibbs and Son, Mr. Bevington and Mr. Tyndall, Quakers, Mr. Jones Loyd, the eminent banker, Mr. Frederick Huth, a Bank Director, Mr. Mocatta, of the firm of Mocatta and Goldsmidt, Mr. Edwin Gore, Mr. Rougemont, Mr. Saddler, Mr. Vantzeller, the Portuguese Consul. Most of these gentlemen had known the prisoner and the firm to which he belongs for many years; and they vied with each other in eulogizing Mr. Zulueta's personal character, as distinguished for honour and probity; while they testified to the high respectability of the firm. Mr. Jones Loyd spoke generally as to the reputation of the house, being personally unacquainted with the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Maule summed up; pointing out the weak or strong

points in the case on either side. He told the Jury, that if the venture was a lawful one, or if the prisoner had no guilty knowledge of improper objects in the venture, there was an end of the case.

About half-past eleven o'clock on Monday, the Jury retired; and soon after one o'clock they re-entered the Court, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty;" which was greeted with a loud burst of cheers.

There was another indictment against Mr. Zulueta, for a misdemeanor in the same case; but no evidence was tendered, and a verdict of acquittal was formally recorded. On Mr. Zulueta's leaving the Court, the cheers were renewed by the people outside.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS,

November 4.

CORPORATION OF GLOUCESTER *v.* WOOD.

This suit, the object of which was to determine one of the remaining questions, and in magnitude of amount not the least important question, arising out of the administration of the estate of the late Mr. Wood, was instituted by the corporation of Gloucester against the late Sir Matthew Wood and his co-executors, for the payment of a legacy of 200,000*l.*, which the plaintiffs insist was bequeathed by the testator to the corporation. The claim was founded on expressions in a codicil which was sent through the Post Office, by some unknown hand, to Mr. Helps, one of the legatees mentioned in it. The case was heard

before the vacation, and argued at great length.

His honour this day delivered judgment. By the bill and answers it appeared that there were three testamentary papers admitted to probate—the first entitled instructions for his will, dated the 2nd of December, 1834, in which the testator appointed his executors, and directed them to retain all his personal estate, subject to the payment of such legacies as he might afterwards direct, the second dated the following day, in which he declared his wish that the executors should have all his property which he might not dispose of, and that the whole should be divided amongst them in equal proportions subject to any legacies he might afterwards make; and the third instrument was the codicil (above stated) under which the claim of the corporation on this suit was made, and was in these words:—"In a codicil to my will, I gave to the corporation of Gloucester 140,000*l.*; in this I wish my executors would give 60,000*l.* more to them for the same purposes as I have before named. I would also give to my friends Mr. Phillpotts 50,000*l.*, and to Mr. George Council 10,000*l.*, and to Mr. Thomas Helps, of Cheapside, London, 30,000*l.*; and Mrs. Elizabeth Goodlake, mother of Mr. Surman, and to Thomas Wood, Smith-street, Chelsea, each 20,000*l.*; and Samuel Wood, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, 14,000*l.*, and the latter gentleman's family 6,000*l.*; and I confirm all other bequests, and give the rest of my property to the executors for their own interest.—James Wood. Gloucester

City Old Bank, July, 1835."

This codicil referred to a former codicil which was not forthcoming, and of the absence, of which no explanation was given. Sir Matthew Wood, by his answer, stated that he believed this paper, although admitted to probate, to be a forgery, and he, and the other executors insisted that the legacies which referred to the corporation were void for uncertainty. The Attorney-General, who was a party, had filed merely a formal answer. The defendants had also, in their arguments at the bar, insisted on the supposed revocation of the codicil referred to in the last testamentary paper; and that if the legacy for 140,000*l.* was revoked, the legacy of 60,000*l.* must fail also, inasmuch as the purpose of both legacies was the same. This Court must exclude from its consideration the circumstances which took place before another jurisdiction, preceding the admission of the instruments to probate, without however expressing any opinion whether the admission to probate must in all cases preclude a Court of Construction from adverting to the circumstances under which the paper referred to had disappeared, if they were brought before it on the pleadings, and without deciding whether, if the plaintiffs had made out a *prima facie* case on the question of construction, and it became necessary to consider the question of implied revocation, it might not have been proper to inquire into the circumstances under which it happened that the document so referred to was not forthcoming. The Court must also consider the case as wholly unaffected by the circumstance that the executors

were themselves the residuary legatees. According to the rule of the Court, the protection of the residuary legatee against other claimants on the estate wholly devolved on the personal representatives; in protecting the estate their duties were the same, irrespective of their own interests. Assuming that the plaintiffs were private individuals, and not a corporation, he would first consider the question as to the 60,000*l*. A bequest of a legacy to an individual "for a purpose" was certainly not inconsistent with his taking that legacy for his own use and benefit—it might be for the purpose of advancing him in life, maintaining or educating his family; it was, however, equally consistent with the supposition of a trust for some other than the individual named, and being a purpose named in another paper not produced, it was far more consistent with the supposition that a trust was intended than that it was a mere benefit to the legatee. In such a case it was clear that the ordinary rules of construction acted upon in Courts of Justice, obliged him to declare that the uncertainty which existed was such as to prevent a Court of Construction from saying what that intention was, unless there was some rule of law raising a presumption in favour of one or other of the suppositions as to such intention. In support of the argument that there was such a rule of law, it had been insisted that a Court of Construction was never to presume a trust. If it was said there was an absolute gift to an individual, that person must take for his own benefit unless by other parts of the will the absolute gift was reduced with

certainty to a trust. But the cases which supported this proposition had no application to the present circumstances. The former cases supposed the whole intention of the testator, so far as he had committed it to writing, to be before the Court, and then it might be right not to reduce an absolute gift by any equivocal expressions or by mere indefinite recommendation. In the present case the difficulty arose from the Court not having the intentions of the testator before it for its guidance. He did not acquiesce in the argument that, where there was uncertainty, it was immaterial what the cause of that uncertainty was. The testator said his ascertained intentions were declared in another paper; those ascertained intentions were not before the Court, and the plaintiffs required him to believe that if those intentions were brought before him, the case would fall within the authorities on which the proposition against presuming a trust was founded. He was satisfied that the Court would be making, and not expounding, a will if he were to give the plaintiffs the decree they asked, so far as the 60,000*l*. was concerned. Then, did the circumstance that the legacy as to a corporation make any difference? The argument was, that the legacy to the corporation must have been upon a charitable trust, or for the use and benefit of the corporation, or upon trust for some private individual. In the first of these suppositions no uncertainty in the object of the charity would prevent the Court from giving effect to the legacy; in the second case, the Municipal Corporation Act, it was said, gave the legacy a

definite object, as it subjected all the corporate property to general public purposes. The third supposition, it was contended, was not admissible, and certainly it was highly improbable that the corporations should have been made trustees for a private person, or that it was otherwise than a legacy given for some corporate purpose,—but unless the third supposition was so improbable as to raise a legal presumption against it, the Court was not at liberty absolutely to reject it. He did not presume that the corporation were trustees for a private individual, but neither could he as a matter of law presume the contrary. The absence of the missing codicil was attended with the same consequences in this as in the assumed case of a legacy to an individual. The legacy of 140,000*l.* was given for the same purpose as the 60,000*l.*, and the conclusion as to the 60,000*l.* must govern the legacy of 140,000*l.* The language of the codicil was simple, and the understanding was at once appealed to for its meaning. In the absence of extrinsic circumstances justifying the Court in raising a presumption against the executors, it was impossible for any unprejudiced mind to read the codicil and entertain for a moment the proposition that the purpose named, respecting the 60,000*l.*, was not contained in the codicil bequeathing the 140,000*l.*, or that the same purpose did not apply to

both. It must be concluded that the two sums were to constitute an aggregate fund applicable to one and the same purpose. It was argued that this conclusion of the Court would disappoint the intentions of the testator: that observation obviously took for granted the point in dispute. Assuming the legacy not to be revoked, and that the codicil referred to was accidentally lost, the intention of the testator would be, undoubtedly, disappointed, so far as he intended to diminish his residuary estate by the amount of the legacy in question. But no rule of law could be better settled than this,—that, unless the legatee intended to be benefitted by a particular bequest could be ascertained, the mere intention that the residuary legatees should not take would be inoperative. The whole doctrine of lapsed legacies assumed the same principle. The bill must be dismissed, but without costs. It had been argued that, in the event of a dismissal of the bill, it should be without prejudice to the right to file a new bill; but the suit had been framed after the discussions in the Court of Probate and before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with every advantage of knowledge and advice, and he saw no reason for making the dismissal otherwise than absolute.

On appeal to the Lord Chancellor, the judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ORDINARY REVENUES.			
Customs	22,850,169 6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	202,969 13 8	22,647,199 13 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Excise	14,612,044 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	689,363 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,922,681 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses)	7,297,521 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	220,769 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,076,752 2 8
Taxes, Land and Assessed . .	4,389,406 5 7	4,338 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,385,067 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Income and Property . .	5,436,365 13 10	48,910 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,387,455 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Post Office	1,656,513 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	121,298 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,535,215 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions . . .	5,317 11 7	.. ..	5,317 11 7
Crown Lands	409,376 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. ..	409,376 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	5,440 11 7	.. ..	5,440 11 7
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	47,676 11 2	.. ..	47,676 11 2
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	56,709,832 0 9$\frac{3}{4}$	1,287,648 18 11$\frac{1}{2}$	55,422,183 1 10$\frac{1}{2}$
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71.	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund, out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold .	32,000 0 0	.. ..	32,000 0 0
Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public . .	68,517 15 10	.. ..	68,517 15 10
Money received from China under the Treaty of Peace concluded in August 1842	1,315,209 1 6	.. ..	1,315,209 1 6
Money received from the Bank of England on account of Unclaimed Dividends	37,112 5 10	.. ..	37,112 5 10
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom .	58,222,671 3 11$\frac{3}{4}$	1,287,648 18 11$\frac{1}{2}$	56,935,022 5 0$\frac{1}{2}$

FOR THE YEAR 1843.

CLASS IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

V. UNFUNDED DEBT.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1844.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th January, 1844.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23,108,997 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,576,240 8 3	21,033,717 0 9	499,040 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,108,997 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
14,249,744 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,077,900 15 0	12,877,528 17 6	294,314 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,249,744 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7,284,278 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	157,372 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,914,136 12 7	178,769 2 4	7,284,278 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
9,817,504 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	294,626 14 6	4,190,486 1 6	83,131 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,817,504 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1,843,413 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	980,650 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,249,260 13 11	267,762 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,843,413 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
		595,000 0 0		
5,332 10 4	100 12 4	5,231 18 0	.. ..	5,332 10 4
464,203 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	275,334 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	117,500 0 0	71,368 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	464,203 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5,440 11 7	.. ..	5,440 11 7	.. ..	5,440 11 7
47,676 11 2	.. ..	47,676 11 2	.. ..	47,676 11 2
56,826,590 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,362,225 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,069,978 7 0	1,394,386 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,826,590 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
32,000 0 0	.. ..	32,000 0 0	.. ..	32,000 0 0
68,517 15 10	.. ..	68,517 15 10	.. ..	68,517 15 10
1,315,209 1 6	.. ..	1,315,209 1 6	.. ..	1,315,209 1 6
37,112 5 10	.. ..	37,112 5 10	.. ..	37,112 5 10
58,339,429 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,362,225 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,582,817 10 2	1,394,386 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,339,429 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT in the Year ended 5th January, 1844.

EXPENDITURE.	—	—
<i>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charges of Collection	3,674,829 2 9½	
Other Payments	687,396 11 4	
Total Payments out of the Income, in its progress to the Exchequer		4,362,225 14 1½
<i>Funded Debt.</i>		
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt . .	24,656,892 7 10	
Terminable Annuities	3,924,183 16 4	
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	28,581,076 4 2	
<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>		
Interest on Exchequer Bills	688,084 4 2	29,269,160 8 4
Civil List	390,306 17 4	
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	582,594 10 8	
Salaries and Allowances	245,341 6 11	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	178,456 5 3	
Courts of Justice	733,735 13 6½	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund . .	257,409 11 9	
Army	5,997,156 0 0	2,389,894 5 5½
Navy	6,606,056 14 2	
Ordnance	1,910,704 1 3	
Miscellaneous, chargeable upon the Annual Grants of Parliament, (including £262,000 to indemnify the holders of certain forged Exchequer Bills) . . .	3,279,363 16 5	
Insurrection in Canada	25,300 0 0	
China Expedition	416,056 0 0	
Optum Compensation	1,245,823 5 10	
		19,480,459 17 8
Excess of Income over Expenditure		55,501,740 5 7
		1,443,303 18 8½
		56,945,043 4 3½

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for the Year 1843, have been disposed of; distinguished under their several Heads; to the 5th day of January, 1844.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
NAVY	6,382,990	0	0	4,915,000	0	0
FORCES	6,619,788	0	0	4,123,500	0	0
ORDNANCE	1,849,142	0	0	959,200	0	0
To defray the Charge of Civil Contingen- gencies; for the year 1843	110,000	0	0	79,933	5	8
To defray, to the 31st March 1844, the Expenses of the Service in Canada con- sequent upon the late Insurrection in that Colony	25,300	0	0	25,300	0	0
On account of the Expenses of the Expedi- tion to China	821,020	0	0	416,056	0	0
To make good to certain Holders of Opium surrendered in China in March 1839, the Amount of Compensation due to them under the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace with China	1,281,211	0	0	1,245,823	5	10
To defray, to the 31st March 1844, the Ex- pense of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings, for Furniture, &c. for various Public Departments, and for certain Charges for Lighting and Watching, and for Rates and Taxes, also for the Main- tenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces, and Works in the Royal Gardens, for- merly charged on the Civil List	105,636	0	0	50,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of providing tem- porary Accommodation for the Two Houses of Parliament, Committee-rooms, Offices, and temporary Official Resi- dences for the Speaker of the House of Commons and other Officers of that House; to the 31st March 1844	9,590	0	0	..	..	..

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To defray, to the 31st March 1844, the Expense of the Works of the New Houses of Parliament	140,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
On account of the Works and Improvements in Trafalgar-square	12,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of Holyhead Harbour and Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads; to the 31st March 1844	4,169 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Expense of maintaining and repairing the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, also the Expense of Inland Navigation and other Services under the direction of the said Commissioners; to the 31st March 1844	25,376 0 0	16,278 0 0
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at the Harbour of Kingstown; to the 31st March 1844	10,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
On account of Works carrying on upon the Caledonian Canal in the year 1843	5,000 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Charge of Repairs to the Harbour of Port Patrick	4,500 0 0	2,000 0 0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to Retired Officers of the Two Houses of Parliament; to the 31st March 1844	67,350 0 0	21,307 2 10
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st March 1844	54,700 0 0	38,028 2 3
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st March 1844	18,800 0 0	10,872 16 5
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and also of the Queen's Messengers and Extra Couriers attached to that Department; to the 31st March 1844	78,973 0 0	37,189 4 9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; to the 31st March 1844	22,857 0 0	11,922 19 11
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st March 1844	32,800 0 0	21,893 2 8
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st March 1844	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
To defray the Charge of the Office of her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st March 1844	35,493 0 0	26,000 0 0

SERVICES— <i>continued</i> .	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, the Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, and the Paymaster of Civil Services; to the 31st March 1844	16,413	0	0	8,117	7	9
To pay the Salaries and other Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st March 1844	2,550	0	0	14	11	11
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st March 1844	3,200	0	0	1,114	5	10
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for carrying into execution the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales, and the Act for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland; to the 31st March 1844	56,508	0	0	41,171	1	10
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st March 1844	50,958	0	0	40,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries of Persons employed in the Care and Arrangement of the Public Records, to the 31st March 1844; and the Compensations to Keepers of Records, and others whose Offices have been abolished	11,775	0	0	4,349	5	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors and Superintendants of Factories; to the 31st March 1844	8,800	0	0	3,720	17	7
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue; to the 31st March 1844	1,815	0	0	..	..	..
To pay the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st March 1844	6,464	0	0	2,281	4	6
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Departments of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin and in London, and of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1844	21,376	0	0	7,734	9	2
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st March 1844	4,937	0	0	2,469	5	7
To pay the Salaries of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, to the 31st March 1844	2,400	0	0	1,200	0	0
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st March 1844	39,200	0	0	18,907	12	6
To defray the Expenses of providing Stationery, Binding, and Printing, for the						

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
several Departments of Government in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, and Paper for Printing for the Two Houses of Parliament, including the Expenses of the Stationery Office; to the 31st March, 1844	232,533	0	0	114,401	16	5
To defray the Charge for Printing, &c. executed by the Queen's Printers in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1844	4,950	0	0	1,179	3	8
To defray the Expenses of Law Charges, and the Salaries, Allowances, and incidental Expenses in the Office of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st March 1844	38,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
To pay Expenses connected with the Prosecutions of Offenders against the Laws relating to Gold and Silver Coin; to the 31st March 1844	11,300	0	0	11,300	0	0
To defray, in the year 1843, certain Charges hitherto paid out of the County Rates	130,000	0	0	100,244	10	0
To defray, to the 31st March 1844, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, to make good the Deficiency of the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, to pay the Salaries and ancient Allowances of certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer, and the extra Expenses to be incurred for a Winter Circuit of the Judges	16,800	0	0	6,612	14	11
To defray the Salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, of their Clerks, and the Contingent Expenses of the Court and Office, to the 31st of March, 1844; also, the Expenses attendant upon the Circuit	12,500	0	0	6,932	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Prison for Juvenile Offenders at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight; to the 31st March 1844	23,815	0	0	3,879	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Pentonville Prison; to the 31st March 1844	25,850	0	0	23,779	4	6
To defray the Expenses of the General Penitentiary, Millbank; to the 31st March 1844	19,000	0	0	14,468	5	8
To defray the Expenses of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics in Bethlem Hospital; to the 31st March, 1844	4,122	0	0	23	8	2
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Prisons; also the Salary of the Secretary to the Prison Board in Scotland; to the 31st March 1844	6,500	0	0	..	..	..
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st March 1844	64,535	0	0	24,710	9	0
To defray the Expenses of Criminal Prose-						

SERVICES— <i>continued</i> .	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
utions and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	61,449 0 0	30,517 14 9
Towards defraying the Charge of the Public Offices and Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	31,400 0 0	12,700 0 0
To defray the Charge of converting Smithfield Penitentiary, Dublin, into a Convict Dépôt, and for Works and Repairs to the Constabulary Barrack in Dublin . . .	5,596 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Expenses of the Convict Establishment at Home and at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	83,954 0 0	36,734 5 4
To defray the Charge of the Maintenance, Custody, Superintendence, and Management of Convicts at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	300,000 0 0	.. ..
For Public Education in Great Britain, in the year 1843 . . .	50,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
To enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue money for the advancement of Education in Ireland; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	50,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design, and for Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	4,411 0 0	2,238 0 10
To pay the Salaries and Allowances granted to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	2,006 0 0	2,006 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	4,548 0 0	1,546 19 5
To pay, to the 31st March 1844, Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown . . .	7,380 0 0	5,799 6 5
Towards defraying the Charge of the Roman Catholic College in Ireland; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	8,928 0 0	6,696 0 0
Towards defraying the Expenses of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	300 0 0	300 0 0
Towards defraying the Expenses of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	300 0 0	300 0 0
Towards defraying the Expenses of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	5,600 0 0	5,600 0
Towards defraying the Salaries and Expenses of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	1,950 0 0	1,462 10 0
To defray the Expenses of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st March 1844 . . .	37,485 0 0	11,519 13 2

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase certain Collections for that Institution	5,275	0	0	3,875	0	0
For the Purchase of a Picture for the National Gallery, and for the Expenses of the Gallery in the year 1843	1,600	0	0	1,500	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Museum of Economic Geology; to the 31st March 1844	2,008	0	0	2,008	0	0
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observations at Toronto, Saint Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope; also for Observations and Services carrying on under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, and for other Scientific Works and Publications; to the 31st March 1844	4,000	0	0	1,415	10	9
To defray the Charge of the British Museum, for the year ending 31st March 1844	32,576	0	0	24,432	0	0
Towards defraying, in the year 1843, the Cost of the Monuments to be erected to the memory of Sir Sidney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Lord de Saumarez, pursuant to the Addresses of the House of Commons of the 10th August 1842	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands; to 31st March 1844	3,410	0	0	1,358	3	4
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st March 1844	4,049	0	0	..	..	..
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island; to 31st March 1844	3,070	0	0	1,635	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Establishment at Sable Island, Nova Scotia, for the Relief of Shipwrecked Persons; to the 31st March 1844	400	0	0	400	0	0
To defray the Charges of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st March 1844	13,680	0	0	1,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Saint Helena, and of Pensions and Allowances to the Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company's late Establishment in that Island; to the 31st March 1844	11,500	0	0	8,940	6	2
To defray the Expense of the Settlement of Western Australia; to the 31st March 1844	7,785	0	0	..	..	..
Towards defraying the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington	1,468	0	0	..	..	..
To defray the Charge of the Government of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st March 1844	4,350	0	0	2,096	19	9

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To defray the Charge of the Colony of New Zealand	61,093	0	0	59,197	13	8
To defray the Expense of the Civil Establishment of Heligoland; to the 31st March 1844	1,023	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Charge of Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others in Her Majesty's West-India Colonies; to the 31st March 1844	18,667	0	0	6,000	0	0
To defray the charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces and New Zealand; to the 31st March 1844	12,190	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st March 1844	18,895	0	0	..	..	
To defray to the 31st March 1844, the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board	11,286	0	0	1,595	16	6
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West Indies, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope; to the 31st March 1844	49,700	0	0	..	..	
To defray such Expenses as Her Majesty may incur in the year 1843, in aiding Local Legislatures in providing for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Emancipated Negro Population	18,000	0	0	12,735	3	8
To defray Expenses incurred for the support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st March 1844	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
To pay to the 31st March 1844, the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Commissioners established on the part of Her Majesty, under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	23,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
To defray to the 31st March 1844 the Charge of Her Majesty's Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls abroad; also the Contingent Expenses of such Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls	104,770	0	0	63,483	15	0
To pay the Bills drawn from South Australia for Expenses incurred for the Relief of the Destitute Emigrants	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service; to the 31st March, 1844	81,300	0	0	41,360	15	5
To enable Her Majesty to grant Relief, to the 31st of March 1844, to Toulonese						

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers' Widows, Saint Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty, and who, for Services performed or Losses sustained in the British Service, have special claims on Her Majesty's justice and liberality .	6,700 0 0	2,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Institution for the year 1843 .	1,850 0 0	1,850 0 0
Towards the Support of the Refuge for the Destitute for the year 1843 . . .	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
For Payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees and allowances to distressed Spaniards; to the 31st of March 1844	12,600 0 0	2,544 13 2
To pay, to the 31st of March 1844, the usual Allowances to Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England, Poor French Protestant Refugee Clergy, Poor French Laity, and other charges formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenue, &c.	4,840 0 0	.. ..
To pay, to the 31st of March 1844, Charities, Bounties and other Charges in Scotland, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenue	2,154 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st March 1844	7,597 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st March 1844	13,973 0 0	7,456 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st March 1844	1,000 0 0	600 0 0
Towards defraying the expense of the Westmorland Lock Hospital; to the 31st of March 1844	2,500 0 0	2,079 0 0
Towards defraying the expense of the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st of March 1844	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of Dr. Stevens' Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st of March 1844	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin; to the 31st March 1844	3,000 0 0	2,422 14 4
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables; to the 31st of March, 1844	500 0 0	500 0 0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations		

SERVICES— <i>continued</i> .	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
and Bequests in Ireland; to the 31st of March, 1844	700 0 0	700 0 0
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1844	35,630 0 0	15,951 19 8
To defray, to the 31st March 1844, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund, and other Allowances and Bounties in Ireland	7,475 0 0	6,683 19 2
To defray the Expense of a Special Inquiry into the Condition of Persons employed in Mines in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and Salop	650 0 0	163 3 4
To defray the Expense of the Townland Survey of Ireland; to the 31st March 1844	5,000 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Shannon; to the 31st March 1844	3,421 0 0	1,521 15 3
To defray the Expense of the Works and Repairs to the British Ambassador's House at Paris	3,892 0 0	.. ..
Towards defraying the Expense of rebuilding the British Ambassador's House at Constantinople	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of Steam Communication to India by way of the Red Sea; to the 31st of March 1844	50,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of preserving the Public Health	5,000 0 0	900 0 0
To defray to the 31st March 1844 the Expense of the Commission appointed to inquire into the practical Operation of the Poor Laws in Scotland	7,000 0 0	4,095 6 1
To pay the Interest due to the respective Holders of certain Forged Exchequer Bills, in respect of which Indemnity has been granted	4,903 16 5	4,903 16 5
	19,921,283 16 5	13,023,241 16 8
To pay off and discharge any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the Year 1843	18,182,100 0 0	9,036,600 0 0
	38,103,383 16 5	22,059,841 16 8

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,
NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE
SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

	PAID.	Estimated further Payments.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for Building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45.	3,000 0 0	.. ..
For Interest on Exchequer Bills, charged on the Aids or Supplies	273,069 11 0	241,964 9 0
To indemnify the Holders of certain Forged Exchequer Bills, per Act 6 Vict., c. 1	262,000 0 0	.. ..
	538,069 11 0	241,964 9 0
		538,069 11 0
TOTAL Services not voted		780,034 0 0
AMOUNT of Sums voted		38,103,383 16 5
TOTAL Grants and other Services		38,883,417 16 5

WAYS AND MEANS.

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES:

	£. s. d.
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 6 Vict. c. 5.	8,000,000 0 0
Ditto Ditto 6 & 7 Vict. c. 99	7,392,044 0 0
Duty on Sugar, per Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 27	3,000,000 0 0
Surplus of Ways and Means, per Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 87	47,994 12 3
	18,440,038 12 3
Exchequer Bills, voted in Ways and Means, viz.:—	
Per Act 6 Vict. c. 17.	£9,050,000
Ditto 6 & 7 Vict. c. 87.	11,132,100
	20,182,100 0 0
To indemnify the Holders of certain Forged Exchequer Bills, per Act 6 Vict., c. 1	262,000 0 0
TOTAL Grants and other Services not voted	38,884,138 12 3
	38,883,417 16 5
SURPLUS of WAYS and MEANS	720 15 10

UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the Demands outstanding on 5th January 1844.

	PROVIDED.		UNPROVIDED.		TOTAL.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Exchequer Bills						
Sums remaining unpaid, charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	7,179,523	11 9	18,407,300	0 0	18,407,300	0 0
			..	..	7,179,523	11 9
Total Unfunded Debt and Demands outstanding	7,179,523	11 9	18,407,300	0 0	25,586,823	11 9
Ways and Means	7,400,648	1 6				
SURPLUS	221,124	9 9				
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is now proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	36,800	0 0				
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	184,324	9 9				
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the charge upon the Consolidated Fund to 5th January 1843			5,462,853	2 5	5,462,853	2 5

416 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1843.

PUBLIC Of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the DEBT.

	1. CAPITALS.	2. CAPITALS (transferred to the Commissioners.)	3. CAPITALS (UNREDEEMED.)
GREAT BRITAIN.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Debt due to the South } at 3 per cent. Sea Company	3,662,784 8 6½	- - -	3,662,784 8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities ditto	3,497,870 2 7	- - -	3,497,870 2 7
New South Sea Annuities ditto	2,460,830 2 10	- - -	2,460,830 2 10
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto	523,100 0 0	- - -	523,100 0 0
Debt due to the Bank of } ditto. England	11,015,100 0 0	- - -	11,015,100 0 0
Bank Annuities created } ditto. in 1726	817,800 0 0	728 9 9	817,071 10 3
Consolidated Annuities . . . ditto	368,496,607 17 1½	682,643 1 8	367,813,964 15 5½
Reduced Annuities . . . ditto	126,378,704 11 11	1,019,148 2 7	125,359,556 9 4
Total at 3 per cent.	516,852,797 2 11½	1,702,519 14 0	515,150,277 8 11½
Annuities at 3½ per cent. anno 1818.	9,613,512 14 9	1,528 10 8	9,611,984 4 1
Reduced 3½ per cent. Annuities	66,703,171 0 0	31,345 17 5	66,671,825 2 7
New 3½ per cent. Annuities	144,311,553 5 8	85,805 19 1	144,225,747 6 7
New 5 per cent. Annuities	430,076 3 2	- - -	430,076 3 2
Total, Great Britain	737,911,110 6 6½	1,821,200 1 2	736,089,910 5 4½
IN IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities, 3 per } cent.	4,724,094 7 0	- - -	4,724,094 7 0
Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto	206,567 7 9	- - -	206,567 7 9
3½ per cent. Debentures and Stock	14,599,133 13 11	- - -	14,599,133 13 11
Reduced 3½ per cent. Annuities	811,404 14 5	- - -	811,404 14 5
New 3½ per cent. Annuities	13,103,539 7 1	- - -	13,103,539 7 1
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at } 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	- - -	2,630,769 4 8
New 5 per cent. Annuities	3,673 11 2	- - -	3,673 11 2
Total, Ireland	36,079,182 7 6 0	- - -	36,079,182 6 0
Total, United Kingdom	773,990,292 12 6½	1,821,200 1 2	772,169,092 11 4½

The Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom, and the following Sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners, to be applied to the Reduction of the said Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz. :—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund.	(Donations and Bequests.)
Applicable between	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5th April and 5th July, 1843	- - -	1,181 2 3
5th July and 10th October, 1843	- - -	3,407 8 8
10th October, 1843, and 5th January, 1844	- - -	999 10 9
5th January and 5th April, 1844	227,135 7 11	3,477 12 10
	227,135 7 11	9,065 14 6

FUNDED DEBT

CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th January, 1844.

CHARGE.

		IN GREAT BRITAIN.			IN IRELAND.			TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Due to the Public Creditor.	Annual Interest on Unredeemed Capital . . .	23,193,846	12	3	1,238,173	3	4½			
	Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,293,890	18	2	485	8	10			
	Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, do. 1867 . . .	585,740	0	0	-	-	-			
	Annuities per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire various periods . . .	1,142,651	14	3	-	-	-			
	Life Annuities per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14 . . .	842,055	6	0	-	-	-			
	Tontines and other Life Annuities per various Acts. } English . . .	18,845	15	0	-	-	-			
	Irish . . .	34,230	8	7	6,823	7	3			
		27,111,260	14	3	1,245,481	19	5½			
	Management . . .	160,140	3	7½	-	-	-			
	Total Annual Charge . . .	27,271,400	17	10½	1,245,481	19	5½	28,516,882	17	3½

ABSTRACT.

* * * *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Great Britain.	737,911,110	1,821,200	736,089,910	27,111,260	160,140	
Ireland . . .	36,079,182	-	36,079,182	1,245,481	-	
Total . . .	773,990,292	* 1,821,200	772,169,092	28,356,742	160,140	28,516,882

	£.	s.	d.
* On account of Donations and Bequests	298,478	16	9
Do. of Stock unclaimed 10 years or upwards	375,121	4	5
Do. of Unclaimed Dividends	1,147,600	0	0
	1,821,200	1	2

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1844:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS, into the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1842	£. 64,377,962	£. 102,180,517	£. 14,723,151	£. 116,903,668	£. 51,634,623
1843	65,204,729	100,260,101	13,584,158	113,844,259	47,381,023
1844	70,093,353	117,877,278	13,956,113	131,833,391	52,278,449

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PARTS.

AN Account of the Value of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, GREAT BRITAIN, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1844: exclusive of the trade with Ireland:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1842	£. 62,684,587	£. 101,780,753	£. 14,714,635	£. 116,495,388	£. 51,217,658
1843	63,589,080	99,911,012	13,577,000	113,488,012	47,012,651
1844	68,433,050	117,574,563	13,947,513	131,522,076	51,932,056

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending the 5th January 1842, 1843, and 1844, respectively.

	Year ending 5th Jan. 1842.		Year ending 5th Jan. 1843.		Year ending 5th Jan. 1844.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	1,111	159,578	914	129,929	698	83,097
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	81	8,731	57	3,346	38	2,276
British Plantations	668	132,857	558	75,662	386	40,088
TOTAL	1,860	301,166	1,529	208,957	1,122	125,461

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January 1843, is now corrected; and as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st of December, in the Years 1841, 1842, and 1843, respectively.

	On 31st Dec. 1841.			On 31st Dec. 1842.			On 31st Dec. 1843.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom	22,747	2,886,626	167,117	23,207	2,990,849	170,628	23,152	2,957,437	169,816
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man	714	48,773	5,224	747	50,571	5,396	746	50,144	5,339
British Plantations	6,591	577,081	37,857	6,861	578,430	38,355	7,085	580,806	38,222
TOTAL	30,052	3,512,480	210,198	30,815	3,619,850	214,609	30,983	3,588,387	213,977

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued*.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January 1844.

YEARS ending 5th January.	SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, From Foreign Parts.						
	BRITISH AND IRISH VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			TOTAL.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	
1842 . . .	18,525	3,361,211	178,696	9,527	1,291,165	73,634	252,330
1843 . . .	18,987	3,294,725	178,884	8,054	1,205,303	65,952	244,836
1844 . . .	19,500	3,545,346	194,326	8,541	1,301,950	69,791	261,117

YEARS ending 5th January.	SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. To Foreign Parts.						
	BRITISH AND IRISH VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			TOTAL.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	
1842 . . .	18,464	3,429,279	186,696	9,786	1,336,892	75,694	262,390
1843 . . .	18,785	3,375,270	186,816	8,375	1,252,176	68,493	255,309
1844 . . .	19,334	3,635,833	197,976	8,709	1,341,433	71,718	269,694

LIST OF THE GENERAL ACTS

Passed in the THIRD Session of the FOURTEENTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—6° & 7° Vict.

VI° & VII° VICT.

I. **A**N Act to enable Her Majesty to indemnify the Holders of certain forged Exchequer Bills.

II. An Act to discontinue certain Actions under the Provisions of an Act of the Second Year of King *William* the Fourth, for regulating the Vend and Delivery of Coals in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and in certain Parts of the adjacent Counties.

III. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.

IV. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

V. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

VI. An Act to alter the Hours within which certain Oaths and Declarations are to be made and subscribed in the House of Peers.

VII. An Act to amend the Law affecting transported Convicts with respect to Pardons and Tickets of Leave.

VIII. An Act to empower Justices of the Peace in *Ireland* to act in certain Cases relating to Rates to which they are chargeable.

IX. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four; and for the Relief of Clerks

to Attornies and Solicitors in certain Cases.

X. An Act for removing Doubts as to the Punishment which may be awarded under the Provisions of an Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her present Majesty, "for taking away the Punishment of Death in certain Cases," for certain Offences therein specified.

XI. An Act to indemnify Witnesses who may give Evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on a Bill to exclude the Borough of *Sudbury* from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

XII. An Act for the more convenient holding of Coroners' Inquests.

XIII. An Act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Government of Her Settlements on the Coast of *Africa* and in the *Falkland Islands*.

XIV. An Act for carrying into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of *Bolivia* for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

XV. An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of *Texas* for the Suppression of the *African* Slave Trade.

XVI. An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the *Uruguay* for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

XVII. An Act for raising the Sum of Nine millions and fifty thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

XVIII. An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of Persons entitled to vote, and to define certain Rights of voting, and to regulate

- certain Proceedings in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for *England and Wales*.
- XIX. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to appropriate to Building Purposes the Area of *Thatched House Court*, and to widen and improve *Little Saint James' Street*, in the Parish of *Saint James Westminster*.
- XX. An Act for abolishing certain Offices on the Crown Side of the Court of Queen's Bench, and for regulating the Crown Office.
- XXI. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the several Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.
- XXII. An Act to authorize the Legislatures of certain of Her Majesty's Colonies to pass Laws for the Admission, in certain Cases of unsworn Testimony in Civil and Criminal Proceedings.
- XXIII. An Act to amend and explain an Act for the Commutation of certain Manorial Rights in respect of Lands of Copyhold and Customary Tenure, and in respect of other Lands subject to such Rights, and for facilitating the Enfranchisement of such Lands, and for the Improvement of such Tenure.
- XXIV. An Act to continue, until the Fifth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Compositions for Assessed Taxes, and to amend the Laws relating to the Land and Assessed Taxes, and also the Laws relating to the Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.
- XXV. An Act to enable Her Majesty to settle an Annuity on Her Royal Highness the Princess *Augusta Caroline*, eldest daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*.
- XXVI. An Act for regulating the Prison at *Millbank*.
- XXVII. An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the Fifth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the Service of the
- Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.
- XXVIII. An Act to abolish the Roman Catholic Oath as a Qualification for Voters at Elections in *Ireland*.
- XXIX. An Act for reducing the Duty on Wheat and Wheat Flour, the Produce of the Province of *Canada*, imported thence into the United Kingdom.
- XXX. An Act to amend the Law relating to Pound-breach and Rescue in certain Cases.
- XXXI. An Act to enable the Commissioners of *Chelsea* Hospital to purchase certain parcels of land for the Benefit of the said Hospital, and for other purposes.
- XXXII. An Act to amend the Laws in force relating to Grand Jury Presentments in Counties of Cities and Towns in *Ireland*.
- XXXIII. An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the First Year of King *George* the First as limits the Time for taking and being restrained from taking Salmon in certain rivers; and to amend and extend the Provisions of an Act of the Fifty-eighth Year of King *George* the Third to the Rivers therein mentioned.
- XXXIV. An Act for the better Apprehension of certain Offenders.
- XXXV. An Act to amend so much of an Act of the last Session, for the Government of *New South Wales* and *Van Dieman's Land*, as relates to *Norfolk Island*.
- XXXVI. An Act to exempt from County, Borough, Parochial, and other local Rates Land and Buildings occupied by Scientific or Literary Societies.
- XXXVII. An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of populous Parishes.
- XXXVIII. An Act to make further Regulations for facilitating the hearing Appeals and other Matters by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
- XXXIX. An Act for Confirmation of certain Marriages in *Ireland*.
- XI. An Act to amend the Laws for the Prevention of Frauds and Abuses by Persons employed in the Woollen, Worsted, Linen, Cotton, Flax, Mohair, and Silk Hosiery Manufactures; and for the further

- securing the Property of the Manufacturers and the Wages of the Workmen engaged therein.
- XLI. An Act to continue to the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.
- XLII. An Act to amend an Act of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Years of King *George* the Third, for empowering Grand Juries in *Ireland* to present Bridges and Tolls to be paid for passing the same, in certain Cases.
- XLIII. An Act to suspend until the Thirty-first Day of *August* One Thousand eight hundred and forty-four the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
- XLIV. An Act to amend the Acts for carrying on Public Works in *Ireland*.
- XLV. An Act to continue, until the First Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, an Act for exempting certain Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the Operation of the Laws relating to Usury.
- XLVI. An Act to continue until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into immediate Execution by Orders in Council any Treaties for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.
- XLVII. An Act to continue until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, an Act for amending the Law for the Trial of controverted Elections.
- XLVIII. An Act to continue, until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the Exemption of Inhabitants of Parishes, Townships, and Villages from Liability to be rated as such, in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property, to the Relief of the Poor.
- XLIX. An Act to reduce the Duty on Spirits in *Ireland*, and to impose other countervailing Duties and Drawbacks on the Removal of certain Mixtures and Compounds between *Ireland*, *England*, and *Scotland* respectively.
- L. An Act for carrying into execution a Treaty signed at *London* for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, so far as the same relates to *Great Britain*, *Austria*, *Prussia*, and *Russia*.
- LI. An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the *Mexican* Republic for the Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves.
- LII. An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of *Chile* for the Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves.
- LIII. An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of *Portugal* for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.
- LIV. An Act for extending to *Ireland* the Provisions not already in force there of an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of the late King *William* the Fourth, intitled *An Act for the Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the Remedies for trying the Rights thereto*; and to explain and amend the said Act.
- LV. An Act for the Amendment of the Proceedings and Practice of the Equity Side of the Court of Exchequer in *Ireland*.
- LVI. An Act for the better Collection of Fines, Penalties, Issues, Deodands, Amerciaments, and forfeited Recognizances in *Ireland*, and for the Appropriation thereof.
- LVII. An Act to relieve Bishops succeeding to Bishoprics by Operation of the Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church in *Ireland* from certain Liabilities.
- LVIII. An Act to enable Her Majesty to acquire Lands for the Enlargement of Her Majesty's Dock Yards and for other Naval Purposes.
- LIX. An Act to continue until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and, if Parliament be then sitting, to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.
- LX. An Act for Suspending until the

- First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the Operation of the New Arrangement of Dioceses, so far as it affects the existing Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions.
- LXI. An Act to remove Doubts respecting the Admission of Ministers to Benefices in that part of the United Kingdom called *Scotland*.
- LXII. An Act to provide for the Performance of the Episcopal Functions in case of the Incapacity of any Bishop or Archbishop.
- LXIII. An Act for granting Relief to the Islands of *Antigua, Saint Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat*.
- LXIV. An Act for carrying into effect an Agreement between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and the Earl of *Haddington*, for the Purchase and Surrender of the Office of Hereditary Keeper of the Royal Park of *Holyrood House*; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- LXV. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Copyright of Designs.
- LXVI. An Act to enlarge the Provisions of an Act for preventing Frauds upon Creditors by secret Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment.
- LXVII. An Act to enable Parties to sue out and Prosecute Writs of Error in certain Cases upon the Proceedings on Writs of *Mandamus*.
- LXVIII. An Act for regulating Theatres.
- LXIX. An Act to continue until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, certain Turnpike Acts.
- LXX. An Act to defray, until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain and Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.
- LXXI. An Act to make further Provision in respect of Grand Jury Presentments in Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns in *Ireland*.
- LXXII. An Act to impose certain Stamp Duties, and to amend the Laws relating thereto.
- LXXIII. An Act for consolidating and amending several of the Laws relating to Attornies and Solicitors practising in *England and Wales*.
- LXXIV. An Act to amend, and continue for Two Years, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Laws in *Ireland* relative to the registering of Arms, and the Importation, Manufacture, and Sale of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition.
- LXXV. An Act for giving effect to a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the *French* for the Apprehension of certain Offenders.
- LXXVI. An Act for giving effect to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of *America* for the Apprehension of certain Offenders.
- LXXVII. An Act for regulating the Cathedral Churches of *Wales*.
- LXXVIII. An Act for the further Regulation of the Offices of Chief and Second Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in *Ireland*.
- LXXIX. An Act to carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the *French* concerning the Fisheries in the Seas between the *British Islands* and *France*.
- LXXX. An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Subjecs resorting to *China*.
- LXXXI. An Act to make better Provision for the Appointment of a Deputy for the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace in the County of *Dublin*, and to provide for the taking of an Oath by the said Chairman or Deputy; and to amend an Act of the First Year of Her present Majesty, to amend the Law for the Recovery of Small Debts by Civil Bill in *Ireland*.
- LXXXII. An Act for extending to *Scotland and Ireland* the Power of the Lord High Chancellor to grant Commissions to enable Persons to take and receive Affidavits; and for amending the Law relating to Commissions for the Examination of Witnesses.
- LXXXIII. An Act to amend the

Law respecting the Duties of Coroners.

LXXXIV. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

LXXXV. An Act for improving the Law of Evidence.

LXXXVI. An Act for regulating Hackney and State Carriages in and near *London*.

LXXXVII. An Act for raising the sum of Eleven Millions one hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and for amending an Act for granting Relief to certain Islands in the *West Indies*.

LXXXVIII. An Act for the Completion of a Parochial Church in the Parish of *Saint Michael* in the City of *Limerick*, and for securing the Nomination of a Perpetual Curate thereto.

LXXXIX. An Act to amend the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *England* and *Wales*.

XC. An Act for removing Doubts as to the Service of Clerks or Apprentices to Public Notaries, and for amending the Laws regulating the Admission of Public Notaries.

XCI. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Regulation of Charitable Loan Societies in *Ireland*.

XCII. An Act for the further Amendment of an Act for the more effectual Relief of the destitute Poor in *Ireland*.

XCI. An Act to amend an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of Her present Majesty for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *Ireland*.

XCIV. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Exercise of Power and Jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers Countries and Places out of Her Majesty's Dominions, and to render the same more effectual.

XCV. An Act for rendering more effective the Services of such Out-pensioners of *Chelsea Hospital* as shall be called out to assist in preserving the Public Peace.

XCVI. An Act to amend the Law respecting defamatory Words and Libel.

XCVII. An Act for appointing Com-

missioners to inquire into the Existence of Bribery in the Borough of *Sudbury*.

XCVIII. An Act for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

XCIX. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. AN Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against "The *Cambrian Iron and Spelter Company*," and for granting certain Powers thereto.

ii. An Act for lighting the Streets and public Roads within the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*.

iii. An Act to authorize certain Alterations in the Works of the *Warwick and Leamington Union Railway*, and to confirm the Purchase thereof by the *London and Birmingham Railway Company*, and to enable that Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and to convert their Shares into Stock.

iv. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway*.

v. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Navigation* to lend certain Sums of Money to the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River *Severn*, and to guarantee the Repayment of the Amount of any Loans which any other Persons or Bodies shall make to such Commissioners, and to guarantee the Performance of Contracts into which such Commissioners shall enter, and to borrow Money for such Purposes.

vi. An Act for authorizing the Sale and Application of certain Property vested in the Commissioners for making the River *Thames* navigable from *Bercot* in the County of *Ox*.

- ford* to the University and City of *Oxford*.
- vii. An Act to enable "the *Hull and Selby Railway Company*" to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend the Act relating to the said Railway.
- viii. An Act to authorise certain Alterations in a Portion of the Line of the *Great North of England Railway*, and for vesting the same in the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company*.
- ix. An Act to increase the Capital of the *Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester Railway Company*, and to alter and enlarge the Powers of the said Company.
- x. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Western Railway* to the City of *Oxford*.
- xi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Parish of *Chepstow*, and the Parish of *Saint Arvans* adjoining thereto, all in the County of *Monmouth*.
- xii. An Act for removing the present Markets held in the County of the Borough of *Carmarthen*, and for providing other Market Places, and regulating the Markets to be held therein.
- xiii. An Act for extending the Powers of the Commissioners of the Township of *Birkenhead* in the County of *Chester*, and for including the Township of *Cloughton-cum-Grange* and Part of the Township of *Oxton* in the same County within their Jurisdiction.
- xiv. An Act for more effectually lighting with Gas the Borough of *Bolton*, and certain Places adjacent thereto, in the County of *Lancaster*.
- xv. An Act for providing additional Grounds to the Lunatic Asylum of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- xvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from the Town of *Cockermouth* to the Town of *Maryport*, and other Roads therein mentioned, and for making a Branch Road connected therewith, all in the County of *Cumberland*.
- xvii. An Act for transferring to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Manchester* certain Powers and Property now vested in the Commissioners for cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the Town of *Manchester*.
- xviii. An Act for enabling the *Cromford and High Peak Railway Company* to grant Mortgages for Part of their floating Debts; and for amending the Act relating to such Railway.
- xix. An Act to amend an Act relating to the building of the *Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Foot Bridge*; and for granting further Powers to the *Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Foot Bridge Company*.
- xx. An Act to enlarge the Powers of the *Ipswich Dock Commissioners*.
- xxi. An Act to amend an Act of the Second Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, for better lighting with Gas the Town of *Brighton*, and the several Places therein mentioned, in the County of *Sussex*.
- xxii. An Act for granting further Powers to the Imperial Continental Gas Association.
- xxiii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town of *Saint Helens* and several Hamlets and Places adjacent thereto, all in the Parish of *Prescot* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- xxiv. An Act for establishing a Cemetery in *Birkenhead* and *Cloughton-cum-Grange*, or One of them, in the County of *Chester*.
- xxv. An Act for better raising and securing the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters in *Scotland*.
- xxvi. An Act for repairing and improving certain Roads in the Neighbourhood of *Trentham* and *Stone* in the County of *Stafford*, and for making and maintaining a new Road from *Trentham Inn* to the *Newcastle-under-Lyme* and *Market Drayton Turnpike Road* in the same County, and another new Piece of Road in the Parish of *Trentham* aforesaid.
- xxvii. An Act to enable the *London and Brighton Railway Company* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for altering and amending the Act relating to such Railway.
- xxviii. An Act to enable the *Northern and Eastern Railway Company* to make an Extension of their present Railway; and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.
- xxix. An Act to extend the Powers and Provisions of an Act passed in

- the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act for improving the Navigation of Faversham Creek in the County of Kent*.
- xxx. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of an Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Neighbourhood of *Leeds* in the Borough of *Leeds* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- xxxi. An Act for better lighting with Gas the Town and Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Monmouth*.
- xxxii. An Act to enable "The Company of Proprietors of the *Preston Waterworks*" to raise a further Sum or Sums of Money; to alter and amend the Act incorporating the said Company, and to extend and enlarge their Powers.
- xxxiii. An Act for the Improvement of the *Norland Estate* in the Parish of *Saint Mary Abbots Kensington* in the County of *Middlesex*.
- xxxiv. An Act for making further Provision for paving, lighting, cleansing, regulating, repairing, and improving the Streets, Highways, and other public Places in the Parish of *Saint Matthew Bethnal Green*, and for paving such Parts of *Old Cock Lane* and *York Street* as are in the Parish of *Saint Leonard Shoreditch* in the County of *Middlesex*.
- xxxv. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watering, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of *Portsea* in the County of *Southampton*, and for removing and preventing Nuisances and Annoyances therein.
- xxxvi. An Act for amending the Act establishing "The *London Cemetery Company*."
- xxxvii. An Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of an Act passed in Her present Majesty's Reign, for the better Drainage of Lands in *Bourn North Fen* and *Dyke Fen* in the Manor and Parish of *Bourn* in the County of *Lincoln*, and for other Purposes concerning the Drainage of the same Lands.
- xxxviii. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against the *Anderton* Carrying Company.
- xxxix. An Act for more effectually maintaining, improving, and repairing the Road leading from the South End of the New Bridge of *Glasgow*, by or near *Park House*, to *Three Mile House* in the County of *Lanark*.
- xl. An Act for amending the several Acts relating to the Harbour of *Scarborough* in the North Riding of the County of *York*, and for improving the said Harbour.
- xli. An Act for improving, maintaining, and regulating the Harbour of *Wexford* in the County of *Wexford*.
- xlii. An Act for erecting and maintaining a Pier in *Pile Harbour* in the Parish of *Dalton-in-Furness* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- xliii. An Act for making a Railway from *Lamellion Bridge* in the Parish of *Liskeard* to *Tokenbury Corner* in the Parish of *Liukinhorne*, with a Branch Railway from *Crow's-nest* to *Cheesewring*, all in the County of *Cornwall*.
- xliv. An Act to provide for the more effectual Execution of the Office of a Justice of the Peace within the Parish of *Merthyr Tydvil* and certain adjoining Parishes.
- xlv. An Act for further improving and maintaining the Harbour of *Saltoats* in the County of *Ayr*.
- xlvi. An Act for enabling the *Clarence Railway Company* to make an Issue of new Shares, and for otherwise altering and amending, enlarging and extending, some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the said Railway.
- xlvii. An Act for improving and regulating the Navigation of the River *Forth* from *Alloa* to *Stirling*, and Works connected therewith; and for other purposes relating thereto.
- xlviii. An Act for repairing the Road from *Dundalk* in the County of *Louth* to *Bannbridge* in the County of *Down*, so far as relates to the Northern Division of the said Road.
- xlix. An Act to amend the Acts relating to "The *Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway Company*," and to grant further Powers to the said Company.
- l. An Act to enable the *Ballochney Railway Company* to make and maintain certain new Works; and in some respects to alter and amend the Provisions of the Acts relating to the said Railway.
- li. An Act to enable the *South-eastern Railway Company* to extend the Line of their Railway into the Town

- of *Dover*; and to confer other Powers and Privileges on the said Company.
- lii. An Act to enable the *South-eastern Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to the Town of *Maidstone*.
- liiii. An Act to enable the *Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for amending the Acts relating to the said Company.
- liv. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *Bristol and Gloucester Railway*, and for making a Branch Railway out of the same.
- lv. An Act for amending the Acts for making and maintaining the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal*; and for conferring further Powers on the Company of Proprietors thereof.
- lvi. An Act to amend Two several Acts, for improving the Port and Harbour of *Belfast*.
- lvii. An Act for the Regulation of Litage and Ballastage in the River *Thames*.
- lviii. An Act for the better supplying and lighting with Gas the City and Suburbs of *Glasgow* and places adjacent, and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- lix. An Act for amending and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of an Act for paving or flagging, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, and improving the Town of *Leamington Priors* in the County of *Warwick*, and for establishing a Market therein.
- lx. An Act for better paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the Hamlet of *Kentish Town* and its Vicinity, in the Parish of *Saint Pancras* in the County of *Middlesex*.
- lxi. An Act for regulating Hackney Coaches and other Carriages, Boats and Wherries, within the several Parishes of *Saint Andrew* and *Charles* in the Borough of *Plymouth*, the Parish of *East Stonehouse* and the Parish of *Stoke Damerel* in the Borough of *Devonport*, and for amending Two several Acts for repairing certain Roads leading from the Borough of *Plymouth* aforesaid to *Stonehouse Bridge* and *Plymouth Dock*, all in the County of *Devon*.
- lxii. An Act to enable the *South-eastern Railway Company*, in conjunction with the *London and Croydon Railway Company*, to make a Railway from the *London and Croydon Railway* to *Swan Street*, near the *Bricklayers Arms* in the *Old Kent Road*, and to provide a new Station there.
- lxiii. An Act for making a Railway with other necessary Works to connect certain Coal Fields in the Parishes of *Old Monkland* and *Bothwell* in the County of *Lanark* with the *Monkland Canal*.
- lxiv. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *London and Birmingham Railway* to *Northampton* and *Peterborough*.
- lxv. An Act to convert the Shares in the Capital authorized to be raised by the Acts for making a Dock or Docks at *Southampton* into Stock; to raise a further Sum of Money; and to alter and amend some of the Powers of the said Acts.
- lxvi. An Act for amending and rendering more effectual several Acts for draining and preserving certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds in the *Isle of Ely* and Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, near *Mildenhall River*, so far as relates to the several Lands in the Second District therein described; and for extending the Limits of the said Second District.
- lxvii. An Act to establish a Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead near the Town and within the Borough of *Southampton*.
- lxviii. An Act for better cleansing, sewerage, and draining the Town of *Topsham* in the County of *Devon*, and for other purposes connected therewith.
- lxix. An Act to provide for the Improvement of the Town and Harbour of *Borrowstounness* in the County of *Linlithgow*; for paving, lighting, and cleansing the Streets of the said Town; and for regulating the Police thereof.
- lxx. An Act for altering and enlarging the Powers of the Act relating to the *Maryport and Carlisle Railway*.
- lxxi. An Act for improving and maintaining the Port or Harbour of *Neath* in the County of *Glamorgan*.
- lxxii. An Act for improving and maintaining the Harbour of *Aberdeen*.
- lxxiii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Kingston-upon-Hull*.

- lxxiv. An Act for more effectually supplying with Water the Town of *Bolton*, and several Townships adjacent thereto, in the County of *Lancaster*.
 lxxv. An Act for enabling the Commissioners for paving and sewerage the Town of *Liverpool* more effectually to water the Streets of the said Town, and to provide Water for extinguishing Fires therein.
 lxxvi. An Act for draining, embanking, and improving the Fen Lands and Low Grounds within the Parishes, Hamlets, Townships, or Places of *Burdney*, *Southrow* otherwise *Southry*, *Tupholme*, *Buchnall*, *Horsington*, *Stixwold*, *Edlington*, and *Thimbleby*, in the County of *Lincoln*.
 lxxvii. An Act for amending several Acts relating to *Londonderry Bridge*.
 lxxviii. An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and improving the Town and Borough of *Northampton*.
 lxxix. An Act to make, complete, maintain, and incorporate with the *Mankland and Kirkintilloch* Railway Two improved or additional Lines of Railway; and to alter, amend, enlarge, and repeal the Acts relating to the said Undertaking.
 lxxx. An Act to improve, repair, and maintain the Road from *Inchbelly Bridge* to *Glasgow*, and to make and maintain certain Branch Roads therefrom.
 lxxxi. An Act for more effectually repairing, improving, and maintaining the Roads and Bridges in the County of *Sutherland*, and further regulating the Statute Labour in the said County; and for repairing, improving, and maintaining a certain Portion of Road in the County of *Ross*.
 lxxxii. An Act to enable the *Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway; and to explain and amend the Acts relating to the said Railway; and for other Purposes.
 lxxxiii. An Act for altering and amending the *Dundee Harbour* Acts, and for more effectually maintaining, improving, and extending the Harbour of *Dundee*; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
 lxxxiv. An Act to extend the Term and to alter and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the Acts for erecting, improving, regulating, and maintaining the Ferries and Passages across the River *Tay* in the Counties of *Fife* and *Forfar*, and for establishing a Floating Bridge or Bridges over the said River, with proper Landing Places and Approaches thereto.
 lxxxv. An Act for appointing Trustees for the Creditors of the Burgh of *Paisley*, and other Purposes relating to the financial Affairs of the said Burgh.
 lxxxvi. An Act to render valid an Act for better raising and securing the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters in *Scotland*.
 lxxxvii. An Act to incorporate the Directors of *Milne's* Free School in the Town of *Fochabers*, and for the better Government thereof.
 lxxxviii. An Act to alter and amend an Act for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Rivers *Burry*, *Loughor*, and *Lliedi*, in the Counties of *Cardmarthen* and *Glamorgan*, and to improve the Harbour of *Llanely* in the said County of *Cardmarthen*.
 lxxxix. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh Water* Company to bring in an additional Supply of Water; and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said Company.
 xc. An Act to incorporate the Members of the Institution called the Infant Orphan Asylum, and to enable them the better to carry on their charitable Designs.
 xci. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from the new Wall on the Parade in *Castleton* in the Parish of *Rochdale*, through *Middleton*, to the Mere Stone in *Great Heaton* and to the Town of *Manchester*, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*; and for making a Diversion in the Line of such Road.
 xcii. An Act for appointing the Royal Burgh of *Dingwall* to be the Head Burgh of the Shire of *Ross*, and for giving cumulative Jurisdiction to the Justices of the Peace of the Counties of *Ross* and *Cromarty*.
 xciii. An Act for regulating the Police, and paving, cleansing, and lighting the Streets of the Town or Barony of *Gorbals* in the County of *Lanark*.

- and Grounds adjacent; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xciv. An Act for repairing and maintaining the Roads from *Spalding High Bridge*, through *Littleworth*, to *James Deeping Stone Bridge* and *Handley's Bridge* in the County of *Lincoln*, and from *Deeping Stone Bridge* *Maxey Outgang* in the County of *Northampton*.
- xcv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from the Town of *Cromford* to the Town of *Belper*, and the road from the Main Road near the River *Amber* to the Turnpike Road at *Bull Bridge*, all in the County of *Derby*.
- xcvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from the Borough of *Leicester* to the City of *Peterborough*.
- xcvii. An Act for making and maintaining Highways, Roads, Bridges, and Quays, and for regulating Ferries, in the shire of *Argyll*; and for altering and repairing certain Military and other Roads, Bridges, and Quays in the said Shire.
- xcviii. An Act to alter and amend certain Provisions of the Acts relating to the Docks and Harbour of *Liverpool*.
- xcix. An Act to consolidate, amend, and extend the Provisions of several Acts, for the better paving, watching, lighting, and cleansing, and for regulating the Police of the City of *Glasgow* and adjoining districts, and also for managing the Statute Labour of the said City; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.
- c. An Act for amending an Act passed in the Second Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for draining and embanking certain Lands in *Lough Swilly* and *Lough Foyle* in the Counties of *Donegal* and *Londonderry*, so far as the same relates to the said Lands in *Lough Foyle*.
- ci. An Act for establishing an Office for the Benefit of Coalwhippers in the Port of *London*; and for staying certain Actions in respect of Fitters Certificates.
- cii. An Act for the more equal Apportionment of certain Rates in the County of the City of *Dublin* and County of *Dublin* respectively.
- ciii. An Act for maintaining the Railway called "*The Belfast and Cavehill Railway*," and for reviving and extending some of the Powers of the Acts relating thereto.
- civ. An Act to incorporate the Persons having Claims upon the *Lagan* Navigation in *Ireland*, and to provide for the future Management and Improvement of the said Navigation.
- cv. An Act for the Improvement of the Burgh of *Anderston* in the County of *Lanark*; for regulating the Police thereof, and of certain Lands adjacent; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- cvi. An Act for making and maintaining a Reservoir at *Deerhope* or *Fairliehope* on the River *North Esk* in the Counties of *Edinburgh* and *Peebles*; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- cvii. An Act to enable the *Glasgow* Marine Insurance Company to sue and be sued; and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.
- cviii. An Act for more effectually repairing certain Roads in the Parishes of *Bermondsey*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Saint Paul*, and *St. Nicholas Deptford*, and for making several new Roads connected there with, all in the Counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*.
- cix. An Act for the better Protection of Property in the Borough of *Liverpool* from fire.
- cx. An Act to enlarge the Powers granted by an Act of the Fourth Year of Her present Majesty, intitled *An Act for granting certain Powers to the British Iron Company*, and to facilitate the Sale of the Estates and Properties belonging to the said Company.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in evidence.

- i. AN Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Littleton* in the County of *Southampton*.
- ii. An Act for confirming a Settlement and Jointure Provision made by the Right Honourable *Thomas William Earl of Leicester of Holkham* in the County of *Norfolk*, during

- his minority, out of certain entailed Estates in the County of *Norfolk*, in favour of *Julianna Whitbread*, Spinster, in contemplation of their Marriage.
- iii. An Act for inclosing Lands within the Manor and Hamlet of *Grafton*, situate in that part of the Parish of *Langford* which lies in the County of *Oxford*.
- iv. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Great Gransden* in the County of *Huntingdon*.
- v. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Manor and Parish of *Charwood* in the County of *Surrey*.
- vi. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Township of *Cliffe-cum-Land* in the Parish of *Hennings-brough* in the East Riding of the County of *York*.
- vii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Chalgrove* in the County of *Oxford*.
- viii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Haddenham* in the Isle of *Ely* in the County of *Cambridge*.
- ix. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Great Bromley* in the County of *Essex*.
- x. An Act for inclosing Lands in *Sowerby* and *Soyland* in the Parish of *Halifax* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- xi. An Act for vesting the entailed Estates of *Wester Fairnie*, and others in the County of *Fife*, belonging to *Francis Balfour* Esquire, in Trustees, to sell the same, or such Part thereof as may be necessary, and to apply the Price arising therefrom in the Payment of the Debts affecting or that may be made to affect the said Estates.
- xii. An Act for authorizing Surrenders of certain Leases for Lives of Manors and Hereditaments in the County of *Cornwall* (late the Estate and Property of Sir *Christopher Hawkins* Baronet, deceased), by the Tenants for Life in Possession under his Will, and other Persons, and the Acceptance of renewed Leases, with certain Exceptions and Reservations.
- xiii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Leighton Bussard* in the County of *Bedford*.
- xiv. An Act for inclosing Lands in the several Parishes of *Eghwys-rhos*, *Llandudno* and *Llangwstenin* in the County of *Carnarvon*, and in the Parish of *Llandrillo* in the Counties of *Denbigh* and *Carnarvon* or either of them.
- xv. An Act to enable *John Lord Gray* to borrow a certain Sum of Money upon the Security of his entailed Estates of *Gray* and *Kinfauns*; and to extinguish certain Claims for money laid out in Improvements affecting the said Estates.
- xvi. An Act for the Division of the Rectory of *Walton-on-the-Hill* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for authorizing Sales and Conveyances in Fee, or Leases for long Terms of Years, for Building Purposes and other Dispositions, to be made of the Lands and Revenues belonging to the said Rectory and to the Vicarage of *Walton-on-the-Hill*, for the Endowment of such separate Rectories and the Augmentation of such Vicarage.
- xvii. An Act to enable the Most Noble *James Marquess of Abercorn* to uplift certain Sums of Money lying in Bank, and to borrow upon the Security of the entailed Estates of *Paisley* and *Duddingstone* such further Sum as may be necessary, for Repayment to him of a Portion of the Monies laid out on the Improvement of the said Estates; and to enlarge the Power of feuing the same.
- xviii. An Act for authorizing the Disposition, by way of Partition, Lease, or Sale, of certain undivided Parts or Shares belonging in Possession and in Expectancy to the Ladies *Horatia Elizabeth* and *Ida Anna Waldegrave*, Infants, of and in the Manors of *Whittlesey* otherwise *Whittlesea Saint Mary* and *Saint Andrew*, and the Rectories of *Whittlesey* otherwise *Whittlesea Saint Mary* and *Saint Andrew*, and certain Rent-charges created in Commutation of Tithes, Messuages, Lands, and other Hereditaments in the Isle of *Ely* in the County of *Cambridge*.
- xix. An Act for vesting in *Charles Noel Welman* Esquire and his Heirs certain Estates in the Parishes of *Trull*, *Pitminster*, *Wilton*, and *Tunstun Saint Mary Magdalen*, in the County of *Somerset*, holden under the Marriage Settlements of *Charles Noel* Earl of *Gainsborough* and *Elizabeth* his first wife, deceased,

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discharged from the Uses of the same Settlements, and of all subsequent Assurances, and for substituting and settling certain Estates in the Parish of *Weston Zoyland* in the same County in lieu thereof and to the like Uses.

- xx. An Act to authorize the granting of Building and Repairing Leases of Lands in the County of *Kent* formerly belonging to *Francis McCulloh*, *George Boone Roupell*, and *James Browne Horner* in undivided Shares.
- xxi. An Act for enlarging the Power to grant Building Leases contained in the Will of *John Wilkinson* Esquire, Doctor of Physic, deceased; and for other Purposes.
- xxii. An Act for authorizing Leases and Setts to be granted of and in an Estate in the Parish of *Newlyn* in the County of *Cornwall*, devised by the Will of *John Oxnam* deceased to *John Oxnam* for his Life, with divers Remainders over.
- xxiii. An Act for settling and establishing the Rights of the resident Freemen and resident Widows of Freemen in the Borough of *Berwick-upon-Tweed* in the Property vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of that Borough; and for other Purposes.
- xxiv. An Act for rendering valid a certain Award as to the Commons of *Saggart* within the Parish of *Saggart* in the County of *Dublin*.
- xxv. An Act for authorizing the Sale of Portion of the Real Estate devised by the Will of *Richard Fox* of *Foxhall* in the County of *Longford*, Esquire, deceased, and vesting the Residue thereof in *Richard Maxwell Fox* of *Foxhall* aforesaid, Esquire, his Heirs and Assigns, in Fee Simple, and for vesting certain Lands and Hereditaments of the said *Richard Maxwell Fox* in the Right Honourable *Henry Lord Baron Farnham*, in lieu thereof, to the Uses and upon the Trusts of the said Will.
- xxvi. An Act to vest certain Parts of the entailed Estate of *Duchall* in the County of *Renfrew* in Trustees, to sell the same, and apply the price thereof in discharging the Debts and Provisions affecting the said entailed Estate, and if necessary, in purchasing the Teinds thereof.
- xxvii. An Act to confirm Two existing Leases, and to enable the Reverend *James White*, and the Persons for the Time being entitled to certain Estates situate in the Parish of *Bonchurch* in the *Isle of Wight* in the County of *Southampton*, devised by the Will of *Charles Fitzmaurice Hill* Esquire, deceased, to accept Surrenders of existing Leases, and to grant new Leases in lieu thereof.
- xxviii. An Act for vesting Part of the settled Estates of the Right Honourable *John Earl of Shrewsbury*, in the Counties of *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, *Worcester*, and *Stafford*, in Trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the Monies to arise by such Sale in the Purchase of other Lands and Hereditaments, to be settled in lieu thereof to the same Uses and subject to the same Restrictions; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.
- xxix. An Act for enabling certain Persons, on behalf of *John Western* (a Person of unsound mind) and *Sarah* his Wife, and of *John Jones* (also a Person of unsound Mind), to join in carrying into effect a Compromise and arrangement with other Parties for a Division of the Real Estates of *Arthur Gramer Miller* deceased, according to a Rule of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer of Pleas.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

- xxx. An Act to enable *Thomas Fuller Draught* Esquire and his Issue Male to take the Surname and use the Arms of *Samwell*, pursuant to the Will of Sir *Thomas Samwell* Baronet deceased.
- xxxi. An Act for naturalizing Dame *Virginie Marie Hesketh Fleetwood*, the Wife of Sir *Peter Hesketh Fleetwood* Baronet.
- xxxii. An Act to enable *Henry Caswall* Clerk to exercise his Office as a Priest, and to hold any Benefice or Preferment in the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.
- xxxiii. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Nicholas Kendall*, Esquire

with *Mary Anne* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xxxiv. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Watson* Esquire with the Honourable *Catherine Georgianna* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xxxv. An Act to declare that certain Persons therein mentioned are not Children of the Most Honourable *George Ferrars* Marquess *Townshend*.

xxxvi. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *John Todhunter* with *Rosa Matilda* his now Wife, and to enable

him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xxxvii. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Oliver Jackson* Esquire with *Georgiana Maria Jane Jackson* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

xxxviii. An Act for naturalizing *Carl Joachim Hambro*.

xxxix. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Herbert Morgan* Esquire, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's First or Royal Regiment of Dragoons, with *Elizabeth Morgan* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

PRICES OF STOCK in each Month in 1843,
Highest and Lowest.

	Bank Stock.	3 per. Ct. Reduced.	3 per. Ct. Consols.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1843.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. Reduced.	New $3\frac{1}{2}$ pr Ct.	Long Annuities	O. S. S. Annuities	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £.1000.
January	173½ 172	95½ 94½	101½ 101½	102½ 101½	101½ 101	101½ 101	12½ 12½	93½ 93½	105½ 104½	263 261	60 pm. 47 pm.	67 pm. 53 pm.
February	179 173	96½ 95½	101½ 101½	103½ 102½	103½ 102½	102½ 101½	13 12½	94½ 93½	106	268½ 263½	66 pm. 59 pm.	67 pm. 62 pm.
March	178½ 177	96½ 96½	103 103	103½ 103½	103½ 103½	102½ 102½	12½ 12½		108	268½ 267½	74 pm. 65 pm.	74 pm. 60 pm.
April	185 183	96½ 95½	101½ 101½	102½ 102½	102½ 102½	102½ 102½	12½ 12½	94½ 93½	109½ 108½	270 268½	79 pm. 70 pm.	70 pm. 62 pm.
May	181½ 179	96½ 94½	101½ 101½	102½ 101½	102½ 101	103 102½	12½ 12½	94½	109 106½	267½ 265	76 pm. 55 pm.	69 pm. 53 pm.
June	181 178½	95½ 93	102 100½	101½ 100½	102½ 101½	102½ 101½	12½ 12½	91½	106½ 106½	266 265	62 pm. 53 pm.	56 pm. 40 pm.
July	181 179	95½ 92½	102½ 101½	102½ 101½	102½ 101½	101½ 100½	12½ 12½	93½ 92½	105½ 107½	262 264½	70 pm. 63 pm.	62 pm. 53 pm.
August	182½ 180	94½ 94½	103½ 102	103½ 102	103½ 102	102½ 101½	12½ 12½	93½ 92½	107½ 107	263½ 263½	71 pm. 65 pm.	61 pm. 55 pm.
September	182½ 182	95½ 94½	103½ 102	103½ 102	103½ 102	102½ 102	12½ 12½	93½ 93½	107	268 265½	71 pm. 67 pm.	66 pm. 58 pm.
October	180½ 179½	94½ 94½	102½ 102	102½ 101½	102½ 101½	102½ 102	12½ 12½	93½ 93½		270½ 268	77 pm. 69 pm.	65 pm. 61 pm.
November	181½ 179½	95½ 95	102½ 102½	102½ 102½	102½ 102½	103½ 103	12½ 12½	94½ 93½	108	271½ 270½	76 pm. 69 pm.	65 pm. 54 pm.
December	184 181½	97½ 95½	102½ 102½	102½ 102½	102½ 102½	103½ 103	12½ 12½	95½ 94½	108½	272½ 271½	78 pm. 73 pm.	62 pm. 52 pm.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January 21	47	2	26	6	17	2	32	0	28	9	29	7
February 24	51	6	30	4	18	2	28	3	28	8	34	6
March 26	47	11	27	4	17	2	28	5	26	10	29	4
April 15	45	9	28	8	17	1	29	2	25	11	28	1
May 26	50	9	28	7	17	6	28	10	27	8	29	5
June 24	47	9	27	6	17	11	29	10	27	7	29	2
July 18	57	11	32	6	20	1	30	0	31	2	36	4
August 19	59	9	23	11	21	5	37	1	32	6	34	9
September 16 ..	50	10	31	5	18	10	30	1	31	2	33	3
October 24	50	2	30	7	18	0	30	1	30	6	32	8
November 18 ..	51	1	31	3	18	2	29	9	31	4	33	3
December 22 ..	51	1	31	3	18	2	29	9	31	4	33	3

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER $\frac{1}{2}$ LOAD.

January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Hay.		Hay.		Hay.		Hay.		Hay.		Hay.	
3 10 to 3 15		3 0 to 4 10		3 0 to 4 12		3 0 to 4 10		3 0 to 4 10		3 10 to 4 15	
Straw.		Straw.		Straw.		Straw.		Straw.		Straw.	
2 0 to 2 2		2 4 to 2 6		2 10 to 2 15		2 13 to 2 14		2 5 to 2 10		2 5 to 2 10	
Clover.		Clover.		Clover.		Clover.		Clover.		Clover.	
4 0 to 5 10		4 0 to 5 15		3 15 to 5 5		4 0 to 5 10		3 10 to 5 0		4 4 to 5 10	
July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Hay.		Hay.		Hay.		Hay.		Hay.		Hay.	
4 0 to 5 0		4 0 to 4 18		3 10 to 4 18		2 10 to 4 3		2 10 to 4 0		2 10 to 4 0	
Straw.		Straw.		Straw.		Straw.		Straw.		Straw.	
2 16 to 3 0		2 0 to 2 7		2 2 to 2 7		1 7 to 1 15		1 6 to 1 10		1 6 to 1 10	
Clover.		Clover.		Clover.		Clover.		Clover.		Clover.	
5 0 to 6 0		4 15 to 5 15		4 0 to 5 16		3 10 to 5 2		3 0 to 5 0		3 0 to 5 0	

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1843.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan.	3	8 to 3 10	3	6 to 3 8	4	6 to 5 0	3	10 to 4 4
Feb.	2	8 to 4 0	2	10 to 4 4	3	8 to 5 0	3	0 to 4 2
March	2	8 to 3 10	2	10 to 4 0	3	10 to 4 10	3	10 to 4 6
April	2	8 to 3 4	3	0 to 3 8	3	8 to 4 8	3	10 to 4 2
May	3	6 to 3 10	3	6 to 4 0	3	8 to 4 0	3	8 to 4 0
June	3	0 to 4 0	3	2 to 4 2	3	8 to 4 6	3	6 to 4 6
July	2	8 to 4 0	3	2 to 4 4	3	6 to 4 6	3	0 to 4 0
Aug.	2	8 to 4 0	3	2 to 4 4	3	8 to 4 2	3	0 to 4 0
Sept.	2	8 to 3 10	2	10 to 4 4	3	6 to 4 6	3	0 to 3 10
Oct.	2	6 to 3 10	2	10 to 4 4	3	6 to 4 6	3	0 to 4 0
Nov.	2	6 to 3 10	2	10 to 4 4	2	10 to 3 10	3	0 to 3 10
Dec.	2	8 to 4 0	3	2 to 4 8	3	4 to 4 0	3	0 to 4 4

436 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1843.

SUMMARY of the WEEKLY TABLES of MORTALITY in the METROPOLIS for 1843.—Published by Authority of the Registrar General.

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE						
		Quarter ending April 1st.	Quarter ending July 1st.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th.	Quarter ending Dec. 30th.	Year.
		91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	364 Days.
Districts.	West Districts . . .	1,799	1,805	1,664	1,944	7,212
	North Districts . . .	2,407	2,206	2,017	2,408	9,038
	Central Districts . . .	2,382	2,304	2,123	2,738	9,547
	East Districts . . .	2,718	2,496	2,547	3,199	10,960
	South Districts . . .	3,006	2,622	2,740	3,449	11,817
Ages.	0 to 15	5,210	5,088	5,742	7,221	23,261
	15 to 60	4,259	3,942	3,383	3,813	15,397
	60 and upwards . . .	2,826	2,358	1,949	2,617	9,750
Males		6,249	5,878	5,787	7,047	24,961
Females		6,063	5,555	5,304	6,691	23,613
Total		12,312	11,433	11,091	13,738	48,574

Table of the Number of BANKRUPTS and DECLARATIONS of INSOLVENCY.

1843.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	Declarations of Insolvency.
January	122	—	38	160	1
February	95	3	40	138	2
March	104	15	36	155	2
April	137	—	16	153	7
May	101	2	31	134	8
June	88	—	40	128	4
July	98	—	—	98	4
August	76	10	59	145	1
September	97	11	31	139	19
October	76	2	22	100	2
November	53	1	36	90	3
December	99	3	33	135	4
Total	1,146	47	382	1,575	57

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1843.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Number of Rainy and Snowy Days.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	In. Pts.	In. Pts.			
January	30·55	28·27	57°	31°	13
February	30·08	29·28	57	25	17
March	30·43	29·54	61	27	8
April	30·10	29·55	67	35	17
May	30·19	29·46	67	42	11
June	30·97	29·35	68	48	9
July	30·25	29·67	84	42	11
August	30·26	29·50	81	52	5
September	30·53	29·76	78	46	4
October	30·30	29·16	70	35	16
November	30·30	29·33	57	37	16
December	30·52	30·06	55	36	4

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM.—PASCH. 1843.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Bell, Thomas, *Exeter*.
 Browne, Charles, *Worcester*.
 Kerr, William, *Oriel*.
 Mansel, Henry L. *St. John's*.
 Parnell, Paul, *St. John's*.
 Watson, George Wm. *Merton*.

CLASSIS II.

Bernays, Leopold J. *St. John's*.
 Bond, Frederic H. *Exeter*.
 Branthwaite, John, *Queen's*.
 Cave, Stephen, *Balliol*.
 Hutchings, Robert, *Christ Church*.
 Lowder, Charles F. *Exeter*.
 Marshall, Frederick, *Brasenose*.
 Milton, William, *Exeter*.
 Moorsom, Joseph R. *University*.
 Newman, Charles D. *Wadham*.
 Shadwell, Arthur T. *Balliol*.
 Wright, Henry, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS III.

Baines, John, *St. John's*.
 Beckwith, H. Wm. *University*.
 Boyle, John, *Balliol*.
 Cameron, George, *Christ Church*.

Dart, Philip F. *Exeter*.
 Dewse, Thomas S. *Queen's*.
 Gidley, Lewis, *Exeter*.
 Harrison, William, *Queen's*.
 Horwood, Edward R. *Brasenose*.
 Rich, Thomas L. *New Inn Hall*.
 Sheppard, James, *Queen's*.
 Smith, Harris, *Magdalen*.
 Stapylton, Henry C. *University*.
 Stewart, James H. *Exeter*.

CLASSIS IV.

Boyd, Frederick, *University*.
 Caparn, Wm. B. *Brasenose*.
 Carter, William, *New College*.
 Davies, Thomas Z. *Jesus*.
 Floyer, Richard, *Wadham*.
 Forbes, Alex. P. *Brasenose*.
 Gray, John D. *Balliol*.
 Hoskins, Henry Wm. *Balliol*.
 Humbert, Lewis M. *St. John's*.
 Jones, William H. *Queen's*.
 Morrice, John Walter, *Exeter*.
 Rush, Henry J. *Worcester*.
 Scott, William H. *Trinity*.
 Willes, Edward H. *Christ Church*.
 Yalden, George, *Christ Church*.

Examiners.

P. C. Claughton.
 E. H. Hansell.

J. A. Hessey.
 E. C. Woolcombe.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Dart, Philip F. *Exeter*.
 Kerr, William, *Oriel*.
 Mansell, Henry L. *St. John's*.
 Parnell, Paul, *St. John's*.

CLASSIS II.

Cross, John E, *Christ Church*.
 Hutchings, Robert, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS III.

Newman, Charles, D. *Wadham*.

CLASSIS IV.

Beynon, William, *Magdalen Hall*.
 Forbes, Charles W. *Oriel*.
 Lowder, Charles F. *Exeter*.
 Scratton, Thomas, *Christ Church*.

Examiners.

J. A. Ashworth.

E. B. Smith.

S. Waldegrave.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1843.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Burrows, Leonard F. *Wadham*.
 Butler, George, *Exeter*.
 De Butts, Arthur, *Trinity*.
 Smith, William, *Lincoln*.
 Stokes, Edward, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

Bathurst, Algernon, *New College*.
 Cazenove, John G. *Brasenose*.
 Farrer, William J. *Balliol*.
 Gandell, Robert, *Queen's*.
 Godby, Charles H. *Lincoln*.
 Lloyd, John, *Worcester*.
 Lucas, William H. *Merton*.
 Mackarness, John, *Merton*.
 Mac Lachlan, Ewan H. *Pembroke*.
 Otley, Charles, *University*.
 Rosseter, Robert, *Christ Church*.
 Shadwell, Julius, *Balliol*.
 Sydenham, John, *Balliol*.

CLASSIS III.

Bache, William, *Brasenose*.
 Barter, Charles, *New College*.
 Buckle, John, *St. Mary Hall*.
 Cooke, George, *Magdalen*.
 Kingsford, Brenchley, *Exeter*.
 Lloyd, Hugh, *Jesus*.

Meade, William, *Balliol*.
 Moody, Robert, *Christ Church*.
 Ormerod, Arthur, *Exeter*.
 Senior, Nassau, *Christ Church*.
 Tickell, Henry, *Queen's*.
 Townsend, William, *Lincoln*.
 Tufnell, Frederick, *Wadham*.
 Warburton, Mark, *Queen's*.
 Wenham, John G. *Magdalen*.
 Wright, George, *Exeter*.

CLASSIS IV.

Abud, Henry, *Wadham*.
 Austin, William, *New College*.
 Bampffield, John, *Trinity*.
 Buckland, Mathew, *Corpus*.
 Buckmaster, John, *St. Mary's Hall*.
 Chambers, James, *All Souls*.
 Cole, William, *Merton*.
 Davis, Charles H. *Wadham*.
 Doughton, Charles, *Christ Church*.
 Dryden, Alfred, *Trinity*.
 Dunwell, Francis, *Queen's*.
 Keate, John, *Balliol*.
 Mallet, Henry, *Balliol*.
 Sawyer, Robert, *Merton*.
 Skeffington, Hon. Henry R. *Worcester*.
 Stevenson, Seth W. *St. Mary's Hall*.
 Watkins, Bernard E. *Wadham*.

Examiners.

P. C. Claughton.
 E. H. Hansell.

J. A. Hessey.
 E. C. Woolcombe.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Cook, Earley, *Brasenose*.
 Lucas, William, *H. Merton*.

CLASSIS II.

Austin, William, *New College*.
 Cazenove, John G. *Brasenose*.
 Cole, William, *Merton*.
 Richards, Edward V. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS III.

De Butts, Arthur, *Trinity*.
 Wilson, William, *Wadham*.

CLASSIS IV.

Black, Robert C. *Worcester*.
 Burrows, Leonard, F. *Wadham*.
 Holford, John, *Brasenose*.

Examiners.

J. A. Ashworth.

E. B. Smith.

S. Waldegrave.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. 1843.

Moderators. { Matthew O'Brien, A.M. *Caius*.
Benjamin Morgan Cowie, A.M. *St. John's*.

Examiners. { James George Mould, A.M. *Corpus*.
Duncan Farquharson Gregory, A.M. *Trinity*.

Wranglers.

Ds. Adams *John's*.
Bashforth *John's*.
Gray *Trinity*.
Campbell *John's*.
Sargent *Trinity*.
Gruggen *John's*.
Howes *Peter's*.
Twining *Trinity*.
Goodeve *John's*.
Brown, W. *John's*.
Goodwin *Corpus*.
Röhrs *Jesus*.
Deighton *Queen's*.
Spencer *Sidmouth*.
Gifford *John's*.
Coombe, T. *Trinity*.
Lewis, W. S. *Trinity*.
Ansted *Christ's*.
Christopher *Jesus*.
Jones, W. *Trinity*.
Williams *Sidmouth*.
Postlethwaite *Peter's*.
Chance *Trinity*.
Harris, R. D. *Trinity*.
Foggo *John's*.
Atkinson *Trinity*.
Drew *John's*.
Hardcastle *Peter's*.
Kemp *Corpus*.
Brown, T. K. *Christ's*.
Hackman *Trinity*.
Pix *Emmanuel*.
Fitz-Herbert *John's*.
Male } *Æq.* { *Christ's*.
Perram } *Clare*.

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Cottle *John's*.
Bulmer *John's*.
Hallett *Emmanuel*.
Barnicoat *John's*.
Elton *Sidmouth*.
Yarranton *Sidmouth*.

Ds. Frere, C. *Corpus*.
Brodie *Trinity*.
Cartmell *Pembroke*.
Macleod *Trinity*.
Jowett *John's*.
Gell *Trinity*.
De Gex *Pembroke*.
Tanqueray *Pembroke*.
Crawshay *Trinity*.
Lang *Magdalen*.
Watherstone *John's*.
Elliot *Trinity*.
James, J. C. *John's*.
Symons *John's*.
Smyth *Catherine*.
Money *Trinity*.
Knight *John's*.
Smith, R. M. *Queen's*.
Wood, T. L. *Trinity*.
Farthing *Catherine*.
Coode *Trinity*.
Boteler *John's*.
Southwood *Emmanuel*.
Burgess *Trinity*.
Brown } *Æq.* { *Trinity*.
Burbury } *John's*.
Naylor } *Trinity*.
Cole, J. *John's*.
Orris *Corpus*.
Valrent *Peter's*.
Andrews } *Æq.* { *Pembroke*.
Bunyon } *Corpus*.
Cox *Pembroke*.
Alston } *Æq.* { *John's*.
Babington, C. } *John's*.
Hue *Pembroke*.
Coppin } *Æq.* { *Trinity*.
Rippingall } *John's*.
Blackburn, R. *Trinity*.
Cobbold *Peter's*.
Farr } *Æq.* { *Pembroke*.
Raynbird } *Christ's*.
Ritchie *Trinity*.
Druce *Peter's*.
Peacock *Trinity*.

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Hodgkinson	<i>Christ's</i>
Blackburne, J.	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Glover	<i>Clare.</i>
Kershaw	<i>Trinity.</i>
Dodgson	<i>Peter's.</i>
Cook, E.	<i>Trinity H.</i>
D'Oyley	<i>Trinity.</i>
Holcomb	<i>John's.</i>
Crossland	<i>Sidmouth.</i>
Piggott	<i>Trinity.</i>
Taylor, J.	<i>Trinity.</i>
Gibson, W. L.	<i>Trinity.</i>
Charlesworth	<i>John's.</i>
Garland	<i>John's.</i>
Young	<i>Trinity.</i>
Grignon, R. S.	<i>Trinity.</i>
Bicknell	<i>Trinity.</i>
Lewes	<i>Trinity.</i>
Martell	<i>John's.</i>
Dickinson	<i>Trinity.</i>

Ds. Blomefield	<i>Trinity.</i>
Darnborough	} <i>Æq.</i> { <i>Peter's.</i>
Hoare, G. T.	
Johnson	} <i>Trinity.</i>
Bullock	
Carpenter	} <i>Æq.</i> { <i>John's.</i>
Mills, W.	
Becher	<i>Jesus.</i>
Margetts	<i>Clare.</i>
Wingfield	<i>John's.</i>
Crooke	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Beck	<i>Corpus.</i>
Arnot	} <i>Æq.</i> { <i>Emmanuel.</i>
Bentinck	
Hutchinson	<i>Corpus.</i>
Cooke, W.	<i>Trinity H.</i>
Girling	<i>John's.</i>
Pitman	<i>Christ's.</i>
Pidcock	<i>Corpus.</i>
Molesworth, P. W.	<i>John's.</i>
Slater, E. B.	<i>John's.</i>

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1843.

<i>Examiners.</i>	Philip Freeman, A.M. <i>St. Peter's.</i>
	George Currey, A.M. <i>St. John's.</i>
	William Henry Bateson, A.M. <i>St. John's.</i>
	William Hepworth Thompson, A.M. <i>Trinity.</i>

First Class.

Ds. Druce	} <i>Æq.</i> { <i>Peter's.</i>
Gifford	
Andrews	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Burbury	<i>John's.</i>
Glover	<i>Clare.</i>
Frere	<i>Corpus.</i>
Babington	<i>John's.</i>
Gell	<i>Trinity.</i>
Slater	<i>John's.</i>
Cox	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Pitman	<i>Christ's.</i>

Second Class.

Ds. Grignon	<i>Trinity.</i>
Crooke	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Girling	} <i>Æq.</i> { <i>John's.</i>
Mills	
Money	<i>Trinity.</i>

Ds. Cobbold	<i>Peter's.</i>
Johnson	<i>Trinity.</i>
Bicknell	<i>Trinity.</i>

Third Class.

Ds. Hoare	<i>John's.</i>
Young	<i>Trinity.</i>
Lewes	<i>Trinity.</i>
Piggott	<i>Trinity.</i>
Smyth	<i>Catherine.</i>
Cooke	<i>Trinity H.</i>
Hodgkinson	<i>Christ's.</i>
Farr	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Arnott	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Bulmer	<i>John's.</i>
Burges	<i>Trinity.</i>
Pix	<i>Emmanuel.</i>

STATE PAPERS.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A COPY OF HER MAJESTY'S LETTER TO THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, AND THE ANSWER OF THE ASSEMBLY THERETO.

VICTORIA R.

To the Right Reverend and well-beloved the Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Right Reverend and Well-beloved, we greet you well!

Faithful to the solemn engagement which binds us to maintain inviolate the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in all its rights and privileges, we gladly renew the assurance that we desire to extend to you the countenance and support which the General Assembly has long received from our Royal ancestors.

In other circumstances it might have sufficed to adhere to the forms which have been generally observed in our former communications to you, and to express our anxious hope that christian charity will, as heretofore, abound among you and restrain all animosities; but in the present state of the Church, and adverting to the discussions which of late have so unhappily disturbed its peace, we desire to address you with more than usual earnestness and anxiety.

It behooves you to remember that unity in the Church is the bond of peace; but that schism, and its pernicious effects, may tend seriously to endanger that religious Establishment from which Scotland has derived inestimable benefits.

The faith of our Crown is pledged to uphold you in the full en-

joyment of every privilege which you can justly claim: but you will bear in mind that the rights and property of an Established Church are conferred by law; it is by law that the Church of Scotland is united with the State, and that her endowments are secured; and the ministers of religion claiming the sanction of law in defence of their privileges, are specially bound by their sacred calling to be examples of obedience.

The Act ratifying the Confession of Faith and settling Presbyterian Church government in Scotland, was adopted at the Union, and is now the Act of the British Parliament. The settlement thus fixed cannot be annulled by the will or declaration of any number of individuals. Those who are dissatisfied with the terms of this settlement may renounce it for themselves; but the union of the Church of Scotland with the State is indissoluble while the statutes remain unrepealed which recognize the Presbyterian Church as the Church established by law within the kingdom of Scotland.

We cannot doubt that your anxious consideration will be given to various important matters connected with the welfare of your Church, which require immediate adjustment.

The Act of Assembly passed in the year 1834, on the subject of calls, has come under the review of competent tribunals; and vari-

ous proceedings, taken in pursuance of this Act, have been pronounced by solemn judgments to be illegal. It has not yet been rescinded by the Assembly; and a conflict of authority between the Law of the Land and an Act of the Church, in a matter where civil rights and civil jurisdiction are concerned, cannot be prolonged without injurious consequences.

The Church of Scotland, occupying its true position in friendly alliance with the State, is justly entitled to expect the aid of Parliament in removing any doubts which may have arisen with respect to the right construction of the statutes relating to the admission of ministers. You may safely confide in the wisdom of Parliament; and we shall readily give our assent to any measure which the Legislature may pass for the purpose of securing to the people the full privilege of objection, and to the Church judicatories the exclusive right of judgment.

There is another matter not less important, the present position of ministers in unendowed districts.

The law, as confirmed by a recent judgment, has declared that new parishes cannot be created by the authority of the Church alone, and that ministers, placed in such districts, are not entitled to act in Church courts.

If it shall appear that the efficiency of the Church is thereby impaired, and that the means of extending her usefulness are curtailed, the law to which such effects are ascribed may require consideration and amendment; but until it be so considered by the Legislature, and while it remains unaltered, we are persuaded

that it will be implicitly obeyed by the General Assembly.

You will deliberate on such of these matters as fall within your cognizance attentively and calmly; and we commend you to the guidance of Divine Providence, praying that you may be directed to the adoption of wise councils, which shall promote the permanent interests and honour of the Church, and the religious peace and moral welfare of our people.

We have again constituted and appointed our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin John Marquess of Bute, K. T., to be the representative of our Royal Person in this Assembly, and we are certain that his prudence and approved merits, and his tried attachment to the Church of Scotland, will render him acceptable to you in the execution of the duties of his high office.

He possesses our full authority for the exercise of our Royal Prerogative in all matters relating to the present Assembly, in which, in obedience to our instructions to him, he may be called upon to act for us, or on our behalf.

We implore the blessing of God on your deliberations, trusting that he will overrule all events for the good of his Church, and for the spiritual welfare of the people committed to your charge; and we feel assured that Divine Grace will not be withdrawn from the labours of the ministers of the Church established in this part of the United Kingdom. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 15th day of May 1843, in the Sixth Year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

TO THE QUEENS' MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the ministers and elders of the Church of Scotland met in General Assembly, have received with profound respect your Majesty's most gracious letter, conveying the renewed assurance of your Majesty's purpose to extend to us the countenance and support which former General Assemblies have received, in fulfilment of the solemn engagement which binds the Sovereign of the United Kingdom to maintain inviolate the Church of Scotland in all its rights and privileges.

As your Majesty has been pleased to advert to circumstances in the present eventful condition of this National Church, which have occasioned a departure from the forms which have been generally observed in communications from the Throne to former General Assemblies, we beg leave to assure your Majesty that, entertaining an unfeigned desire to maintain unity and peace in the Church, in combination with purity of faith and worship, and the faithful administration of our ecclesiastical government as secured to us by law, we will give our most respectful, earnest, and serious attention to the momentous topics which your Majesty has recommended to our consideration, with a view to the early and satisfactory adjustment of various important matters connected with the welfare of this Church. On all these questions of most sacred interest, it becomes us to invoke the aid of Divine Grace, through which alone we can hope to be so guided by the

wisdom from above, that we may arrive at such conclusions as shall effectually promote the prosperity of our holy religion, with all its pure and peaceable fruits.

We are highly gratified by the re-appointment of the most honourable the Marquess of Bute, as the representative of your Royal Person in this Assembly, whose prudence, fidelity, and other excellences, as well as his proved attachment to this Church, have already recommended him to our peculiar respect and confidence.

We have received with the utmost gratitude the Royal donation of 2,000*l.*, which we will use our best endeavours to apply so as to accomplish the pious purposes to which your Majesty has destined it.

That the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the supreme King and Head of the Church, may enrich your Majesty with all temporal and spiritual blessings; that he may encompass your Royal Consort and your Royal Offspring with his special favour, and that after a long and prosperous reign, He may bring you to eternal glory in heaven, is the earnest prayer of,

May it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most loyal, and most obedient subjects, the ministers and elders of this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

DUNCAN MACFARLAN,

Moderator.

Edinburgh, 20 May, 1843.

A COPY OF THE DEED OF SEPARATION PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, BY A BODY OF THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY.

[THE following Document, containing a formal Deed of Separation from the Established Church of Scotland, was laid on the Table of the General Assembly on the 24th of May, 1843. (*A true Copy.*) JOHN LEE, Cl. Eccl. Scot.]

The ministers and elders subscribing the protest made on Thursday, the 18th of this instant May, at the meeting of the Commissioners chosen to the General Assembly appointed to have been that day holden, against the freedom and lawfulness of any Assembly which might then be constituted, and against the subversion recently effected in the constitution of the Church of Scotland, together with the ministers and elders adhering to the said protest in this their General Assembly convened, did in prosecution of the said protest, and of the claim of right adopted by the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh in May 1842 years, and on the grounds therein set forth, and hereby do for themselves, and all who adhere to them, separate from and abandon the present subsisting ecclesiastical Establishment in Scotland, and did, and hereby do, abdicate and renounce the status and privileges derived to them, or any of them, as parochial ministers or elders, from the said Establishment, through its connexion with the State, and all rights and emoluments pertaining to them, or any of them, by virtue thereof. Declaring, that they hereby in no degree abandon or impair the rights belonging to them as ministers of Christ's Gospel, and pastors and elders of particular congregations, to perform freely and fully the functions of their office to-

wards their respective congregations, or such portions thereof as may adhere to them; and that they are and shall be free to exercise government and discipline in their several judicatories separate from the Establishment, according to God's Word, and the constitution and standards of the Church of Scotland, as heretofore understood; and that henceforth they are not, and shall not be, subject in any respect to the ecclesiastical judicatories established in Scotland by law: Reserving always the rights and benefits accruing to them, or any of them, under the provisions of the statutes respecting the Ministers' Widows' Fund. And further declaring, that this present Act shall noways be held as a renunciation on the part of such of the ministers foresaid as are ministers of churches built by private contribution, and not provided or endowed by the State, of any rights which may be found to belong to them, or their congregations, in regard to the same, by virtue of the intentions and destination of the contributors to the erection of the said churches, or otherwise, according to law; all which are fully reserved to the ministers foresaid and their congregations. And further, the said ministers and elders, in this their General Assembly convened, while they refuse to acknowledge the supreme ecclesiastical judicatory established by law in Scotland, and now holding its sittings in

Edinburgh, to be a free Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or a lawful Assembly of the said Church, according to the true and original constitution thereof, and disclaim its authority as to matters spiritual; yet in respect of the recognition given to it by the State, and the powers in consequence of such recognition belonging to it, with reference to the temporalities of the Establishment, and the rights derived thereto from the State, hereby appoint a duplicate of this Act, to be subscribed by their Moderator, and also by the several ministers, members of this Assembly, now present in Edinburgh, for their individual interests, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the said ecclesiastical judicatory by law established, for the purpose of certiorating them that the benefices held by such of the said ministers, or others adhering to this Assembly, as were incumbents of benefices, are now vacant, and the said parties consent that the said benefices shall

be dealt with as such, and they authorise the Rev. Thomas Pitcairn and the Rev. Patrick Clason, conjunct clerks to this their General Assembly, to subscribe the joinings of the several sheets hereof. In testimony whereof these presents are subscribed, at Edinburgh, by the said whole parties in general meeting assembled, and the joinings of the several sheets by the said Rev. Thomas Pitcairn and the Rev. Patrick Clason, the conjunct clerks, as authorised as aforesaid, and along with the principal Act, duly executed and attested, which will be recorded in the books of Council and Session in due time, the 23rd day of May 1843 years, before these witnesses, Mr. John Hamilton, Advocate; William Fraser, Writer to the Signet; John Hunter, junior, Writer to the Signet; and the Rev. John Jaffray, preacher of the gospel, and Secretary to the Provisional Committee, Edinburgh.

T, CHALMERS,
Moderator.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Kensington, 17th June, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to place in your hands in order to be submitted to the Queen, two Addresses to Her Majesty from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. I was requested to present these Addresses to Her Majesty, by the Moderator, in the usual form, at the close of the perusal of the Minutes of Assembly on Monday night, 30th ult., but I did not receive them until this morning.

I enclose copies of the letters which I have received from the Moderator to accompany the Ad-

resses, and also a copy of a letter from Principal Lee, Senior Clerk of the Assembly, explanatory of the delay which I have described. The Moderator first requested me to present the Address, referring to a document entitled the Claim, Declaration, and Protest, which is now sent with the Address. He then, without sitting down, requested me to present the Address against Patronage, which, at the time, he described as a Petition against Patronage. This description I have since been officially informed, was a mere clerical mistake on the part of the Moderator.

He ought to have described it as an Address: but I am satisfied that he acted entirely from mistake, and not from any want of respect to Her Majesty. Upon the Moderator making this request to me, I answered in common form, "I shall have the honour of transmitting this Address to Her Majesty; likewise the Petition." I then added, "but I desire to be distinctly understood that in so doing I express no approbation." My answer has been duly entered in the Minutes of Assembly, according to an extract with which the Senior Clerk of Assembly has furnished me.

I have, &c.

BUTE.

Edinburgh, 30th May, 1842.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, taking into consideration the solemn circumstances in which, in the inscrutable Providence of God, this Church is now placed; and that, notwithstanding the securities for the government thereof, by General Assemblies, Synods, Presbyteries, and Kirk-sessions, and for the liberties, government, jurisdiction, discipline, rights and privileges of the same, provided by the statutes of the realm, by the constitution of this country, as unalterably settled by the Treaty of Union, and by the oath, "inviolably to maintain and preserve the same," required to be taken by each Sovereign at accession, as a condition precedent to the exercise of the royal authority;—which securities might well seem, and had long been thought, to place the said liberties, government, jurisdiction, discipline, rights, and privileges of this Church beyond the reach of

danger or invasion;—these have been of late assailed by the very Court to which the Church was authorised to look for assistance and protection, to an extent that threatens their entire subversion, with all the grievous calamities to this Church and nation which would inevitably flow therefrom;—did, and hereby do solemnly, and in reliance on the grace and power of the Most High, resolve and agree on the following Claim, Declaration and Protest: That is to say:—

Whereas it is an essential doctrine of this Church, and a fundamental principle in its constitution, as set forth in the Confession of Faith thereof, in accordance with the Word and law of the most holy God, that "there is no other Head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ;" and that, while "God, the supreme Lord and King of all the world, hath ordained civil magistrates to be, under Him over the people, for his own glory, and the public good, and to this end hath armed them with the power of the sword;" and while "it is the duty of people to pray for magistrates, to honour their persons, to pay them tribute and other dues, to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority for conscience sake, from which ecclesiastical persons are not exempted;" and while the magistrate hath authority, and it is his duty, in the exercise of that power which alone is committed to him, namely, "the power of the sword," or civil rule, as distinct from the "power of the keys," or spiritual authority, expressly denied to him, to take order for the preservation of purity, peace, and unity in the Church, yet "The Lord Jesus,

as King and Head of his Church, hath therein appointed a government in the hand of Church officers distinct from the civil magistrate ;" which government is ministerial, not lordly, and to be exercised in consonance with the laws of Christ, and with the liberties of his people :

And whereas, according to the said Confession, and to the other standards of the Church, and agreeably to the Word of God, this government of the Church, thus appointed by the Lord Jesus, in the hand of Church officers, distinct from the civil magistrate or supreme power of the State, and flowing directly from the Head of the Church to the office-bearers thereof, to the exclusion of the civil magistrate, comprehends, as the objects of it, the preaching of the Word, administration of the sacraments, correction of manners, the admission of the office-bearers of the Church to their offices, their suspension and deprivation therefrom, the infliction and removal of Church censures, and, generally, the whole "power of the keys," which, by the said Confession, is declared, in conformity with Scripture, to have been 'committed' to Church officers, and which, as well as the preaching of the Word and the administration of the sacraments, it is likewise thereby declared, that "the civil magistrate may not assume to himself:"

And whereas this jurisdiction and government, since it regards only spiritual condition, rights, and privileges, doth not interfere with the jurisdiction of secular tribunals, whose determinations as to all temporalities conferred by the State upon the Church, as to all civil consequences attached by

law to the decisions of Church courts in matters spiritual, this Church hath ever admitted, and doth admit, to be exclusive and ultimate, as she hath ever given and inculcated implicit obedience thereto :

And whereas the above-mentioned essential doctrine and fundamental principle in the constitution of the Church, and the government and exclusive jurisdiction flowing therefrom, founded on God's Word, and set forth in the Confession of Faith and other standards of this Church, have been, by diverse and repeated Acts of Parliament, recognised, ratified, and confirmed ;—inasmuch as,—

First.—The said Confession itself, containing the doctrine and principles above set forth, was "ratified and established, and voted and approved as the public and avowed Confession of this Church," by the fifth Act of the second Session of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary, entituled, "Act ratifying the Confession of Faith, and settling Presbyterian Church Government:" to which Act the said Confession is annexed, and with it incorporated in the statute law of this kingdom.

Second.—By an Act passed in the first Parliament of King James VI., entituled, "Of Admission of Ministers: of Laic Patronages," it is enacted and declared, "That the examination and admission of ministers within this realm be only in the power of the Kirk, now openly and publicly professed within the same;" and, while the "presentation of laic patronages" was thereby "reserved to the just and ancient patrons," it was provided, that if the presentee of a patron should be refused to be

admitted by the inferior ecclesiastical authorities, it should be lawful for the patron "to appeal to the General Assembly of the whole realm, by whom the cause being decided, shall take end as they decern and declare."

Third.—By an Act passed in the same first Parliament, and renewed in the sixth Parliament of the said King James VI., entitled, "Anent the jurisdiction of the Kirk," the said Kirk is declared to have jurisdiction "in the preaching of the true Word of Jesus Christ, correction of manners, and administration of the holy sacraments;" and it is further declared "that there be no other jurisdiction ecclesiastical acknowledged within this realm, other than that which is and shall be within the same Kirk, or that flows therefrom, concerning the premises:" which Act, and that last before-mentioned, were ratified and approved by another Act passed in the year 1581, entitled, "Ratification of the Liberty of the true Kirk of God and religion, with confirmation of the laws and Acts made to that effect of before;" which other Act, and all the separate Acts therein recited, were again revived, ratified, and confirmed by an Act of the twelfth Parliament of the said King James VI., entitled, "Ratification of the Liberty of the true Kirk," &c.; which said Act (having been repealed in 1662) was revived, renewed, and confirmed by the before-mentioned statute of King William and Queen Mary.

Fourth.—The said Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI. ratified and approved the General Assemblies, Provincial Synods, Presbyteries, and Kirk Sessions "appointed by the Kirk,"

and "the whole jurisdiction and discipline of the same Kirk;" cassed and annulled "all and whatsoever acts, laws and statutes, made at any time before the day and date thereof, against the liberty of the true Kirk, jurisdiction and discipline thereof, as the same is used and exercised within this realm;" appointed presentations to benefices to be directed to Presbyteries, "with full power to give collation thereupon, and to put order to all matters and causes ecclesiastical within their bounds, according to the discipline of the Kirk, providing the foresaid Presbyteries be bound and astricted to receive and admit whatsoever qualified minister, presented by His Majesty or laic patrons" (the effect of which proviso and of the reservation in the Act of the first Parliament of King James VI., above mentioned, is hereinafter more fully adverted to); and farther declared that the jurisdiction of the Sovereign and his Courts, as set forth in a previous Act, to extend over all persons his subjects, and "in all matters," "should noways be prejudicial nor derogate anything to the privilege that God has given to the spiritual office-bearers of the Kirk, concerning heads of religion, matters of heresy, excommunication, collation, or deprivation of ministers, or any such like essential censures, grounded and having warrant of the Word of God;" by which enactment, declaration and acknowledgment, the State recognised and established as a fundamental principle of the constitution of the kingdom, that the jurisdiction of the Church in these matters was "given by God" to the office-bearers thereof, and was exclusive, and free from coercion

by any tribunals holding power or authority from the state or supreme civil magistrate.

Fifth.—The Parliament holden by King Charles II., immediately on his restoration to the throne, while it repealed the above recited Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James and other relative Acts, at the same time acknowledged the supreme and exclusive nature of the jurisdiction thereby recognised to be in the Church, describing the said Acts, as Acts “by which the sole and only power and jurisdiction within this Church doth stand in the Church, and in the general, provincial, and Presbyterial Assemblies, and Kirk-sessions,” and as Acts “which may be interpreted to have given any Church power, jurisdiction, or government to the office-bearers of the Church, their respective meetings, other than that which acknowledgeth a dependence upon, and subordination to, the sovereign power of the King, as supreme.”

Sixth.—The aforesaid Act of King William and Queen Mary, —on the narrative that their Majesties and the estates of Parliament conceived “it to be their bounden duty, after the great deliverance that God hath lately wrought for this Church and kingdom, in the first place, to settle and secure therein the true Protestant religion, according to the truth of God’s Word, as it hath of a long time been professed within this land; as also the government of Christ’s Church within this nation, agreeable to the Word of God, and most conducive to true piety and godliness, and the establishing of peace and tranquillity within this realm,”—besides ratifying and establishing

as aforesaid the Confession of Faith, did also “establish, ratify, and confirm the Presbyterian Church government and discipline; that is to say, the government of the Church by Kirk-sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies, ratified and established by the 116 Act of James VI., Parliament 12, anno 1592, entituled, ‘Ratification of the liberty of the true Kirk,’ &c., and thereafter received by the general consent of this nation, to be the only government of Christ’s Church within this kingdom;” and revived and confirmed the said Act of King James VI.

And whereas, not only was the exclusive and ultimate jurisdiction of the Church courts, in the government of the Church, and especially in the particular matters, spiritual and ecclesiastical, above-mentioned, recognised, ratified, and confirmed,—thus necessarily implying the denial of power on the part of any secular tribunal, holding its authority from the Sovereign, to review the sentences of the Church courts in regard to such matters, or coerce them in the exercise of such jurisdiction;—but all such power, and all claim on the part of the Sovereign to be considered supreme governor over the subjects of this kingdom of Scotland in causes ecclesiastical and spiritual, as he is in causes civil and temporal, was, after a long continued struggle, finally and expressly repudiated and cast out of the constitution of Scotland, as inconsistent with the Presbyterian Church government established at the Revolution, and thereafter unalterably secured by the Treaty of Union with England; by the constitution of which latter kingdom, differing in this

respect from that of Scotland, the Sovereign is recognised to be supreme governor, "as well in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things and causes as temporal." Thus:—

First.—The General Assembly having, in the year 1582, proceeded to inflict the censures of the Church upon Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, for seeking to force himself, under a presentation from the King, into the archbishopric of Glasgow, contrary to an act of the General Assembly discharging the office of prelate Bishop in the Church, and for appealing to the secular tribunals against the infliction of Church censures by the Church Courts, and seeking to have these suspended and interdicted,—and having deposed and excommunicated him, notwithstanding of an interdict pronounced by the Privy Council of Scotland, the then supreme secular court of the kingdom,—and having at the same time declared it to be part of the subsisting discipline of the Church, that any ministers thereof, who "shall seek any way by the civil power to exempt and withdraw themselves from the jurisdiction of the Kirk, or procure, obtain, or use any letters or charges, &c., to impair, hurt, or stay the said jurisdiction, discipline, &c., or to make any appellation from the General Assembly to stop the discipline or order of the ecclesiastical policy or jurisdiction granted by God's Word to the office-bearers within the said Kirk," were liable to the highest censures of the Church;—although their sentence of excommunication was declared by one of the Acts of Parliament of the year 1584, commonly called the "Black Acts," to be void, yet ultimately the King

and Privy Council abandoned their interference, Montgomery submitted to the Church Courts, and the statute of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI., already mentioned, cased and annulled, "all and whatsoever Acts, laws, and statutes made at any time before the day and date thereof, against the liberty of the true Kirk, jurisdiction and discipline thereof, as the same is used and exercised within this realm;" since which enactment, no similar interference with the discipline and censures of the Church was ever attempted till the year 1841.

Second.—It having been declared by another of the "Black Acts" aforesaid, entitled "An Act confirming the King's Majesty's royal power over all the estates and subjects within this realm," that "His Highness, his heirs and successors, by themselves and their councils, are, and in time to come, shall be judges competent to all persons, His Highness' subjects, of whatsoever estate, degree, function, or condition that ever they be of, spiritual or temporal, in all matters wherein they or any of them shall be apprehended, summoned, or charged to answer to such things as shall be inquired of them by our Sovereign Lord and his council," it was, by the said before-mentioned Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI., declared that the said Act last above-mentioned, "shall no ways be prejudicial, nor derogate anything to the privilege that God has given to the spiritual office-bearers of the Kirk, concerning heads of religion, matters of heresy, excommunication, collation or deprivation of ministers, or any such like essential censures, specially grounded and hav-

ing warrant of the Word of God."

Third.—It having been enacted, on the establishment of prelacy in 1612, that every minister, at his admission, should swear obedience to the Sovereign, as "the only lawful supreme governor of this realm, as well in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical as in things temporal," the enactment to this effect was repealed on the restoration of Church government.

Fourth.—A like acknowledgment, that the Sovereign was "the only supreme governor of this kingdom over all persons and in all causes," having been, on the second establishment of prelacy consequent on the restoration of King Charles II., required as part of the ordinary oath of allegiance, and having been also inserted into the "Test Oath," so tyrannically attempted to be forced on the subjects of this realm during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and the same doctrine of the King's supremacy in all causes, spiritual and ecclesiastical as well as temporal and civil, having farther been separately and specially declared by the first Act of the second Parliament of the said King Charles II. (1669), entitled, "Act asserting His Majesty's supremacy over all persons and in all causes ecclesiastical," whereby it was "enacted, asserted, and declared, that His Majesty hath the supreme authority and supremacy over all persons, and in all causes ecclesiastical, within this kingdom,"—the estates of this kingdom, at the era of the Revolution, did set forth, as the second article of the "Grievances" of which they demanded redress under their "Claim of Right," "that the first Act of

Parliament (1669) is inconsistent with the establishment of Church government now desired, and ought to be abrogated."

Fifth.—In compliance with this claim, an Act was immediately thereafter passed, of which the tenor follows: "Our sovereign lord and lady, the King and Queen's Majesties, taking into their consideration, that by the second article of the grievances presented to their Majesties by the estates of this kingdom, it is declared, that the first Act of the second Parliament of King Charles the Second, entitled 'Act asserting His Majesty's supremacy over all persons and in all causes ecclesiastical,' is inconsistent with the establishment of the Church government now desired, and ought to be abrogated: Therefore their Majesties, with advice and consent of the estates of Parliament, do hereby abrogate, rescind, and annul the foresaid Act, and declares the same in the whole heads, articles, and clauses thereof, to be of no force or effect in all time coming." In accordance also therewith, the oath of allegiance above mentioned, requiring an acknowledgment of the King's sovereignty "in all causes," was done away, and that substituted which is now in use, simply requiring a promise to be "faithful and bear true allegiance" to the sovereign; and all preceding laws and Acts of Parliament were rescinded, "in so far as they impose any other oaths of allegiance and supremacy, declarations and tests, excepting the oath *de fidei*." By the which enactments, any claim on the part of the sovereigns of Scotland to be supreme rulers in spiritual and ecclesiastical as well as in temporal and civil causes, or to possess

any power, by themselves or their judges holding commission from them, to exercise jurisdiction in matters or causes spiritual and ecclesiastical, was repudiated and excluded from the constitution, as inconsistent with the Presbyterian Church government then established, and secured under the statutes then and subsequently passed, “to continue without any alteration, to the people of this land, in all succeeding generations.”

And whereas diverse civil rights and privileges were, by various statutes of the Parliament of Scotland, prior to the Union with England, secured to this Church, and certain civil consequences attached to the sentences of the Courts thereof, which were farther directed to be aided and made effectual by all magistrates, judges, and officers of the law; and in particular.—

It was, by an Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI., enacted, “that all and whatsoever sentences of deprivation, either pronounced already, or that happens to be pronounced hereafter by any Presbytery, Synodal or General Assemblies, against any parson or vicar within their jurisdiction, provided since his Highness’s coronation, is and shall be reputed in all judgments, a just cause to seclude the person before provided, and then deprived, from all profits, commodities, rents, and duties of the said parsonage and vicarage, or benefice of cure; and that, either by way of action, exception, or reply; and that the said sentence of deprivation shall be a sufficient cause to make the said benefice to vaik thereby.”

As also, by the fifth Act of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary, it was enacted,

“that whatsoever minister, being convened before the said general meeting, and representatives of the Presbyterian ministers or elders, or the visitors to be appointed by them, shall either prove contumacious for not appearing, or be found guilty, and shall be therefore censured, whether by suspension or deposition, they shall, *ipso facto*, be suspended from or deprived of their stipends and benefices:”

As also, by an Act passed in the fourth session of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary, entituled an “Act for settling the peace and quiet of the Church,” it was provided that no minister should be admitted unless he owned the Presbyterian Church government, as settled by the last recited Act, “to be the only government of this Church;” “and that he will submit thereto, and concur therewith, and never endeavour, directly or indirectly, the prejudice or subversion thereof;” and it was statute or ordained, “that the Lords of their Majesties’ Privy Council, and all other magistrates, judges, and officers of justice, give all due assistance for making the sentences and censures of the Church, and judicatories thereof, to be obeyed, or otherwise effectual, as accords:”

As also, by an Act passed in the fifth session of the foresaid Parliament, entituled an “Act against intruding into churches without a legal call and admission thereto,” on the narrative, “that ministers and preachers, their intruding themselves into vacant churches, possessing of manses and benefices, and exercising any part of the ministerial function in parishes, without a

legal call and admission to the said churches, is an high contempt of the law, and of a dangerous consequence, tending to perpetual schism ;” such intrusion, without an orderly call from the heritors and elders—the right of presentation by patrons being at this time abolished,—and “ legal admission from the Presbytery,” was prohibited under certain penalties ; and the Lords of the Privy Council were recommended to remove all who had so intruded, and “ to take some effectual course for stopping and hindering those ministers who are, or shall be hereafter deposed by the judicatories of the present Established Church, from preaching or exercising any act of their ministerial function, which (the said statute declares), they cannot do after they are deposed, without a high contempt of the authority of the Church, and of the laws of the kingdom establishing the same.”

And whereas, at the Union between the two kingdoms, the Parliament of Scotland, being determined that the “ true Protestant religion,” as then professed, “ with the worship, discipline, and government of this Church, should be effectually and unalterably secured,” did, in their Act appointing commissioners to treat with commissioners from the Parliament of England, as to an Union of the kingdoms, provide “ that the said commissioners shall not treat of or concerning any alteration of the worship, discipline, and government of the Church of this kingdom, as now by law established ;” and did, by another Act, commonly called the Act of Security, and entitled, “ Act for securing the Protestant religion and Presbyterian Church govern-

ment,” “ establish and confirm the said true Protestant religion, and the worship, discipline, and government of this Church, to continue without any alteration to the people of this land in all succeeding generations ;” and did “ for ever confirm the fifth Act of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary,” entitled, “ Act ratifying the Confession of Faith, and settling Presbyterian Church government, and the whole other Acts of Parliament relating thereto ;” and did “ expressly provide and declare, that the foresaid true Protestant religion, contained in the above-mentioned Confession of Faith, with the form and purity of worship presently in use within this Church, and its Presbyterian Church government and discipline—that is to say, the government of the Church by Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies, all established by the foresaid Acts of Parliament, pursuant to the claim of right, shall remain and continue unalterable ; and that the said Presbyterian government shall be the only government of the church within the kingdom of Scotland :” And farther, “ for the greater security of the same,” did, *inter alia*, enact, “ That, after the decease of her present Majesty, the sovereign succeeding to her in the royal government of the kingdom of Great Britain shall, in all time coming, at his or her accession to the crown, swear and subscribe, That they shall inviolably maintain and preserve the foresaid settlement of the true Protestant religion, with the government, worship, discipline, right, and privileges of this Church, as above established by the laws of this kingdom, in prosecution of the

Claim of Right ;" which said Act of Security, " with the establishment therein contained," it was specially thereby enacted, " should be held and observed in all time coming, as a fundamental and essential condition of any treaty or union to be concluded betwixt the two kingdoms, without any alteration thereof, or derogation thereto, in any sort, for ever : " It being farther thereby provided, that " the said Act and settlement therein contained shall be insert and repeated in any Act of Parliament that shall pass, for agreeing and concluding the foresaid Treaty or Union betwixt the two kingdoms ; and that the same shall be therein expressly declared to be a fundamental and essential condition of the said Treaty or Union in all time coming." In terms of which enactment, this Act of Security was inserted in the Treaty of Union between the two kingdoms as a fundamental condition thereof, and was also inserted in the Act of the Parliament of Scotland ratifying and approving of the said treaty, and likewise in the corresponding Act of the Parliament of England, entituled " An Act for a Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland : "

And whereas, at the date of the said Treaty of Union, the right of patrons to present to churches stood abolished by statute, after the following manner, viz. : By the Act of King William and Queen Mary, hereinbefore mentioned, the Act of James VI., also hereinbefore mentioned, then standing totally repealed, was only revived, subject to the express exception of " that part of it relating to Patronages," which consequently remained repealed and unrestored, and " which" the Act,

1690, c. 5, farther bore, " is hereafter to be taken into consideration." The part of the said Act thus left repealed and unrevived, was the provision, that Presbyteries " be bound and astricted to receive whatsoever qualified minister presented by His Majesty or laic patrons,"—a provision which, while it subsisted, was held to leave the Church free to proceed in the collation of ministers " according to the discipline of the Kirk ; " and non-compliance with which implied only a forfeiture of the fruits of the particular benefice, which it did by virtue of the immediately succeeding statute 1592, c. 117, whereby it was enacted, that " in case the Presbytery refuses to admit any qualified minister presented to them by the patron, it shall be lawful to the patron to retain the whole fruits of the benefice in his own hands." This subject having accordingly been thereafter taken into consideration in the same Session of Parliament, was definitively settled by an Act, entituled " Act concerning Patronages," whereby the right of Presentation by patrons was " annulled and made void," and a right was vested in the heritors and elders of the respective parishes " to name and propose the person to " the whole congregation, to be approven or disapproved by them," the disapprovers giving in their reasons " to the effect the affair may be cognosed upon by " the Presbytery of the bounds, at whose judgment, and by whose determination (as is declared by the said Act,) the calling and entry of a particular minister is " to be ordered and concluded : "

And whereas the said Act last

mentioned, formed part of the settlement of the Presbyterian Church government effected at the Revolution, and was one of the "Acts relating thereto," and to the statute 1690, c. 5, specially confirmed and secured by the Act of Security and Treaty of Union; yet, notwithstanding thereof, and of the said Treaty, the Parliament of Great Britain, by an Act passed in the 10th of Queen Anne, repealed the said Act, "in so far as relates to the presentation of ministers by heritors and others therein mentioned," and restored to patrons the right of presentation, and enacted that Presbyteries should be "obliged to receive and admit in the same manner, such qualified person or persons, minister or ministers, as shall be presented by the respective patrons, as the persons or ministers presented, before the making of this Act ought to have been admitted:"

And whereas, while this Church protested against the passing of the above-mentioned Act of Queen Anne, as "contrary to the constitution of the Church, so well secured by the late treaty of Union, and solemnly ratified by Acts of Parliament in both kingdoms," and for more than seventy years thereafter, uninterruptedly sought for its repeal, she at the same time maintained, and practically exercised, without question or challenge from any quarter, the jurisdiction of her courts to determine ultimately and exclusively, under what circumstances they would admit candidates into the office of the holy ministry, or constitute the pastoral relationship between minister and people, and, generally, "to order and conclude the entry of particular ministers:"

And whereas, in particular, this Church required, as necessary to the admission of a minister to the charge of souls, that he should have received a call from the people over whom he was to be appointed, and did not authorize or permit any one so to be admitted, till such call had been sustained by the Church Courts, and did, before and subsequent to the passing of the said Act of Queen Anne, declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Church, as set forth in her authorized standards, and particularly in the Second Book of Discipline, repeated by Act of Assembly in 1638, that no pastor be intruded upon any congregation contrary to the will of the people:

And whereas, in especial, this fundamental principle was, by the 14th Act of the General Assembly, 1736, re-declared, and directed to be attended to in the settlement of vacant parishes, but having been, after some time, disregarded in the administration of the Church, it was once more re-declared by the General Assembly, 1834, who established certain specific provisions and regulations for carrying into effect in time to come:

And whereas, by a judgment pronounced by the House of Lords in 1839, it was, for the first time, declared to be illegal to refuse to take on trial, and to reject the presentee of a patron (although a layman, and merely a candidate for admission to the office of the ministry,) in consideration of this fundamental principle of the Church, and in respect of the dissent of the congregation; to the authority of which judgment, so far as disposing of civil interests, this Church implicitly bowed, by at once aban-

doing all claim to the *jus devolutum*,—to the benefice, for any pastor to be settled by her,—and to all other civil right or privilege which might otherwise have been competent to the Church or her courts; and anxiously desirous, at the same time, of avoiding collision with the Civil Courts, she so far suspended the operation of the above-mentioned Act of Assembly, as to direct all cases in which dissents should be lodged by a majority of the congregation, to be reported to the General Assembly, in the hope that a way might be opened up to her for reconciling with the civil rights declared by the House of Lords, adherence to the above-mentioned fundamental principle, which she could not violate or abandon, by admitting to the holy office of the ministry, a party not having, in her conscientious judgment, a legitimate call thereto, or by intruding a pastor on a reclaimed congregation contrary to their will; and farther, addressed herself to the Government and the Legislature for such an alteration of the law (as for the first time now interpreted,) touching the temporalities belonging to the Church (which alone she held the decision of the House of Lords to be capable of affecting or regulating) as might prevent a separation between the cure of souls and the benefice thereto attached:

And whereas, although during the century which elapsed after the passing of the said Act of Queen Anne, Presbyteries repeatedly rejected the presentees of patrons, on grounds undoubtedly *ultra vires* of the Presbyteries, as having reference to the title of the patron, or the validity of competing presentations, and which

were held by the Court of Session to be contrary to law; and admitted others to the pastoral office in the parishes presented to, who had no presentation or legal title to the benefice, the said court, even in such cases, never attempted or pretended to direct or coerce the Church Courts, in the exercise of their functions in regard to the collation of ministers or other matters acknowledged by the State to have been conferred on the Church, not by the State, but by God himself. On the contrary, they limited their decrees to the regulation and disposal of the temporalities which were derived from the State, and which, as the proper subjects of “actions civil,” were within the province assigned to the Court of Session by the Constitution, refusing to interfere with the peculiar functions and exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the Church. Thus,

In the case of Auchtermuchty, where the Presbytery had wrongfully admitted another than the patron’s presentee, the Court found “That the right to a stipend is a civil right; and therefore, that the Court have power to cognosce and determine upon the legality of the admission of ministers, *in hunc effectum*, whether the person admitted shall have right to the stipend or not;” and simply decided, that the patron was entitled to retain the stipend in his own hands.

So also, the same course was followed in the cases of Culross, Lanark, and Forbes; in reference to one of which (that of Lanark,) the Government of the country, on behalf of the Crown, in which the patronage was vested, recognised the retention of stipend by the patron, as the only competent

remedy for a wrongful refusal to admit his presentee; the Secretary of State having, in a letter to the Lord Advocate of Scotland (January 17, 1752), signified the pleasure of His Majesty, directing and ordering his Lordship to do everything necessary and competent by law for asserting and taking benefit, in the present case, of the said right and privilege of patrons by the law of Scotland, to retain the fruits of the benefice in their own hands till their presentee be admitted."

So farther, in the before-mentioned case of Culross, the court refused "as incompetent," a bill of advocacy presented to them by the patron, for the purpose of staying the admission by the Presbytery of another than his presentee.

So likewise, in the case of Dunse, the Court would not interfere in regard to a conclusion to prohibit the Presbytery "to moderate in a call at large, or settle any other man," because "that was interfering with the power of ordination or internal policy of the Church, with which the Lords thought they had nothing to do."

And so, in the same manner, in the case of Unst, where the party concluded to have the Presbytery ordained to proceed to the presentee's settlement, as well as to have the validity of the presentation and the right to the stipend declared, the Court limited their decree to the civil matters of the presentation and stipend.

And whereas, pending the efforts of the Church to accomplish the desired alteration of the law, the Court of Session,—a tribunal instituted by special Act of Parliament for the specific and limited purpose of "doing and adminis-

tration of justice in all civil actions,"—with judges appointed simply "to sit and decide upon all actions civil,"—not confining themselves to the determination of "civil actions," to the withholding of civil consequences from sentences of the Church Courts, which, in their judgment, were not warranted by the statutes recognising the jurisdiction of these Courts,—to the enforcing of the provision of the Act 1592, c. 117, for retention of the fruits of the benefice in case of wrongful refusal to admit a presentee, or the giving of other civil redress for any civil injury held by them to have been wrongfully sustained in consequence thereof,—have, in numerous and repeated instances, stepped beyond the province allotted to them by the Constitution, and within which alone their decisions can be held to declare the law, or to have the force of law, deciding not only "actions civil," but "causes spiritual and ecclesiastical,"—and that, too, even where these had no connexion with the exercise of the right of patronage,—and have invaded the jurisdiction and encroached upon the spiritual privileges of the Courts of this Church, in violation of the Constitution of the country—in defiance of the statutes above-mentioned, and in contempt of the laws of this kingdom: as for instance—

By interdicting Presbyteries of the Church from admitting to a pastoral charge, when about to be done irrespective of the civil benefice attached thereto, or even where there was no benefice, no right of patronage, no stipend, no manse or glebe, and no place of worship, or any patrimonial right, connected therewith.

By issuing a decree requiring and ordaining a Church Court to take on trial and admit to the office of the holy ministry, in a particular charge, a probationer or unordained candidate for the ministry, and to intrude him also on the congregation, contrary to the will of the people; both in this and in the cases first mentioned, invading the Church's exclusive jurisdiction in the admission of ministers, the preaching of the Word, and administration of sacraments, recognised by statute to have been "given by God" directly to the Church, and to be beyond the limits of the secular jurisdiction.

By prohibiting the communicants of the Church from intimating their dissent from a call proposed to be given to a candidate for the ministry to become their pastor.

By granting interdict against the establishment of additional ministers to meet the wants of an increasing population, as uninterruptedly practised from the Reformation to this day; against constituting a new kirk-session in a parish to exercise discipline; and against innovating on its existing state, "as regards pastoral superintendence, its kirk-session, and jurisdiction and discipline thereto belonging."

By interdicting the preaching of the Gospel and administration of ordinances, throughout a whole district, by any minister of the Church under authority of the Church Courts; thus assuming to themselves the regulation of the "preaching of the Word" and "administration of the sacraments," and at the same time invading the privilege, common to all the subjects of the realm, of

having freedom to worship God according to their consciences, and under the guidance of the ministers of the communion to which they belong.

By holding the members of inferior Church judicatories liable in damages for refusing to break their ordination vows and oaths (sworn by them, in compliance with the requirements of the statutes of the realm, and, in particular, of the Act of Security embodied in the Treaty of Union), by disobeying and setting at defiance the sentences, in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical, of their superior Church judicators, to which, by the constitution of the Church and country, they are, in such matters, subordinate and subject, and which, by their said vows and oaths, they stand pledged to obey.

By interdicting the execution of the sentence of a Church judicatory prohibiting a minister from preaching or administering ordinances within a particular parish, pending the discussion of a cause in the Church Courts as to the validity of his settlement therein.

By interdicting the General Assembly and inferior Church judicatories from inflicting Church censures; as in one case, where interdict was granted against the pronouncing of sentence of deposition upon a minister found guilty of theft by a judgment acquiesced in by himself; in another, where a Presbytery was interdicted from proceeding in the trial of a minister accused of fraud and swindling; and in a third, where a Presbytery was interdicted from proceeding with a libel against a licentiate for drunkenness, obscenity, and profane swearing.

By suspending Church cen-

sures, inflicted by the Church judicatories in the exercise of discipline (which, by special statute, all "judges and officers of justice" are ordered "to give due assistance" for making "to be obeyed or otherwise effectual"), and so reponing ministers suspended from their office, to the power of preaching and administering ordinances; thus assuming to themselves the "power of the keys."

By interdicting the execution of a sentence of deposition from the office of the holy ministry, pronounced by the General Assembly of the Church; thereby also usurping the "power of the keys," and supporting deposed ministers in the exercise of ministerial functions, which is declared by special statute to be a "high contempt of the authority of the Church and of the laws of the kingdom establishing the same."

By assuming to judge of the right of individuals elected members of the General Assembly to sit therein, and interdicting them from taking their seats; thus interfering with the constitution of the Supreme Court of the Church, and violating her freedom in the holding of General Assemblies secured to her by statute.

By, in the greater number of the instances above referred to, requiring the inferior judicatories of the Church to disobey the sentences, in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical, of the superior judicatories, to which, by the constitution in Church and State, they are subordinate and subject, and which, in compliance with the provisions of the statutes of the realm, their members have solemnly sworn to obey; thus subverting "the government of the Church by kirk-sessions, presby-

teries, provincial synods, and general assemblies," settled by statute and the Treaty of Union as "the only Government of the Church within the kingdom of Scotland."

By all which acts, the said Court of Session, apparently not advertg to the oath taken by the Sovereign from whom they hold their commissions, have exercised powers not conferred upon them by the Constitution, but by it excluded from the province of any secular tribunal, have invaded the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Church, have subverted its government, have illegally attempted to coerce Church Courts in the exercise of their purely spiritual functions, have usurped the "power of the keys," have wrongfully acclaimed, as the subjects of their civil jurisdiction, to be regulated by their decrees, ordination of layman to the office of the holy ministry, admission to the cure of souls, Church censures, the preaching of the Word, and the administration of the sacraments; and have employed the means intrusted to them for enforcing submission to their lawful authority, in compelling submission to that which they have usurped,—in opposition to the doctrines of God's Word set forth in the Confession of Faith, as ratified by statute, in violation of the Constitution, in breach of the Treaty of Union, and in disregard of divers express enactments of the Legislature:

And whereas farther encroachments are threatened on the government and discipline of the Church, as by law established, in actions now depending before the said Court, in which it is sought to have sentences of deposition from the office of the holy minis-

try reduced and set aside, and minorities of inferior judicatories authorised to take on trial and admit to the office of the holy ministry, in disregard of, and in opposition to, the authority of the judicatories of which they are members, and of the superior judicatories to which they are subordinate and subject :

And whereas the government and discipline of Christ's Church cannot be carried on according to His laws and the constitution of His Church, subject to the exercise, by any secular tribunal, of such powers as have been assumed by the said Court of Session :

And whereas this Church, highly valuing, as she has ever done, her connexion, on the terms contained in the statutes hereinbefore recited, with the State, and her possession of the temporal benefits thereby secured to her for the advantage of the people, must, nevertheless, even at the risk and hazard of the loss of that connexion and of these public benefits, deeply as she would deplore and deprecate such a result for herself and the nation, persevere in maintaining her liberties as a Church of Christ, and in carrying on the government thereof on her own constitutional principles, and must refuse to intrude ministers on her congregations, to obey the unlawful coercion attempted to be enforced against her in the exercise of her spiritual functions and jurisdictions, or to consent that her people be deprived of their rightful liberties :

Therefore the General Assembly, while, as above set forth, they fully recognised the absolute jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in relation to all matters whatsoever of a civil nature, and especially

in relation to all the temporalities conferred by the State upon the Church, and the civil consequences attached by law to the decisions, in matters spiritual, of the Church Courts—Do, in name and on behalf of this Church, and of the nation and people of Scotland, and under the sanction of the several statutes, and the Treaty of Union hereinbefore recited, claim, as of right, that she shall freely possess and enjoy her liberties, government, discipline, rights, and privileges, according to law, especially for the defence of the spiritual liberties of her people, and that she shall be protected therein from the aforesaid unconstitutional and illegal encroachments of the said Court of Session, and her people secured in their Christian and constitutional rights and liberties.

And they declare that they cannot, in accordance with the Word of God, the authorized and ratified standards of this Church, and the dictates of their consciences, intrude ministers on reclaiming congregations, or carrying on the government of Christ's Church, subject to the coercion attempted by the Court of Session as above set forth ; and that, at the risk and hazard of suffering the loss of the secular benefits conferred by the State, and the public advantages of an Establishment, they must, as by God's Grace they will, refuse so to do ; for, highly as they estimate these, they cannot put them in competition with the inalienable liberties of a Church of Christ, which, alike by their duty and allegiance to their Head and King, and by their ordination vows, they are bound to maintain, "notwithstanding of whatsoever trouble or persecution may arise."

And they protest, that all and whatsoever Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed without the consent of this Church and nation, in alteration of, or derogation to the aforesaid government, discipline, right, and privileges of this Church, (which were not allowed to be treated of by the Commissioners for settling the terms of the Union between the two kingdoms, but were secured by antecedent stipulation, provided to be inserted, and inserted in the Treaty of Union, as an unalterable and fundamental condition thereof, and so reserved from the cognizance and power of the federal legislature created by the said Treaty,)—as also all and whatsoever sentences of Courts in contravention of the same government, discipline, right, and privileges, are and shall be, in themselves, void and null, and of no legal force or effect; and that, while they will accord full submission to all such acts and sentences, in so far, though in so far only, as these may regard civil rights and privileges, whatever may be their opinion of the justice or legality of the same, their said submission shall not be deemed an acquiescence therein, but that it shall be free to the members of this Church, or their successors, at any time hereafter when there shall be a prospect of obtaining justice, to claim the restitution of all such civil rights and privileges, and temporal benefits and endowments, as for the present they may be compelled to yield up, in order to preserve to their office-bearers the free exercise of their spiritual government and discipline, and to their people the liberties, of which respectively it has been attempted, so contrary

to law and justice, to deprive them.

And, finally, the General Assembly call the Christian people of this kingdom, and all the Churches of the Reformation throughout the world, who hold the great doctrine of the sole headship of the Lord Jesus over his Church, to witness, that it is for their adherence to that doctrine, as set forth in their Confession of Faith, and ratified by the laws of this kingdom, and for the maintenance by them of the jurisdiction of the office-bearers, and the freedom and privileges of the members of the Church from that doctrine flowing, that this Church is subjected to hardship, and that the rights so sacredly pledged and secured to her are put in peril; and they especially invite all the office-bearers and members of this Church, who are willing to suffer for their allegiance to their adorable King and Head, to stand by the Church, and by each other, in defence of the doctrine aforesaid, and of the liberties and privileges, whether of office-bearers or people, which rest upon it; and to unite in supplication to Almighty God, that He would be pleased to turn the hearts of the rulers of this kingdom, to keep unbroken the faith pledged to this Church, in former days, by statutes and solemn treaty, and the obligations, come under to God himself, to preserve and maintain the government and discipline of this Church in accordance with His word; or otherwise, that He would give strength to this Church, office-bearers and people, to endure resignedly the loss of the temporal benefits of an establishment, and the personal sufferings and sacrifices to which they may be called,

and would also inspire them with zeal and energy to promote the advancement of His Son's kingdom, in whatever condition it may be His will to place them; and that, in His own good time, He would restore to them these benefits, the fruits of the struggles and sufferings of their fathers in

times past in the same cause; and, thereafter, give them Grace to employ them more effectually than hitherto they have done, for the manifestation of His glory.

Extracted from the Records of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, by

JOHN LEE, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and devoted subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, relying with undoubted confidence on the gracious assurance repeatedly vouchsafed to us of your Majesty's determination to maintain inviolate the government, worship, discipline, rights, and privileges of this Church, humbly approach your Majesty, in order to lay before your Majesty a statement of the invasions which have recently been made on the said government, discipline, rights, and privileges of this Church.

We deeply lament that the invasions of which we complain have proceeded from the Court of Session, to whose determination in their own province we have ever yielded and inculcated implicit obedience.

We most respectfully submit to your Majesty's favourable consideration the Claim, Declaration, and Protest which we have adopted with reference to this matter, wherein are fully set forth the legal and constitutional securities

for the rights and privileges of this Church, and the encroachments thereon from which we desire to be protected. We fully rely on your Majesty's determination to uphold and maintain the government, discipline, rights and privileges of this Church, and while we cannot, in accordance with the dictates of our conscience and our views of the Word of God, submit to the coercion attempted over us in the exercise of our spiritual functions by the said Court, and must refuse to do so, even at the hazard of the loss of the temporal advantages we at present enjoy, we earnestly trust that such measures may be directed by your Majesty as will preserve to us the peaceable possession of those rights and privileges secured to us by statute and solemn Treaty.

Given at Edinburgh this 30th day of May, 1842 years, by your Majesty's most faithful, obedient, and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

(Signed): DAVID WELCH,
Moderator.

SIR J. GRAHAM, IN ANSWER TO MEMORIAL AND ADDRESSES.

Whitehall, 4th January, 1843.

Reverend Sir,—At the close of the last General Assembly I had the honour of receiving from the Lord High Commissioner two Addresses, which his Grace undertook to transmit to me, that they might be laid before Her Majesty; and I have lately received a Memorial of the Commission of the General Assembly, addressed to Sir Robert Peel, and to the other members of Her Majesty's Government.

The first Address is described in the Memorial of the Commissioners of the Assembly as "An Address bringing under the notice of Her Majesty the Claim, Declaration, and Protest anent the encroachments of the Court of Session on the Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Church." The second is set forth as "An Address praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct measures to be taken towards effecting the abolition of Church Patronage in Scotland."

When I received these two Addresses from the General Assembly to Her Majesty, I informed the High Commissioner that, if the presentation of these documents to the Queen could be held to imply an adoption of their contents, I did not hesitate to declare that a sense of duty would restrain me from laying them before Her Majesty; but as they purported to be a statement of grievances from the Supreme Ecclesiastical Authority in Scotland, I was unwilling to intercept their transmission to the Throne.

I should, therefore, lay both Addresses before the Queen, but

I formally declared to the Lord High Commissioner, on the part of Her Majesty's advisers, that this act was not to be regarded as any admission whatever either of the Claim of Right or of the grievance set forth in these two documents.

Having made this declaration, I presented the Addresses to the Queen: I received no commands from Her Majesty; but Her Majesty's servants, although it did not appear to them to be their duty to tender at that time any advice to Her Majesty, carefully and anxiously deliberated on the contents of these Addresses, the importance of which was neither undervalued nor disregarded.

You state in the Memorial of the Commission of the Assembly, that "if redress be not afforded, the inevitable result must be a disruption of the present established Church of Scotland;" and "that the prospect of such a result demanded the immediate and serious consideration of the claims submitted by the Church."

Moreover, you intimate an opinion that the silence of Her Majesty's Government is inconsistent with the respect due to the authority of the General Assembly.

If Her Majesty's servants could have entertained the propositions for which you contend, and could thereby have arrested the calamity which you foreshow, a day would not have passed before they would have seized the opportunity of giving contentment to the Church and of staying the progress of a schism, from which unhappy consequences may be apprehended. But when we consider the nature and extent of your demands, we

find them to be no less than the reversal of the solemn judgments of the supreme Courts of Law—the repeal of the statute under which for a period of 130 years patronage has been administered in Scotland—and the concession of privileges, not such as are ascertained and defined by constitutional law, or the recorded decisions of competent tribunals; but privileges such as “the Church considers to belong to her.”

We did not misapprehend the scope and object of the Claim and Declaration of Right, when we formed the estimate of your demands, for in the Memorial since presented, you give an accurate summary: and you state “that you are entitled to know whether the Government of the country are to rest upon the views of the constitution of the Church now acted upon by the Courts of Law; or are willing to adopt measures for securing her in the possession of those privileges which she considers to belong to her under that constitution;” and again your prayer is, “that we should advise Her Majesty to direct such steps to be taken as may be necessary for the protection of the Church of Scotland in its constitutional rights and liberties, and for the redress of her grievances so justly complained of, and the removal of the great cause, out of which the chief part of their grievances have arisen.”

We understood the two Addresses, which were transmitted at the same time; and the contents of the Claim and Declaration, and of the Address against Patronage, are studiously combined in the Memorial. We could not advise Her Majesty to acquiesce in these demands. We thought them unreasonable, and trusted that they

would be reconsidered; in such circumstances, silence on our part appeared to us to be equally consistent with sound discretion, and with respect for the Church of Scotland.

But you now claim an answer to an application for redress of grievances, as the common right of Her Majesty's subjects; and specially on account of the character and constitutional standing of the body which you represent, and also an account of the demands which you make, resting, as you assert, on the fundamental statutes, of the realm, and on the faith of a national compact.

The refusal of an answer after such a demand might be considered disrespectful, and inconsistent with the relations which Her Majesty is most anxious to maintain with the Church of Scotland, whose discipline, rights, and privileges, as established by law, the Queen is bound to preserve inviolate.

The allegation is now distinct, that “the constitution of the country has been broken, and that vested rights and privileges, secured by statute and solemn national treaty, have been violated.”

The question at once arises, when and by whom?

I look for the date in the Protest and Declaration of Right, and I find no cause of complaint even alleged, prior to the year 1834; except indeed the statute passed in the 10th of Anne which restored to patrons the right of presentation, which has regulated the exercise of this right for more than a century; and which, until 1834, commanded for many years the tacit assent of the General Assembly itself.

But some “encroachment” has

been committed in violation of a national settlement.

Did Parliament interfere ?

Did the Civil Courts make some aggression on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church ?

Quite otherwise. In the year 1834 the General Assembly passed an Act which gave to the heads of families in each parish, being communicants, a veto on the presentation of the patron, and the House of Lords, by their judgment in the first Auchterarder case, pronounced this Act of Assembly to be illegal, and practically incompatible with the civil right of patrons, as fixed and determined by Act of Parliament.

It would seem, therefore, that this attack on vested rights, secured by statute, is of modern date, and that the civil authorities were not the aggressors.

It is clear from the Claim, Declaration and Protest, that the pretensions of the Church proceed on the assumption, that the Courts of Law in deciding on the Act of Assembly of 1834, exceeded their jurisdiction ; that they have no power to determine whether matters brought before them are within the scope of their authority, if in the opinion of the Church those matters involve any spiritual considerations, that neither sentence of Courts, nor decrees of the House of Lords, nor even Acts of Parliament, shall be effectual, if they interfere with the rights and privileges of the Church, of which interference, and of which spiritual consideration the Church itself is to be the exclusive judge.

The charge of encroachment preferred by the ecclesiastical bodies against civil tribunals, is not new in the history of this country. When spiritual and

civil powers co-exist, but are vested in separate authorities, the imperfection of all human institutions renders it difficult to ascertain or to define the precise limits of the two jurisdictions. The history of other times, and of other Churches, presents to us numerous instances, in which those intrusted with spiritual power have sought to extend their privileges, and have advanced maxims totally incompatible with Civil Government. They have been disposed in times past to take it for granted, as a point incontestable, that their cause is the cause of God ; that in resisting the civil authorities, they are suffering for conscience sake, and not only that in all causes spiritual they are the sole judges, but that they alone are competent to determine what is spiritual, and what is civil.

Pretensions such as these have heretofore been successfully resisted by the sovereigns and people of this realm ; nor could they be conceded without the surrender of civil liberty, and without the sacrifice of personal rights.

It is difficult to maintain in the same community, the harmonious operation of independent civil and spiritual jurisdictions ; disputed cases will arise on the confines of their respective powers, and collision can only be avoided by moderation on both sides, and by mutual forbearance.

Whether a particular matter in dispute is so entirely spiritual as to fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Church Courts, or whether it involves so much of civil right as to bring it to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, may often be a difficult question ; but it is a question of law ; and questions of

law are decided in the Courts of Law; and questions of jurisdiction are also decided there; all subject to an appeal to the House of Lords, which includes within itself the highest judicial authorities, and which is able to command the opinions of those who are trusted with the power of deciding on the civil rights, the liberties, and the lives of their fellow subjects.

Disputed questions of jurisdiction must be determined; and Her Majesty's Government cannot advise any departure from fundamental principles; any devolution to the General Assembly of an independent irresponsible authority, competent to decide without appeal, what are the boundaries of civil and spiritual jurisdiction, and, therefore, what are the limits of its own power.

But it is contended that the independence of the Church of Scotland has been secured by various statutes; and, consequently, that its proceedings, whether legislative or judicial, are beyond the cognizance of the Courts of law.

It is not, indeed, expressly affirmed that the General Assembly, by their resolutions, can give to a matter purely civil an ecclesiastical character; but it is asserted, that a fundamental law of the Church may be established by the resolutions of the Assembly: and that this being done, the Assembly thence acquires a power to make any and every law necessary for carrying into effect the principle which they may thus have established.

I will not pursue this point further; the danger is obvious; this train of reasoning leads directly to despotic power: but the Veto Act was passed on this illegal assumption: and the attempt on the part

of the Church to sustain this encroachment on civil rights by subsequent resolutions, is the main cause of the present difficulties in which the Church is involved.

The Veto Act was upheld after its illegality had been ascertained by deliberate judgments of the Court of Session, and of the House of Lords—nay more, it is not yet abandoned; it is upheld in defiance of law, and of the supreme civil authority.

Appeals are solemnly made to the standards of the Church, books of discipline, directories, Acts of Assembly, and all the depositories of ecclesiastical lore; but one great maxim is overlooked; it is laid down in the second book of Discipline: I quote the words—"Diligence should be taken chiefly by the Moderator that onlie ecclesiastical things be handlit in the Assemblies, and that there be na meddling with onything pertening to the civill jurisdiction."

This is a maxim of a standard of the Church.

The Confession of Faith is no less explicit; that Confession of Faith, which forms part of the Revolution settlement, and which is embodied in the National Treaty of Union, so often the subject of reference; again I quote the words, as recorded in the statute book:—"Synods and councils are to handle and conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs, which concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrate."

Can it be justly denied that the patron's right pertains to the civil

jurisdiction; or, that the Assembly, in passing the Veto Act, has intermeddled with civil affairs, otherwise than by way of humble petition and advice?

The Veto Act has been challenged on these grounds; its illegality has been tried, and it has been declared by a solemn judgment to be an usurpation inconsistent with the just exercise of the Patron's right. The law is clear. It has been ascertained in the mode provided by the constitution.

The Assembly submitted the question at issue to the judgment of the Court of Session.

They were dissatisfied with the decision. They had their legal remedy. They used it.

They carried the judgment by appeal to the Bar of the House of Lords: and in the last resort, the judgment of the Scotch Court was confirmed, and the Veto Act was pronounced to be illegal.

This solemn decision fixed the principle of law; which rules all the minor cases which have since arisen.

The judgment in the second Auchterarder case, which found the patron and presentee entitled to redress in the form of pecuniary compensation for a civil wrong, was a legal sequence of the former judgment: and here again the Assembly was content to plead before the civil tribunal; and again, the Assembly refuses to submit to the compulsion of an adverse decision.

I am also compelled reluctantly to remark, that the Church, not content with disobeying the decrees of the Civil Courts, has inflicted the severities of her discipline, as in the case of the Strathgogie Presbytery, on ministers

whose only crime has been obedience to what has been declared to be the law of the land.

All the other cases complained of in the Memorial and Declaration of Right, which relate to the settlement of ministers, have arisen in the determination of the Church to enforce the Veto Act, in defiance of law.

Some of these cases have been partially heard; others may be brought before the House of Lords on appeal; but in all of them, the Civil Courts declare, that they have only applied the legal principles laid down and established in the two Auchterarder judgments.

There is another class of cases to which reference is made in the Claim and Declaration, and in which the grave question arises, whether the Church Courts have power to create separate parishes *quoad sacra*; and to give to the ministers thereof, in the Ecclesiastical Courts, the power and privileges of parochial clergy. This question is at present under judicial discussion: no judgment of the Court has been pronounced.

I will not anticipate the decision; but its bearing on the proceeding of the General Assembly since the marked epoch of 1834, is by no means immaterial.

And here it may be urged with truth, that an unseemly conflict between two supreme jurisdictions is the worst of all evils; and that it admits of no remedy, except by the direct interference of the State through the Legislature; and accordingly legislative aid is invoked; the existence of Church patronage is denounced as the great cause, out of which the chief part of the grievances has arisen; and this "removal" is sought;

whereby I suppose it is intended to intimate the repeal of the Act of Anne.

I cannot omit the observation that in the Declaration of Right, the censures passed on the Courts of Law are hardly more severe than on the acts of the Legislature; for not only the House of Lords, but former Parliaments are charged with the violation of the Articles of Union, and with a breach of the settlement of Presbyterian Church government effected at the Revolution.

A Church established by law cannot quarrel with the Courts of Law, and long retain its respect for the authority of Parliament.

The Statute Law is but the voice of the Legislature; the final declaration of its will. The Civil Court is the expositor of its intentions; the instrument whereby its purpose is effected. If the statute of Anne were repealed to-morrow, and another law substituted in its place, disputed questions would arise; and the new statute in its turn, like every other statute, those included on which the establishment of the Church of Scotland rests, could only be enforced by the jurisdiction and decrees of those civil tribunals, which are objects of jealousy to the Assembly, and whose judgments are resented as encroachments on spiritual power.

And further, with regard to alterations of the existing law to be made by Parliament, Her Majesty's Government must observe, that the demand of the Assembly is not a declaration of the law, which might remove doubts or smooth difficulties in the spirit of concord and good-will, but a subversion of the existing law, and a total abolition of patronage.

Her Majesty's servants have evinced no disinclination to prevent the collision of doubtful authority even by express enactment, and to secure to the Church, in the matter of collation, all the judicial power which it can reasonably claim.

The wish of the Government to heal these unhappy divisions, and to close this unseemly spectacle of a Church in connexion with the State openly violating the law, remains unabated and sincere. We are convinced that the Church established by law in Scotland has produced the best practical effects on the morals and religious character of the people. It has well fulfilled, and it continues to fulfil, the important purposes for which it was founded; and any shock which might endanger this great national establishment, would be regarded by Her Majesty's servants as a fearful calamity.

But in resisting the abolition of patronage Her Majesty's servants believe that they are maintaining a right which is conducive to the welfare and stability of the Church itself. It cannot be denied that the right of presentation in the Crown is a bond of amity, which intimately connects the Church of Scotland with the Head of the State; and patronage in the hands of laymen has also its effect in securing to the Presbyterian establishment the co-operation and support of powerful interests, when hostility might otherwise be apprehended, and could not fail to be injurious to the Church.

You complain of patronage as the chief grievance, as long as the right shall continue to be enjoyed by its present possessors; but you omit to state in what hands you desire to vest it. In this respect

the wishes and intentions of the Church are not clearly avowed.

The proposal of a transfer of the right of patrons to the people is indeed specious and attractive; but whatever might be proposed or intended, there is too much reason to apprehend, that, in no long time, the whole power would fall into the hands of the Church itself, a consummation which you will probably think with me, would be no less injurious to religion, than dangerous to the State.

The disposal of patronage, however, is a matter of secondary importance, compared with the spiritual welfare of the people, and the free exercise of ecclesiastical authority in the selection of persons duly qualified for the performance of the duties of the sacred ministry.

Doubtless in times past the right of patronage has been abused; but stringent and wholesome corrections have been progressively applied.

The choice of the patron is now limited to licentiates, who derive their right of preaching from the will of the Church; who are subjected to long training under ecclesiastical discipline; and who undergo the most strict examination before the licence to preach is granted.

The powers of rejecting candidates for this licence is absolute in the Church.

But even after this ordeal, the presentation of the patron only opens the way to a second examination.

The licentiate, when presented, is taken on trials by the Presbytery; his qualifications are tested; if he be not fit and suitable to the congregation, objections are

stated; reasons are heard, of which the Presbytery alone may judge; and although Presentation is a civil right, examination belongs exclusively to the Church Courts.

It is open to the Presbytery acting as judges, with the sense of their moral responsibility attaching on them, either to give effect to objections on cause shown, or to overrule them; making in both cases a judicial deliverance.

Admission also is an ecclesiastical act.

The Church Court alone can create the pastoral relation between the presentee and his parish: or dissolve it, when it has been created.

The licence, then, which precedes presentation, in the power of the Church—the examination and admission which follow it, and without which presentation is ineffectual, are fully conceded to the Church; and unless it be contended that patronage itself must be either directly or indirectly abolished, the matter in dispute is reduced to narrow limits.

The refusal to take the presentee on trials, under the operation of the Veto Act, constituted in the Auchterarder case the defeat and violation of the patron's legal rights.

The statute is imperative; the presentee is entitled to be taken on trials: the Veto Act interposes an obstacle; this obstacle can be of no avail, except in defiance of law; and it is no answer to say, that the Presbytery is an ecclesiastical body; for this is neither more nor less than a claim for churchmen of exemption from the duty of obedience to the Statute Law.

If the Veto Act, which is illegal, were rescinded by the Assembly, the respective rights of the patron

to present, of the congregation to object, and of the Church Courts to examine, to hear, to judge, and to admit, or to reject, could be clear and well defined.

In the hope of peace, Lord Aberdeen, one of Her Majesty's present advisers, sought by legislation to remove doubts, which by some were supposed to exist, respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland, by declaring the law, and by defining with precision the respective rights and powers of the different parties interested in the settlement of a minister.

In the same spirit I expressed, on the part of the Government in the course of last Session, willingness to attempt legislation on these same recorded principles, hoping, that both the Church and people of Scotland might be found desirous to terminate this unhappy

controversy on terms which are strictly conformable to Presbyterian discipline, and to established rights.

The Acts of the General Assembly, the Claim, Declaration, and Protest, the Address against Patronage, the demand of the repeal of the statute of Anne, have unhappily diminished, so far at least as the Church is concerned, those reasonable hopes; and Her Majesty's Ministers now understanding, that nothing less than the total abrogation of the rights of the Crown and of other patrons will satisfy the Church, are bound with firmness to declare, that they cannot advise Her Majesty to consent to the grant of any such demand.

I have, &c.,

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE KING OF THE FRENCH,
FOR THE MUTUAL SURRENDER, IN CERTAIN CASES, OF PERSONS FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally given up;

Their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarrivis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Louis de Beaupoil, Count of Sainte Aulaire, a Peer of France, Grand Officer

of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, His Ambassador Extraordinary to Her Britannic Majesty ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

Article I. It is agreed that the High Contracting Parties shall, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused of the crimes of murder (comprehending the crimes designated in the French Penal Code by the terms assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning) or of an attempt to commit murder, or of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other : provided that this shall be done only when the commission of the crime shall be so established, as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

Consequently, on the part of the French government, the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and after the production of a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a judge, or other competent authority, in Great Britain, clearly setting forth the acts for which the fugitive shall have rendered himself accountable ; and on the part of

the British Government, the surrender shall be made only on the report of a judge or magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the fugitive in the warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a judge or competent magistrate in France, and likewise clearly setting forth the said acts.

Article II. The expenses of any detention and surrender made in virtue of the preceding Article, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

Article III. The provisions of the present Convention shall not apply in any manner to crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed antecedently to the date thereof.

Article IV. The present Convention shall be in force until the 1st of January, 1844, after which date either of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to give notice to the other of its intention to put an end to it ; and it shall altogether cease and determine at the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

Article V. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of three weeks from its date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1843.

ABERDEEN.
STE. AULAIRE.

DESPATCHES.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO SINDE.

I.—POLITICAL.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO SIR C. NAPIER.

(Extract.) *Simla, September 28, 1842.*

Your first political duty will be, to hear all that Major Outram, and the other political agents may have to allege against the Ameers of Hyderabad and Khyrpore, tending to prove the intention, on the part of any of them, to act hostilely against the British army.

That they may have had hostile feelings there can be no doubt. It would be impossible to believe that they could entertain friendly feelings; but we should not be justified in inflicting punishment upon the thoughts.

SIR C. NAPIER TO MEER ROOSTUM KHAN OF KHYRPORE.

Ameer,—The men you sent to Roree are robbing you. They will tell you that they are bribing my soldiers, and they extract money from your highness, under that pretext. If they were really bribing my soldiers to desert, I would punish them, but they are doing no such thing; your highness is robbed by your servants. However, if you are not robbed, and that, as they pretend, they were bribing my soldiers, it was high time to turn them out of Roree, which I have done; and if I find them attempting to disturb the loyalty of my troops, it will be worse for them. Ameer, I have received my orders, and will obey them. I laugh at your preparations for war. I want to prevent

blood being shed: listen to my words,—consult with your brother, his highness Ali Moorad. Your own blood will not deceive you—your servants will. These men were four days in Roree, and did not deliver your letters to me; had I not sent for them, they would still have kept them from me to gain time, that they might rob you. Eight days have passed, and I have not heard that your highness has nominated a commissioner of rank to arrange the details of the Treaty. I expect to have in writing your full acceptance of the draft thereof, by the return of the bearer. Your highness is collecting troops in all directions, I must therefore have your acceptance of the Treaty im-

mediately,—yea or nay. I will not lose the cold weather. Your highness must be prompt, or I shall act without consulting your highness; my time is measured, and I cannot waste it in long negotiations.

Your highness' letter is full of discussion; but as there are two sides of your river, so are there two sides to your highness' arguments. Now the Governor-General has occupied both sides of your highness' river, because he has considered both sides of your highness's arguments. Many of your highness' family have taken the same view of the case that the Governor-General has; and the respect which they have shown to

the British Government is repaid to them by the Governor-General. But I cannot go into the argument,—I am not Governor-General; I am only one of his commanders. I will forward your letter to him, if you wish me to do so; but, in the mean time, I will occupy the territories which he has commanded me to occupy. You think I am your enemy,—why should I be so; I gain nothing for myself; I take no gifts; I receive no jagheers. What is it to me whether your highness, or any other person, occupies the land? The Governor-General has given to you his reasons, and to me his orders; they shall be obeyed.

C. J. NAPIER.

PROCLAMATION BY SIR C. NAPIER.

December 18, 1842.

The Governor-General of India has ordered me to take possession of the districts of Subzulkote and of Bhoong Bhara, and to re-annex the said districts to the territory of his highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, to whom they will immediately be made over, his highness guaranteeing all contracts made between the Ameers and private individuals, not within the said districts, in such manner as shall be hereafter arranged in fulfilling the details of the Treaty.

It is hereby also made known, that if the Ameers collect any revenue in advance, after the 1st of January, 1843, or shall impose any new tax upon the ryots of the above-named districts, the said Ameers shall be amerced to that amount in arranging the new Treaty, and this amercement shall be enforced to a larger amount than the Ameers have so levied upon the people of the said districts.

C. J. NAPIER,
Major-General.

SIR C. NAPIER TO MEER ALI MOORAD OF KHYRPORE.

December 23, 1842.

I think your highness will do well not to assume the Turban, for the following reasons. People will say that the English put it

on your head, against the will of Meer Roostum. But do as you please. I only give you my advice as a friend who wishes to see you great and powerful in Sinde. This

is the wish of my Government. The Governor-General has approved of all that I have said to you. If to be the chieftain gives you power, I should say, assume the Turban. But it gives you none. You are strong without it. No one in Sinde can oppose you, no one out of Sinde can oppose you. The British Government will secure you against all enemies. It is not true that we want to injure the Ameers. You know, and I know, that the Ameers have tried to form a conspiracy against the English, and for this the Governor-General has punished those who were guilty. His highness Meer Roostum has been betrayed by Futteh Mahomed Ghorree; but if a ruler gives his power to another, he must bear the consequence. The chief has now given his seal to your highness, who will not betray him, because his honor must be your honor, for you are both Talpoors, and the family of the Talpoors will grow great and

powerful in Sinde, under your auspices. Look at Sattara and others; have we taken their territories, though we surround them on all sides? No. But we do not surround Sinde. It is our frontier; we wish to see it great, and rich, and strong against those on the other bank of the Indus, that they may not attack the Ameers, but for this we must have friendly rulers like yourself and Meer Sobdar. Woe attend those who conspire against the powerful arms of the Company. Behold the fate of Tippoo Sultan and the Peishwa, and the Emperor of China. Highness, you will rule Upper Sinde with glory and power, if you are true to the Treaty made with the Company. You know, for I had it from your own lips, that the Ameers of Upper and Lower Sinde were in league against us,—all, except his highness Meer Sobdar and yourself,—therefore have they suffered.

C. NAPIER.

PROCLAMATION BY SIR C. NAPIER.

Camp, near Khyrpore, January 1, 1843.

Ameers and people of Sinde,—His highness the Ameer Roostum Khan sent a secret messenger to me to say, that he was in the hands of his family, and could not act as his feelings of friendship for the English nation prompted him to do, and that if I would receive him he would escape and come to my camp. I answered his highness that I would certainly receive him, but that my advice was for him to consult with his brother, the Ameer Ali Moorad Khan. He took my advice. He went to the fort of Dejee to his brother. When I heard of this

I was glad, for I thought that Sinde would be tranquil; that his highness would spend his last days in honor and in peace. I moved with my troops towards Khyrpore to force his violent family to disperse the wild bands that they had collected. I sent his highness word that I should visit him; I wanted to ask his advice as to the arrangements for the new Treaty; I thought that he had again become the friend of the Government that I serve. That night I heard that he had solemnly conferred upon his brother, the Ameer Ali Moorad, the Turban of command over the Talpoor family,

which brother is the heir to that honor. I thought this a very wise proceeding, and it added to my desire to meet his highness, that I might hear from his own lips all about these things, and report the same to the Governor-General, being assured that these acts of his highness would recover for him the good opinion and friendship of the Governor-General of India. My feelings towards his highness were those of friendship, honor, and peace. I even advised his highness' brother, the Ameer Ali Moorad, not to accept the Turban, but to assist his brother, the chief, in the care of Government. I laboured for the honor of the Talpoor family. What then was my astonishment to find, that when I expected to meet the Ameer Roostum Khan, I heard that his highness had departed from the roof of his brother; thus insulting and defying the Gover-

nor-General, whose commander I am. But my surprise is greatly increased by hearing that his highness has joined his family with their armed bands, who have cut off our communications, and stopped our mails. These things have surprised me, but my course is plain, and I thus publish it to the country, that all may know it, and conduct themselves accordingly. I will, according to the existing Treaty, protect the chief, Ameer Ali Moorad, in his rights, as the justly constituted chieftain of the Talpoor family. God willing, I mean to march into the desert. I will disperse the armed bands that have stopped our mails. I will place the killadars of the chief, Ali Moorad, in command of every fort, and I will act towards the Ameers of Hyderabad as I shall find their conduct may deserve.

C. J. NAPIER.

Major-General.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MAJOR OUTRAM TO SIR C. NAPIER.

Khyrpore, January 24, 1843.

My dear Sir Charles,—The accompanying schedule, prepared under my predecessor, Mr. Bell, and which I have since tested by every information I could obtain, gives a very fair estimate of the revenues of Upper Sind, showing a total, rupees 20,39,500, which, at the time we entered Sind, and became guarantee for the possessions of each chief, was thus divided, viz. :—

Meer Roostum Khan	-	11,13,000rs.
Meer Ali Moorad	-	2,95,500
Sons of Meer Gholam		
Hyder	- - -	1,54,500
Sons of Meer Moobarick		4,76,500

Total - 20,39,500

I inclose an abstract, also taken

from the schedule, giving the possessions which have now been taken from the Ameers, *i. e.* Sukkur and Roree, and the country on the eastern side of the river above Roree, amounting in value to rupees 6,10,500.

The balance which now remains to the Ameers of Upper Sind, is rupees 14,29,000, and you are bound, I believe, to make good to Ali Moorad his share of the ceded country which he claims to the value of 1,50,000 for territory which was ceded to him it appears by a late treaty,* and which, in

* I was pledged to nothing, except to support him in his rights as Rais.—
C. J. N.

addition to his original territory of 2,95,000 gives him rupees 4,45,000; added to this, you are, I believe, pledged to give him one-fourth of the remaining property of Upper Sinde, or of rupees 14,29,000 = rupees 3,57,250. Total, rupees 8,02,250.

Consequently, all that will remain for the support of the other Ameers and their families, and feudal chiefs, and dependants, as well as most of the Belooch chieftains, who have hitherto enjoyed jagheers in the portion of the territory to be made over to Meer Ali Moorad, (who will undoubtedly eject them all, sooner or later, to make room for foreign mercenaries, relatives and countrymen of his minister, Ali Hoossein, and Affghans whom Ali Moorad particularly patronizes,) will be rupees 6,26,750—who formerly enjoyed rupees 17,44,000—the revenue shared among them previous to our entering the country (exclusive of Ali Moorad's portion.)

For the support of only Ali Moorad, and his three sons, and of foreign mercenaries who have no tie to the country, territory to the amount of upwards of eight lacs—how is it possible that the other Ameers enumerated below, and their Belooch chieftains and retainers (who, however they may have been interlopers originally, are now naturalized among, and intermarried with the people of the country in which they have resided several generations*) can exist on little more than six lacs, where seventeen and a-half lacs were

heretofore required? They cannot, and will not, starve, and have nowhere else to go to; we afford no opening now in India, as far as their employment as foreign mercenaries; and Affghanistan and Beloochistan are now desolated; they may be forced by dread of our power to succumb for a time, but they never can become reconciled to the degradation and privation they suffer at our hands, and will only be deterred from any organized outbreak by the presence of a large body of troops; but will fail to preserve the country from the rapine and disorder which will arise from so many discontented characters being let loose on the country, unchecked, as they will be, by such a Government as Ali Moorad's, or as any native chief could establish.

The following is a list of the Ameers and their sons who are now rendered desperate. It is impossible to calculate the number of the Belooch and native chieftains and feudatories, but the latter are estimated to have enjoyed one-half the territory of their masters, the Ameers, in jagheer, and on other tenure, *i. e.* :—

1. Meer Roostum Khan; sons of ditto.
2. Mahomed Hoossein, and four sons.
3. Ali Akbar, and six sons.
4. Ali Murdan and one son.
5. Moorad Hyder, and two daughters.
6. Shere Mahomed,
7. Gholam Mahomed
8. Ali Buksh
9. Dost Mahomed.

Sons of the late Meer Moobarick.

10. Nusseer Khan, and two sons.
11. Mahomet Ali, and one daughter.

* The Sindians and Beloochees are perfectly distinct to this day, the former being the slaves of the latter; and up to the hour of our conquest, the Beloochees might kill the Sindians with impunity.
—C. J. N.

12. Ali Mahomed, and one son. *Sons of the late Meer Gholam Hyder.*
13. Wallee Mahomed, and one son. 16. Meer Mahomed Khan, and five sons.
- Grandsons of the late Meer Moorbarick.* 17. Meer Ahmed Khan, and nine sons.
14. Ali Buksh, 18. Meer Mustapha Khan, and one son.
15. Ameer Buksh, sons of the late Fazil Mahomed, whose estates they now divide. Total, eighteen chiefs, possessing estates, with thirty sons, besides daughters, to provide for.

SIR C. NAPIER TO MAJOR OUTRAM.

Sudojee, February 6, 1843.

Sir,—You are requested to inform the Ameers of Khyrpore—

1. That the orders which I received from the Governor-General were to disperse their troops. I informed them of this in my letter dated 18th December, 1842; instead of so doing, they have maintained their troops up to this day. The approaching hot weather leaves any further delay incompatible both with the orders I have received, and with the safety of the soldiers under my command. I shall, therefore, move upon their troops and disperse them.

2. You are also requested to inform the Ameers of Hyderabad, that to receive the Ameers of Khyrpore personally as relatives, and with a view to their reconciliation with the British Government, is one thing;—but their admitting their troops into Lower Sinde, and allowing them to recruit

within the territory of the Court of Hyderabad, and among the Beloochee chiefs, their vassals, is a very different affair, and inconsistent with the orders which I have received. I therefore call upon them to eject the forces of Khyrpore from Lower Sinde, and admit merely those Ameers, and their personal servants.

3. To secure obedience to this order, I shall move upon Koonhera immediately, or upon any part where a body of troops may be assembled, and disperse them by force of arms.

4. If the Ameers of Khyrpore take refuge in Omerkote, I shall march upon Hyderabad first, and then upon the desert fortress.

5. No communication can be received by me from their Highnesses, except through you.

I have, &c.,

C. J. NAPIER.

MAJOR OUTRAM TO SIR C. NAPIER.

Hyderabad, February 13, 1843.

My dear Sir Charles,—All the Ameers of Upper and Lower Sinde

accepted the new treaties in public Durbar last night, and applied the seals to the drafts, with the excep-

tion of Meer Nusseer Khan of Khyrpore, whose brother, who bears his seal, was absent somewhere at the time; after waiting for whom a long time, I came away, on the promise publicly expressed by Nusseer Khan, that he would send his seal to be applied in the morning. I will report to you hereafter all that took place.* The old story, justice to Roostum, was the reiterated cry, notwithstanding my constant replies that the abdication was his own act; this they all higgled at, more than signing away their own property, which is confiscated by the new Treaty, and would insist on saying that your letter, telling them that I was sent to settle everything, empowered me to settle that also; although I as positively told them that I had nothing to do but with the draft Treaty; in sealing which the Khyrpore Ameers said, "We now possess nothing†: we make no demur to giving over what has been demanded from us by the Treaty, but we complain that you deprive us of what afterwards should remain to us."

I have received your letter of the 11th, in which you remark, that Roostum's flying from Ali Moorad and not to you, proves, in the first place, that he was a free agent; and in the second, that he is imbecile. He has always been consistent in his story, and brings forward strong proofs; and, indeed, it appears notorious that he was, in the first place, actually surrounded by Ali Moorad's sentries, and his own people removed from him, and that Ali Moorad afterwards caused him to fly, to

avoid, as he (Ali Moorad) led him to believe, a worse evil. He, not perceiving Ali Moorad's object, *i.e.* to prevent the interview which you purposed having with Meer Roostum,‡ until he saw your proclamation here the day before yesterday, his observations on which I send you; on the other hand, that he did not go to your camp, under the influence of the lies which had been told him, perhaps, says less for his imbecility than for our own credit, which our proceedings in this and neighbouring countries, since 1838, have brought to a very low ebb, I am ashamed to confess.

His not coming to me was in consequence of my having honestly told him that I could do nothing towards altering what had already been decided on, which led him to suppose that Ali Moorad had turned me against him, and laid him open to the further insinuations of Ali Moorad's bribed agents, who were in the old man's confidence.

On my suggesting that he should reside at Hyderabad, Meer Roostum replied, "I may find refuge with my relations here, but where are the thousands of my dependants to be supported?" That there are thousands who share his patrimony, I doubt not; for, besides his own family, and those of the other Ameers connected with him, there are also hundreds of Belooch chiefs as jagheerdars, and their numerous dependants. Were Ali Moorad not allowed to touch the property that remains to the Ameers of Upper Sinde, after what the Treaty takes, we may get over the difficulty of the Rais transfer, leaving Ali Moorad as he is, Rais, with Shikarpore, instead of what

* Not received.—C. J. N.

† This is not true.—C. J. N.

‡ All this shows that he was an imbecile, and that he was persuaded, not forced.—C. J. N.

he wishes to take from his brethren; otherwise, I see not what can be done to prevent the country being a prey to discontented spirits, who, however they may succumb to our power now, must ever be on the look-out for an opportunity for revenge.

From what I saw yesterday of the spirit of the people, it appears to me that the Ameers are now execrated for their dastardly submission (as they consider it) to what they style robbery. For the first time since I came to Sind in an official capacity, I was received last night by a dense crowd (on emerging from the Fort, after leaving the Durbar); shouts expressive of detestation of the British, and a particular cry, in which the whole populace joined, as in chorus, the meaning of which I could not make out at the time, but which I have since ascertained was an appeal to their saint against the Feringees. Although the Durbars and streets of the Fort were densely crowded, the Ameers' officers kept such a vigilant look-out, that no evidence of the popular feeling was permitted, but, in passing through the city, it could not be restrained; and, had we not been guarded by a numerous body of horse, headed by some of the most influential Belooch chiefs, I dare say the mob would have proceeded to violence; as it was, a stone was thrown, which struck Wells; but being quite dark in the shade of the gateway, he could not see by whom; this I was not aware of till we got home, and I have taken no notice of it to the Durbar, as it is evident the Government did its utmost to protect us, as was shown by the escort refusing to go back after clearing the city, where, hereto-

fore, I had always dismissed it, saying that they had strict orders to accompany us the whole way. In fact, the Ameers had reason to fear that their Beloochees might attempt mischief, having been engaged the whole day in paying off, and dismissing, those who had flocked to the city since the night before last, on hearing the continued advance of your troops; before I went to Durbar, they had got the city quite clear, but after dark great numbers had flocked in again.

I am anxiously looking out, in the hope you will come down in the steamer, and stop the troops.* It looked very awkward, my being unable to assure the Ameers that the army would not come on further; but this I said, that if it did come beyond Halla, I would go and reside with the Ameers, as their guest, to show them that no treachery was intended.

The letter you wrote to Meer Roostum on the 18th December, of which you have sent me the English copy, is not among the Persian copies in the office. Pray cause Ali Akbar to send me a Persian copy, that I may show it to Roostum, to see whether it is the same as what Ali Moorad delivered to him.

Ever, my dear Sir Charles,
Most sincerely yours,
J. OUTRAM.

P.S. — Since writing the inclosed, I have received information that the Beloochees had plotted to murder us on the way from Durbar last night, which was prevented by the people escorting us; also that Nusseer Khan of Khyr-

* After the proof just had of the violence of the Beloochees, it was just the thing for me to come among them alone.
—C. J. N.

pore has gone off: if so, he will commence plundering, and the Beloochees will all be up in Upper Scinde, at least when he gets among them. I mention the report now, lest you should be coming

away in the steamer, which, under such circumstances, you would not wish to do. I suppose a good look-out might possibly enable Jacob to intercept Nusseer Khan, if he has bolted.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SIR C. NAPIER TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Dubba, four miles from Hyderabad,
March 24, 1843,*

My Lord,—The forces under my command marched from Hyderabad this morning at day-break. About half-past eight o'clock we discovered and attacked the army under the personal command of the Meer Shere Mahomed, consisting of 20,000 men of all arms, strongly posted behind one of those large nullahs, by which this country is intersected in all directions. After a combat of about three hours, the enemy was wholly defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of all his standards and cannon.

His position was nearly a straight line; the nullah was formed by two deep parallel ditches, one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty-two feet wide and seventeen deep, which had been for a long distance freshly scarped, and a banquette made behind the bank expressly for the occasion.

To ascertain the extent of his line was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined, but he began moving to his right when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right

with less difficulty, and Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavour to rake the nullah; the 9th Light Cavalry and Poona Horse advancing in line, on the left of the artillery, which was supported on the right by Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, the latter being, however, at first considerably retired to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position, and the British line advanced in échelons from the left, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment leading the attack.

The enemy was now perceived to move from his centre in considerable bodies to his left, apparently retreating, unable to sustain the cross-fire of the British artillery; on seeing which, Major Stack, at the head of the 3rd Cavalry, under command of Captain Delamain, and the Sinde Horse, under command of Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah, and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. While this was passing on the right, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, gallantly led by Major Poole, who commanded the brigade, and Captain George, who commanded the corps, attacked the nullah on the left with great

gallantry, and, I regret, to add, with considerable loss. This brave battalion marched up to the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks, without returning a shot till within forty paces of the intrenchment, and then stormed it like British soldiers. The intrepid Lieutenant Coote first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and was severely wounded while waving it and cheering on his men. Meanwhile the Poona Horse, under Captain Tait, and the 9th Cavalry, under Major Story, turned the enemy's right flank, pursuing and cutting down the fugitives for several miles. Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment was well supported by the batteries commanded by Captains Wilmoughby and Hutt, which crossed their fire with that of Major Leslie. Then came the 2nd Brigade,

under command of Major Woodburn, bearing down into action with excellent coolness. It consisted of the 25th, 21st, and 12th Regiments under the command of Captains Jackson, Stevens, and Fisher, respectively: these regiments were strongly sustained by the fire of Captain Whitlie's battery, on the right of which were the 8th and 1st Regiments, under Majors Brown and Clibborn: these two corps advanced with the regularity of a review, up to the intrenchments, their commanders, with considerable exertion, stopping their fire, on seeing that a portion of the Sinde Horse and 3rd Cavalry, in charging the enemy, had got in front of the brigade. The battle was decided by the troop of Horse Artillery and Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.

Casualty Roll of Killed and Wounded in the Action near Hyderabad, on the 24th of March, 1843.

1st Troop Horse Artillery—1 lieutenant killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

2nd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery—1 camel killed; 2 camels wounded.

3rd Company Golundauze—1 lieutenant, 1 syce, 1 horse, wounded.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry—1 rank and file; 3 horses, killed; 9 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry—1 captain killed; 3 rank and file, 1 syce, 9 horses, wounded.

Poona Horse—3 rank and file, 7 horses killed; 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Sinde Horse—13 horses killed; 1 havildar, 17 rank and file, wounded.

C. Company Madras Sappers—1 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 22nd Foot—23 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, wounded.

1st Grenadier Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

8th Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.

12th Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

21st Regiment N. I.—1 trumpeter, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 21 rank and file, wounded.

25th Regiment N. I.—3 rank

and file killed; 3 jemadars, 3 havildars, 16 rank and file wounded.

Staff—1 lieutenant wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 trumpeter, 36 rank and file, 23 horses, 1 camel killed; 9 lie-

tenants, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 4 jemadars, 11 havildars, 2 drummers, 201 rank and file, 2 syces, 30 horses, 2 camels, wounded.

Grand Total—267 killed and wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

1st Troop Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. C. Smith, killed.

3rd Company Golundauze Battalion—Lieutenant T. C. Pownoll, wounded slightly.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry—Captain C. Garrett, killed.

Poona Horse—Lieutenant Tait, wounded slightly.

Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment—Lieutenants Chute, Coote, Evans, and Brennan, wounded; Ensign Pennefather, wounded.

21st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Burr, severely wounded; Lieutenant Wilkinson, slightly wounded.

Staff—Lieutenant M'Murdo, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, wounded.

C. J. NAPIER,

Major-General.

Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

Exd.

H. J. PELLY,

Lieutenant.

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR C. NAPIER TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(Extract)

May 16, 1843.

An infamous article appeared in the "Bombay Times" of the 6th instant. The whole is one lie, from beginning to end. The officers of this army are extremely indignant. The article is headed, "The Ladies of the Ameers' Zenana."

My chief reason for troubling your Lordship on the subject is,

that you might have thought some outrage had been committed, and the case amplified. My Lord, there has not been a single irregularity, nor is there a woman, much less one of the ladies of the Zenana, in any officer's quarters, nor do I believe any one of these ladies has ever been seen by an officer of this army.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(Extract)

Hyderabad,
June 13, 1843.

I send your Lordship three complaints* against us, with the re-

plies of the accused. I think it is my duty to make no answer (except to your Lordship) to accusations which I know to be concocted by a hostile party at Bombay. There are several other complaints, each of several sheets of

* From Meer Sobdar Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan, April 28, and Meer Mahomed Khan, April 29.

foolscap, and gross impudent falsehoods all. I have not answered them, but when I have a little leisure I shall send them with the necessary remarks. After your Lordship has seen my defence, I will burn it, if your Lordship pleases, or re-word it, for the facts are as I state. Your Lordship will, I am sure, make some allowance for a man absolutely wearied

out with their incessant unblushing downright falsehoods: as to going minutely into a disproof of all their gross assertions, I could easily do it, but I must give up my command, and request a permanent establishment; for every disproof of their assertions would be immediately followed by another volume of lies.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR MC PHERSON, PRIZE-AGENT.

Hyderabad, May 16, 1843.

With respect to the assertion of the three Ameeris, that I entered the fort of Hyderabad with the view of seeing it, it is erroneous on their part; I accompanied the troops that marched in to take possession of it, and to see the British standard hoisted on its tower, which was done on the 21st March, 1843. No outrage was committed, no Zenana approached, and sentries were placed to prevent any one approaching them. Notice was given when the men would mount the tower, that the ladies might retire, and not be overlooked; and people were only admitted for a certain time to be on the tower, lest the ladies should be annoyed. During that day, as prize-agent, I collected treasure to a considerable amount, principally in gold. No Zenana was ever entered by me, or any British officer, during the time they were in-

habited by the ladies; but I have taken treasure from those vacated. No female of any description was ever suffered to be ill-used at any time. As for taking the ladies' jewels from them, I positively deny it; in many instances they were sent out for me to take, but I, as well as my colleagues, invariably returned them again, as being their personal property. I have never heard of any of the ladies in the Zenanas ever having been ill-used, or even seen; and I can safely assert, the complaint made is a gross falsehood on the part of the Ameeris. That we, the prize-agents, took money, jewels, swords, &c., &c., from the empty houses, is certainly the case. To do so was the duty of the prize-agents.

P. MC PHERSON.

Two letters from two other prize-agents were also inclosed, which were to the same effect as that of Major Mc Pherson.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

(Extract)

*Allahabad (No. 50),
June 23, 1843.*

I have considered Major Outram's notes of his conferences with

the Ameeris of Upper and Lower Sind, from the 8th to the 13th of February.

Inasmuch as Meer Ali Moorad

was the only one of the Ameers who remained faithful to his engagements with the British Government, everything said by the other Ameers against him must be received with much caution and suspicion; but, if everything charged against Meer Ali Moorad by the Khyrpore Ameers at those conferences were true; it would not justify them in their subsequent hostility to us.

They were told by Major Outram, "that he was confident that the General would give the most favourable consideration in his power to the representation of their case, and that he hoped good to them would result from the investigation which he was sure would be instituted, as to the truth of what they had advanced; but that it was not in his power to pledge what would be the result, where he himself had not the power to decide."

They were likewise told by Major Outram, "that any attack upon Ali Moorad would be a breach of the Treaty, and treated as an act of hostility to the British."

The 5th Article of the Treaty with Meer Roostum, his heirs and successors, concluded in 1839, is in these words:—"The Ameer and his heirs and successors will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government."

Major Outram promised, all he could promise under the Treaty,—that their complaints would be investigated. They demanded from an officer having only a special limited authority (that of arranging the details of cessions and exchanges of land to be made under

the new Treaty), that he should at once pledge himself that the question between Ali Moorad and them should be decided in their favour; and war was their alternative, if this pledge were not given.

To what extent lands are attached to the Turban, and what lands are so attached, we do not know.

The charge against Ali Moorad would seem to be, that he had forced Meer Roostum to cede to him lands not so attached, or that he had, without any such cession, taken possession of the lands of other chiefs, whose interest in such lands was not dependent on the Turban.

These were matters to be inquired into by the British Government, and upon which, after full inquiry, decision would have been given, as it had been in other cases of disputed land.

Sir Charles Napier sanctioned the cession, by Meer Roostum, of the Turban, with its accustomed rights; but his sanction went no further.

With whatever passed between Ali Moorad and Meer Roostum, on the occasion of the cession of the Turban, Sir Charles Napier had nothing to do. On the 20th December, 1842, Sir C. Napier wrote, "I had a secret message from Meer Roostum; the bearer had an open letter, in the usual unmeaning style of the Durbar; but the messenger privately informed Lieutenant Brown, that Roostum could do nothing; and would escape to my camp. I did not like this, as it would have embarrassed me very much how to act; but the idea struck me at once, that he might go to Ali Moorad, who might induce him

(as a family arrangement) to resign the Turban to him (Ali Moorad), especially as Roostum has long been desirous of getting rid of this charge of the Talpoors. I, therefore, secretly wrote to Roostum and Ali Moorad, and about one o'clock this morning, I had an express from Ali Moorad, to say, that his brother is safe with him, &c. Ali Moorad is now virtually chief, for if Meer Roostum does not bestow the Turban upon him, he will, at all events, be guided by Ali, into whose hands he has voluntarily thrown himself."

On the 29th of December, Sir C. Napier wrote, "Meer Roostum has resigned the Turban to his brother Ali, in the most formal manner, writing his resignation in the Koran, before all the religious men collected to witness the resignation at Dejee. Ali sent the Koran to me to see it. I said that these family arrangements were their own, but that your Lordship would support the head of their family, whoever it might be, according to the spirit of the Treaty; that I, personally, thought it better for Roostum to keep the Turban, and let Ali Moorad act for him, but that he was free to do as he pleased; it was a family arrangement, with which your Lordship would not interfere.

"Now it strikes me that Ali Moorad may have frightened the old man into the foolish step he has taken, on purpose to make his possession of the Turban more decisive; that to do this he told him I intended to make him (Roostum) a prisoner; Ali pretending to be his friend, and only waiting for his opportunity to betray us. Such are my own conjectures," &c.

On the 7th of January, 1843,

Sir C. Napier wrote from Doom, in the Desert:—"We yesterday came so close upon the traces of Meer Roostum, that, hearing that Major Outram was with me, (to whom he is personally known, and who joined me just as I set off on this exploring expedition), he sent a messenger to him, to say he was perfectly submissive. Major Outram asked my leave to go to him, as we were both convinced that Ali Moorad had frightened him. I told the Major, however, that I only agreed to his (the Ameer's) being made easy as to his personal safety; but that no concession or submission could reinstate him in the Turban, which he has resigned, and upon which I consider the tranquillity of Sind to depend.

"The Major returned with the son of Roostum, to whom I explained that his father is perfectly safe in person, that he will hold his lands according to your Lordship's draft of the Treaty, but must lose what is attached to the Turban; and that I would march to Emaum Ghur and place a killadar of Ali Moorad's in that fortress; that the old man (who it seemed had been persuaded by Ali Moorad that I meant to imprison him for life, and who was perfectly exhausted by his flight) might return to Khyrpore, or live any where he pleased as a simple Ameer. The son seemed satisfied with all this."

It is not to be believed that, if Meer Roostum had been induced to cede land not attached to the Turban, this son, who must have been most affected by such cession, should not have brought it prominently forward on this occasion; but he does not appear to have done so.

The result is this: that the

British Government had no knowledge of any force put upon Meer Roostum to induce him to resign the Turban, or to induce him to fly from Ali Moorad's camp, after his resignation, or to induce him to cede other lands than such as were customarily attached to the Turban, if indeed, such cession were ever made; that all these things, if done at all, were done by Meer Ali Moorad, *suo mero motu*;

that they were all matters which might have been brought before the British Government to be investigated, and settled under Article V. of the Treaty; and that they cannot, by any reasonable construction, be deemed to justify hostilities against the British Government on the part of the Ameers, by whom these grievances are said to have been sustained.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

(Extract.)
Allahabad,
June 26, 1843.

On the withdrawal of the British armies from Cabul to the Sutledj, I had to decide what course I should pursue with respect to the Lower Indus. I had to decide whether the Lower Indus should be altogether evacuated, and our armies everywhere resume the positions they occupied before the Affghan war; or whether, while the old positions were re-occupied upon the Sutledj, certain points should still be held upon the Lower Indus, which would ensure the strict performance of commercial treaties, and give us the military command of that river.

The withdrawal to the Sutledj, and the withdrawal from the Lower Indus, appeared to me to be very different questions. The withdrawal to the Sutledj was dictated by the clearest views of military and political prudence. I shall not recapitulate the reasons for that measure, as they have been placed on record in what has been called my Proclamation of the 1st of October, 1842.

I have adopted every measure

which could have the effect of giving the appearance of triumph to the return of the armies from Cabul; but still it was a retirement from an advanced position, and it was the first retirement ever rendered necessary to a British army.

I was deeply sensible of the impression which the reverses at Cabul had produced upon the minds of native princes, of the native population, and of our own troops. I knew that all that had taken place since, and all I had said and done, although it must have much diminished, could not have obliterated, that impression, and restored to our Government, and to our army, the place they had before held in the opinion of India.

To have added to retirement to the Sutledj, retirement from the Lower Indus; to have abandoned every part of the advanced position we had taken up in 1839; to have withdrawn from Kura-chee and from Sukkur amidst the insults, and exposed, as we should have been, to the attacks of the Beloochees upon our rear guard; to have practically abandoned, as we should thereby have done, all

the benefits which we might expect ultimately to derive from the commercial treaties concluded in 1839 (for it was idle to imagine after what had passed, that, without the presence of force, those treaties would be observed); to have abandoned also all the great prospective advantages which may be expected to be derived from substituting the Indus for the Ganges, as the line of military communication between England and the north-west provinces, and to have left open to the ambition of the Sikhs, or of an European power, that route of which we had demonstrated the practicability and the importance; to have done all these things, without positive instructions from you, or without some overpowering necessity, would have been, in my opinion, contrary to my duty, because inconsistent with our national interest and the national honour.

Such a measure would have confirmed the most exaggerated accounts which had been circulated of our disasters. It would have been humiliating to the army.

There was no overpowering necessity for retirement. There is no difficulty in holding the positions of Kurachee and Sukkur. The first is, during the largest portion of the year, accessible in a few days from Bombay; the latter is, during the whole year, accessible in less than three weeks from Ferozepore. We can besides command the river by our steam vessels, if we have a sufficient number of them well adapted to the navigation.

The misinterpretations placed upon some provisions of the Commercial Treaty, and the various violations of its letter and of its

spirit, even while our armies were in force in Sind, satisfied me that unless some penalty were imposed upon the Ameers for such infractions of their engagements, there could be no security whatever for their future observance.

I saw troops collected by the Ameers, contrary to their usage, and without legitimate cause; but such collection of troops in the presence of a British army is, in itself, an offence, and an indication of hostility not to be misunderstood or overlooked.

With respect to the authenticity of certain letters of hostile character, ascribed to the Ameers, or to their agents, you will have observed how strongly I impressed upon Sir Charles Napier the necessity of caution in coming to a decision on that point. I had, however, the fullest reliance upon his sense of justice; and with this reliance I felt that he, on the spot, with every opportunity of personal communication with those conversant with such matters, was infinitely more competent to form a correct conclusion than I could be, at Simla. To him, therefore, I confidently remitted the question.

I am satisfied with the grounds upon which he decided that the letters were authentic.

Major Outram's doubt as to the authenticity of the letter of Meer Roostum Khan to the Maharajah Shere Singh, appears to have rested upon the circumstance of the party whose information led to the seizure of the letter, being inimical to Meer Roostum Khan; but, assuredly, information tending to criminate Meer Roostum could not be expected from one of his friends. Lieutenant Postans believed the document to be

genuine. Major Outram's suggestions to Mr. Clerk, as to the use which might be made of the letter, could hardly have been given, had he entertained a serious doubt of its authenticity. Mr. Clerk never had the opportunity of elucidating, in a personal conference with the Maharajah, in which he thought it could best be done, the doubts to which this letter, and the intercepted letter to Dewan Sawun Mull, gave rise; doubts which in his mind must have had reference more to his belief in the loyalty of the Maharajah, to whom the letter was addressed by Meer Roostum Khan, than to his confidence in that of Meer Roostum, who was unknown to him. Mr. Clerk truly observes, that "he does not think the question could, at any time, be well judged of here," that is, at Simla. I thought so too, and therefore, referred the question altogether to Sir C. Napier, and the officers employed in Sind.

It appears, by Sir Charles Napier's letter of the 17th November, that Major Outram had doubts whether Meer Roostum was privy to the writing of the letter; but that the letter had his seal, and was written by his confidential Minister, there was no doubt. Lieutenant Brown assured Sir C. Napier that there could not be the slightest doubt of the authenticity of the letter. There has been no officer employed in Sind, upon whose opinion I would more confidentially proceed than on that of Lieutenant Brown. Everything that has come to my knowledge with regard to that officer, has tended to make me entertain a feeling of great respect for his ability and his character.

But while doubts have thus been

thrown upon the letter of Meer Roostum to the Maharajah, none have been entertained with respect to the proposed agreement between Meer Roostum and Meer Nusseer Khan, "binding them to act together in every affair, whether for good or evil, peace or war;" which proposed agreement, to the best of the judgment and belief of Major Outram, is in the handwriting of Meer Roostum himself. When that proposed agreement is considered, in connection with Meer Nusseer's conduct, and with the collection of troops, before any intimation was given to the Ameers of any intention of proposing any modification of the Treaty, it is impossible to view it in any other light than as an act of hostility.

That the letter of Meer Nusseer Khan to Beebruck Boogtie bore his seal, there can now be no doubt. The seal upon that letter, by all before believed to be that of Meer Nusseer, was found to correspond exactly with the seal upon a letter of that Ameer, which bore also the handwriting of his confidential moonshee.

Much care appears to have been taken to investigate all the circumstances attending the escape of Mahomed Shurreef. It seems impossible to doubt the participation of Meer Roostum's Minister in that escape of an enemy to the British Government, proceeding to act hostilely against us.

I cannot admit the convenient doctrine that a Chief is not to be responsible for the act of his Minister. That Minister, known to be so hostile to the British Government, remained with Meer Roostum to the last.

I have endeavoured to judge my own conduct as I would that

of another ; and I cannot think, in reviewing it, that in the circumstances in which I stood, I was unjustified in requiring from the Ameers the specific modifications of their engagements which I instructed Sir Charles Napier to propose to them.

These modifications of the existing Treaty involved on our part the abandonment of a considerable revenue, payable to us every year by the Ameers, under the name of tribute. They involved, undoubtedly, the sacrifice, on their part, of lands of more than equivalent value ; but the penalty imposed did not seem disproportioned to the offence I had reason to believe they had committed.

You have been long in possession of the reason which induced me to think that the abolition of tribute was in itself a good. You have also long been aware of the grounds on which I deemed it politic to make a gift to the Nawab of Bhawalpore, of territory which formerly belonged to his State. Had you disapproved of the general principles upon which the new Treaty proposed to the Ameers was founded, still more had you disapproved of the intention I had announced of holding military possession of certain points upon the Lower Indus, after the evacuation of Affghanistan, I presume that you would have acquainted me with that opinion ; in the absence of any intimation to that effect, I had reason to suppose that a new Treaty, based upon those principles, if legitimately obtainable, would not be unacceptable to you.

Had the Ameers seen fit to reject the Treaty proposed to them, and to support that rejection

openly by arms, they would have pursued a legitimate course, and their defeat in fair fight would have admitted of subsequent arrangements on the basis of their retaining a portion of their territory, and the exercise of sovereign authority ; but, from the first, while they of course denied the correctness of the charges made against them, they professed their willingness to submit to the penalty imposed ; still, they collected more troops. At last, having drawn the British General into the vicinity of Hyderabad, having then actually signed the draft of the Treaty, they, with a portion of their troops, made a treacherous attack upon the residence of the British Commissioner, and, with all their forces united, they opposed the further advance of our army at Meeanee.

It would be to take an incorrect view of the treachery of the Ameers, were we to regard them, from their first acquiescence in the proposed Treaty, in the first week of December, to the attack on the Residency on the 15th of February, as proceeding upon any other principle than that of collecting all their forces to surround and destroy our army, while they endeavoured to deceive the General by professing their readiness to submit.

When Sir Charles Napier gained the battle of Meeanee, he had 22,000 men in his front ; but he had also had for some days 10,000 men in his rear, who had crossed the Indus to attack him.

Such large assemblages of armed men cannot take place in any country without much previous preparation. It was in this case a levy *en masse* of the ruling tribe from every part of Sinde.

Our first duty is to our own army; and it is due to that army that we should not forgive, or leave without the most exemplary and deterring punishment, the far-seeing and long-designing treachery by which its destruction was to be effected.

The example of the Affghans at Cabul was to be followed by the Beloochees at Hyderabad; but the spirit in which they were met was different from that which at Cabul led to the destruction of a British army.

It was my duty to mark such conduct by an extent of punishment which should be a warning to every Chief and people in India, which should give future security to the persons of British Ministers, and protect British troops from treacherous aggression.

The battle of Meeanee entirely changed the position in which the British Government stood with respect to the Ameers of Sind.

To have placed confidence in them thereafter would have been impossible.

To have only exacted from them large cessions of territory would have been to give them what remained, as the means of levying war for the purpose of regaining what was ceded.

Foreigners in Sind, they had only held their power by the sword, and by the sword they have lost it.

Their position was widely different from that of a native Prince succeeding a long line of ancestors, the object of the hereditary affection and obedience of his subjects.

They had no claim to consideration on the ground of ancient possession, or of national preju-

dice. Certainly they had none arising out of the goodness of their government. To take advantage of the crime they had committed to overthrow their power, was a duty to the people they had so long misgoverned.

It was essential to the settlement of the country, that I should take at once a decided course with respect to the Ameers; and, having no doubt that I was justified in dethroning them, I determined on at once adopting and announcing that decision.

Their removal from the country with which they were no longer to be connected as sovereigns, was a measure of obvious expediency. It has apparently had the beneficial effect I anticipated from it. The willing acquiescence of the people in our rule, and the adhesion of many of the chiefs to our Government, are already the just rewards of an unhesitating and decisive policy, which, in taking away every hope from the Ameers, has given confidence to their late oppressed subjects.

Some resistance on the part of the Ameers, I regarded as not an impossible event; and I considered that, having once felt our strength, they might thereafter be more strict observers of their engagements. Treachery, such as that we experienced, had not come within my calculations. A victory, decisive as that at Meeanee, and gained under such circumstances, was to me a wholly unexpected event. As I have said, it entirely changed our position, and I was compelled at once to decide what policy should be adopted in the new state of things. I could not, for the reasons I have given, reinstate the Ameers. Any other arrangement than I have

made, would have imposed upon us all the burthen of protecting a Government, without affording us the means of benefiting the people or ourselves. Any half measure would have failed. Adopting the decisive measure of taking the province into our hands, I determined to adapt the means to the end, and not to omit any step by which security could be given to the new possession.

The Ameers were removed beyond sea. All arrears of revenue due to them on the day of the battle of Meeanee were remitted; the transit duties were abolished; the neighbouring states of Joudpore and Jussulmere were, as well as Bhawulpore, interested in the overthrow of the Beloochees, by the intimation that their ancient possessions would be restored. The inhabitants of Sindé were assured by proclamation, that the property of all who laid down their arms would be respected. As far as possible, the former officers of the government were employed and everywhere as little change as possible has been made, beyond that essential change of substituting justice for injustice in the administration. The police has already obtained some degree of efficiency. The most able engineers will be employed for the purpose of surveying, and of restoring, if it can be done, the ancient water-courses, whereby the country was fertilised, and especially that first closed by the vindictive and destructive policy of the rulers of Sindé, which once gave prosperity to the do-

minions of our ally the Rao of Cutch.

The vast tracts which the Ameers have converted into shikargahs will also be surveyed. Such of the woods as it may be necessary to retain, will be carefully preserved; and extensive portions of land, having the richest soil, lately reserved for hunting grounds by the Ameers, will be restored to cultivation.

Some of these measures have originated with myself; in others I have been anticipated by the Governor of Sindé; in all, I know I shall have his most cordial co-operation.

One of the measures which, in the first instance I adopted,—that for the abolition of slavery,—has produced an extent of relief far beyond what I had expected. I was by no means aware of the degree to which that dreadful scourge of mankind had added to the misfortunes of the people of Sindé.

It is impossible to calculate the extent to which, by opening ancient courses to the waters of the Indus, and by extending the means of irrigation, we may improve the productiveness of the soil. As little can we calculate the extent to which the assurance of protection given to the people may increase their industry, and thus finally promote their prosperity. You may be assured that no exertion of mine shall be wanting to make the conquest of Sindé by the British arms no less the source of happiness to the inhabitants of that country, than of advantage to our own.

CHINA.

[*These Despatches, which properly belong to our Volume for 1842, but which were necessarily deferred, on account of the length of the Despatches relating to Afghanistan, illustrate our Narrative of the War in China, in the eleventh Chapter of the History of that year.*]

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c. &c.

Head-quarters, ship Marion, Amoy Harbour, Sept. 5, 1841.

MY LORD,—I am happy to be enabled to report to your Lordship the complete success of the operations against Amoy, with very trifling loss; my anticipations in regard to the preparations of the enemy have been fully realised, but I did not calculate on so feeble a resistance.

2. The expedition left Hong Kong Harbour on Saturday, the 21st August; but, in consequence of light winds, the fleet did not clear the Lemma passage until Monday, the 23rd; and on the evening of the 25th we arrived in the outward anchorage of Amoy, a few shots only having been fired as we were running through a chain of islands which form the mouth of this anchorage, and most of which the Chinese had fortified. As it was blowing very fresh, I could not get on board the flag-ship until the following morning, when I accompanied their Excellencies Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Sir W. Parker in the *Phlegathon* steamer, to reconnoitre the defences, with a view to the commencement of immediate operations. The enemy allowed us to do so without firing a shot, and the plan of attack was at once decided upon, a summons having

been previously sent in, requiring the surrender of the town and island of Amoy to Her Majesty's forces.

3. The enemy's defences were evidently of great strength, and the country by nature difficult of access. Every island—every projecting headland from whence guns could bear upon the harbour, were occupied and strongly armed; commencing from the point of entrance into the inner harbour on the Amoy side, the principal sea line of defence, after a succession of batteries and bastions in front of the outer town, extended for upwards of a mile in one continuous battery of stone, with embrasures roofed by large slabs, thickly covered with clods of earth, so as to form a sort of casemate, and afford perfect shelter to the men in working their guns. Between some of the embrasures were embankments to protect the masonry, and ninety-six guns were mounted in this work, which terminated in a castellated wall, connecting it with a range of precipitous rocky heights, that run nearly parallel to the beach, at a distance varying from a quarter to half a mile. Several smaller works were apparent at intervals amid the rocks.

3. The entrance to the inner

harbour is by a channel about 600 yards across, between Amoy and the island of Koo-lang-soo, upon which several strong batteries were visible, and some of these flanked the sea line and stone battery. It appeared expedient, therefore, to make a simultaneous attack on these two prominent lines of defence.

4. It was proposed that the two line-of-battle ships, with the two large steamers, should attack the sea-defences on the island of Amoy nearest the town, and that some of the smaller vessels-of-war should open their fire to protect the landing of the troops, which was to be effected below the angle formed by the junction of the castellated wall with the sea line, while the remaining vessels should engage several flanking batteries that extended beyond these works.

5. At the same time the two heavy frigates and the *Modeste* were to run in and open their fire upon the works of Koo-lang-soo, where I instructed Major Johnstone, with a company of Artillery, and the three companies of the 26th Regiment, supported by 170 Marines, under Major Ellis, to land in a small bay to the left of the batteries, which they were about to take in reverse.

6. About half-past one o'clock the attack commenced, the enemy having previously fired occasional shots at the ships as they proceeded to their stations. Sir William Parker will, no doubt, communicate to your Lordship the very conspicuous part taken by Her Majesty's ships on this occasion. From the difficulty of getting the boats collected in tow of the steamers, the troops did not land quite as soon as I could have wished, notwithstanding the ju-

dicious arrangements of Captain Gifford, of Her Majesty's sloop *Cruiser*, who conducted the disembarkation. The 18th and 49th Regiments, however, landed about three o'clock, with very little opposition. The former regiment I directed to escalate the castellated wall, while the 49th were to move along the beach, and get over the sea face, or through the embrasures. These two operations were performed to my entire satisfaction, and the greater part of these corps were soon in position within the works, and rapidly moved along the whole line of sea defence, the enemy flying before them. Upon reaching the outskirts of the outer town, they were joined by a party of marines and seamen, whom Sir W. Parker most judiciously landed in support, and whom I directed to occupy a rocky hill in our front, in the neighbourhood of which firing was still heard. This duty was promptly and ably performed by Captain Fletcher, of H. M. S. *Wellesley*, and Captain Whitcomb, of the Royal Marines.

7. While these operations were going on upon the Amoy side, the island of Koo-lang-soo was ably attacked by the frigates, and the troops landed. Major Ellis, with some of the marines and Cameronianians, who first landed, climbed up the rocks to the left of the easternmost battery, and gallantly driving the enemy from the works on the heights, which were defended with some spirit, continued his progress to the north side of the island, while Major Johnstone, who closely followed up with the rest of the troops, proceeded across it, and carried the remaining works, thus putting us in possession of this very important po-

sition. Major Johnstone reports that Brevet-Captain Gregg had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, in driving a large body of the enemy from a battery, upon which he came unexpectedly with a detachment of twelve men.

8. On Amoy, a chain of steep rocky hills, running from the range already mentioned transversely to the beach, still intercepted our view of the city, though the outer town lay beneath my advanced post. The guns having been landed by the exertions of the artillery and sappers, and brought on far enough for support, had a strong force opposed our advance, I decided upon forcing the position in my front, which appeared extremely strong, and well calculated to be held during the night. Having made the necessary disposition, I directed the 18th Regiment to advance up a precipitous gorge, where the enemy had two small works, while the 49th were to pass through the outer town by the road to the same hills, extending their left, after gaining the pass, to the works above the beach, so as to open a communication with the shipping. This movement was also executed with spirit, the enemy merely firing off their guns and flying; and at dusk I found myself in a position close above the city, and perfectly commanding it.

9. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, and the delay in the return of the steamers, the 55th Regiment had not yet landed; but this was effected at daylight the following morning.—I regret to say not without loss, a boat having been swamped, and five men unfortunately drowned. Thus reinforced, I pushed strong parties of the 18th and 49th Regiments

down to the outskirts of the city, in the north-eastern quarter of which, upon irregularly rising ground, and closely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, appeared the walled town or citadel. Having carefully reconnoitred the place, I satisfied myself that, although there was a concourse of people passing and repassing at the northern gate, the walls were not manned. I therefore, thought it advisable to take advantage of the prevailing panic, and having sent a small party, with Captain Cotton, the commanding Engineer, to reconnoitre the approach to the eastern gate, which he promptly effected, I directed, upon his return, the 18th to advance, having the 49th in support, and the 55th in reserve. The advanced party of the 18th escalated the wall by the aid of ladders found on the spot, and opened the east gate, which was barred and barricaded from within by sacks filled with earth and stones. The remainder of the regiment passed through it and manned the other gates, the enemy having previously abandoned the place, leaving it in possession of the mob, which had already begun to plunder the public establishments.

10. I occupied the citadel with the 18th and Sappers, placing the 49th Regiment in an extensive building, without the public office of the Intendant of Circuit, from whence they could give protection to the northern suburb, and command the communication to the interior by the only road on this side the island. The artillery I placed in a commanding position upon the top of a pass between the city and the outer town, with the 55th in support, occupying a range of public buildings, in which

the Sub-Prefect of Amoy held his court.

11. Amoy is a principal third-class city of China, and from its excellent harbour and situation, appears to be well calculated for commerce. The outer town is divided from the city by the chain of rocks I have mentioned, over which a paved road leads through a pass that has a covered gateway at its summit. The outer harbour skirts the outer town, while the city is bounded in nearly its whole length by the inner harbour and an estuary, which deeply indent the island; including the outer town and north-eastern suburb, the city cannot be much less than ten miles in circumference; and that of the citadel, which entirely commands this suburb and the inner town, though commanded itself by the inner hills within shot-range, is nearly one mile. The walls are castellated, and vary, with the irregularity of the ground, from twenty to thirty feet in height; and there are four gates, having each in an outwork a second or exterior gate, at right angles with the inner gate. The citadel contained five arsenals, in which we found a large quantity of powder, with store of material for making it; gingals, war-pieces, matchlocks, and a variety of fire-arms of singular construction. Military clothing, swords of all descriptions, shields, bows and arrows, and spears, were also found in such quantity as to lead to the conclusion, that these must have been the chief magazines of the province. Within the sea-defences first taken there was a foundry, with moulds, and materials for casting heavy ordnance.

12. All these have been destroyed; and so much occupied

my time, considering, too, how much the troops were harassed by patrols to keep off Chinese plunderers, and by other duties incident to the peculiarity of our situation, that I abandoned my intention of visiting the interior of the island. These plunderers flocked into the city and suburbs, to the extent, as the Chinese themselves reported, of many thousands, and, I regret to say, that several gangs penetrated into the citadel, and committed much devastation. Indeed, with the prospect of leaving Amoy so soon, I doubt that our marching through the island might rather have frightened the peaceable householders, and led to further plunder by the mob than have been of any advantage. Such, indeed, was the audacity of these miscreants, that I was in some cases obliged to fire in order to disperse them; but, I am glad to say, but little loss of life occurred.

13. I am most happy to be enabled to state that the conduct of the troops has been exemplary; some instances of misconduct have, no doubt, occurred, but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open, with valuable property strewed about, and many shops in every street deserted, but full of sham-shu, it is a matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few.

14. During our stay upon the island I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised; but their apprehension of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great, that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them, and

was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel, for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

15. Our departure being determined upon, I could take no measures for permanent occupation, and as the wind was strong against us, we were kept on shore four days in a state of constant watchfulness, until yesterday at half-past two, P.M., when the preconcerted signal for embarkation was given by the Admiral. By half-past six o'clock every soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the steamer, which transferred the troops on board their respective transports during the night.

16. The three companies of the 26th Regiment have remained upon the island of Koo-lang-soo, which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has determined to hold for the present, and I have strengthened Major Johnstone, who is in command, with a wing of the 18th Regiment and a small detachment of Artillery. This little force, amounting to 550 men, will, I trust, together with the ships of war also left behind, be sufficient to hold this small but important possession.

17. To the commanding officers of corps and detachments, Lieut.-Col. Craigie, 55th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Morris, 49th Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Adams, 18th Regiment: Major Johnstone, 26th Regiment, Major Ellis, Royal Marines, Captain Knowles, Royal Artillery, Captain Anstruther, Madras Artillery, and Captain Cotton, Com. Engineer, my best thanks are due; and I have received the most cordial and active support from the

officers of the general and my personal staff, Lieut.-Col. Mountain, Dep. Adj.-Gen., Captain Gough, Act. Dep.-Quarterm.-Gen., Major Hawkins, Dep. Com.-Gen., Dr. French, Superintending Surg., and Lieut. Gobbett, my A.D.C.

18. I cannot too strongly express to your Lordship, in conclusion, my sense of obligation to his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, for his ready support and judicious arrangements upon every occasion, as well as for having given me, at the disembarkation and embarkation, and during the whole period of our stay at Amoy, the able assistance of Captain Giffard, to whom my best thanks are due.

19. I have the honour to inclose a list of ordnance captured, and a return of the wounded on our side upon the 26th ult., and have no means of correctly estimating the killed and wounded of the enemy, but it must have been severe, and we know that several Mandarins were amongst the former.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH,

Major-General,

Commanding Expeditionary Force.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE.

Island of Amoy - - -	211
Island of Golong-soo - - -	76
Batteries on south-west side of Bay - - -	41
Little Gonne - - -	15
Total - - -	343
Guns not mounted - - -	157
Grand Total - - -	500

J. KNOWLES,

Captain Royal Artillery.

N.B.—Fifty pieces of ordnance, of small calibre captured in the Citadel, not included in the above.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,

Lieut.-Col. D.A.G.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G.C.B.

Wellesley, at Chusan, Oct. 4, 1841.

My Lord,—I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship that the Island of Chusan was reoccupied by the combined forces of Her Majesty on the 1st instant.

My last communication from Amoy, on 31st of August, will have informed your Lordship of our hopes of immediately quitting that anchorage; but a continuance of bad weather prevented the expedition from putting to sea before the 5th of September. We were, however, favoured in our progress to the northward with fair but light breezes until the 13th, when the north-east monsoon set in strong against us, with thick weather, causing the unavoidable separation of many of the transports, and it was only by considerable perseverance, and taking advantage of the tides in shore, which we were enabled by the regularity of the soundings to approach with confidence, that we succeeded, on the 21st inst., in reaching the Chusan group of islands, where I had the satisfaction of collecting several of the missing ships and steam-vessels, and gained the anchorage off the little isle of "Just-in-the-way" on the 24th, with the preconcerted intention of making our first attack on Chinhae, and pressing forward by the Taheæ river, to take possession of Ningpo.

The transport in which Sir Hugh Gough and his Staff were embarked having fallen far to leeward before we got sight of Chusan, the *Cruizer* was despatched to convey him to the fleet, and rejoined with his Excellency on the evening of the 25th.

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The weather was now too boisterous to approach the exposed position of Chinhae; we therefore, on the following day, made a very satisfactory reconnoissance of the defences of Tinhæ and Chusan harbour, in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* steam-vessels, and determined on immediate preparations for reoccupying the island.

The Chinese have been indefatigable in erecting batteries since the British forces were withdrawn in February last; and it is almost inconceivable that so much has been done by them. From the western extremity, outside Guard Island, to the eastern termination of their works, which extended half-a-mile beyond the commanding position of the Joss-house or Temple hill (now greatly strengthened), there is a continued line of strong battery on the sea-face, principally constructed of mud, comprising 267 embrasures of guns, and 95 of various calibre, actually mounted on different points, independently of 41 planted on the ramparts of the city, and numerous gingals in every direction.

The rapidity of the tides in the different channels to Chusan Harbour is so great as to render large ships frequently quite unmanageable, even with the assistance of steam-vessels; and the chance of placing them in any precise position for action so uncertain, that it was at once seen our object would be best effected by landing troops, seamen, and marines, to the westward of the sea-defences, and take them in reverse. We found a stone-work with eight embrasures, constructed near Guard Island, to defend the point on which we pro-

posed to disembark the troops, but no guns placed in it. About 1,200 yards above it, on a steep hill, was also a strongly-fortified encampment, in which a large body of Chinese were posted. Captain Eyres was therefore detached with the *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Nemesis*, to anchor close to the battery, and prevent its occupation, or any movement of the Chinese to strengthen their position; this duty was, with the usual zeal of himself, Commander Clarke, and Mr. Hall, most effectually performed, and a considerable breach made by the *Nemesis's* guns in the wall of the fortified encampment.

A continuance of north-east gales, with incessant rain, rendered it impracticable to move the fleet from the anchorage off Justin-the-way before the 29th, when we reached the outer harbour of Chusan with part of the transports.

The *Blonde*, *Modeste*, and *Jupiter*, with the *Queen* steam-vessel, immediately proceeded to take up a position on the south side of the Macclesfield and Tromball Islands, to cover and assist a party of the Royal Artillery under Captain Knowles, in erecting a battery of one 68 and two 24-pounder howitzers against the Joss-house hill and the adjoining works, which kept up a frequent but ineffectual fire; and this service was, with infinite labour, accomplished with a celerity that reflects much credit on all the officers and men employed on it.

The *Wellesley* was moved as close as possible to the intended point of landing; the *Cruiser* and *Columbine* were advanced within 200 yards of the beach, and by occasional well-directed shot from

those vessels, and shells from the *Sesostris*, the Chinese were completely kept in check.

The remainder of the transports having joined in the course of the 30th, and the preparations being completed, the disembarkation was ordered on the morning of the 1st instant, in two columns; the first, about 1,500 strong, to take possession of the heights, and then to move on the city; the second (to which the Royal Marines and a party of seamen were attached), altogether 1,100 strong, to carry the sea-line of battery, by pushing round on their right, and proceeding to make a lodgment in the suburbs to attack the Joss-house hill.

Our resources in boats did not admit of more than one column being landed at a time, including a portion placed in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*, and finding these small vessels had scarcely power to tow the boats with the troops against the tide, I was compelled to keep the *Sesostris* to facilitate their disembarkation. With this additional assistance, it was nearly half-past ten o'clock before the first column, under the gallant Commander-in-Chief, reached the shore, when they were assailed by a heavy discharge of gingals and matchlocks from the heights, but immediately formed, and supported by the fire of the ships, the advance quickly ascended the hill, and gallantly carried everything before them, although a more resolute stand was made by the Chinese than had been previously experienced in any encounter with them.

The howitzers on the island were opened simultaneously with the advance of the troops to the shore, when the *Queen* endea-

voured to tow the *Blonde* into a favourable position against the Joss-house and eastern batteries; the strength of the spring-tide, however, unfortunately baffled every effort to place her satisfactorily, but the exertions of Capt. Bouchier throughout entitles him to my best thanks. The lighter draught of water of the *Modeste* and *Queen* enabled them to get into good situations, and by the excellence of their fire, in conjunction with that from the mortar-battery on Tromball Island, the Joss-house battery was silenced, and the Chinese troops driven from that post and the batteries to the eastward of it.

The marines and part of the seamen were landed as fast as the boats could return for them; but before the second column got on shore the Chinese abandoned the western end of their sea-defences, which were entered by part of the troops of the first column, who completely cleared the line of batteries, and took possession of the Joss-house hill.

The steam-vessels moved into the inner harbour as soon as the troops were landed, to assist in the reduction of Tinghae, on which the main body was rapidly advanced; the walls were escaladed without opposition, and by two p. m. the British colours were flying in every direction.

Thirty-six new and well cast brass guns are mounted in the batteries, and will be shipped in one of the transports. I believe a considerable store of government rice has been found in the city.

I fear the troops have suffered a loss of one Ensign and one private killed, and about twenty-four men wounded. The casualties in the squadron are confined to one

seaman in the *Cruiser* severely wounded (since dead), another slightly wounded, and one man of the *Phlegethon* slightly wounded. The *Blonde* had one of her quarter-deck guns disabled, but no further mischief was sustained.

The unremitting exertions of every officer and man of Her Majesty's squadron, Royal Marines, and Indian Navy, throughout the operations, merit my warmest commendation. I subjoin a statement of the ships present.

Captain Herbert, of the *Blenheim*, whose zeal is always conspicuous, handsomely volunteered to head the landing party of seamen and marines; and I gladly acknowledge the valuable assistance I have derived from the local knowledge and skill of Captain Maitland, of this ship, who has conducted her with much ability in the intricate and difficult navigation amongst these islands.

Commander Giffard, of the *Cruiser*, has been indefatigable in the duty assigned him of superintending the disembarkation, which he has performed to the entire satisfaction of the General and myself.

The fire from the ships and steam-vessels covering the landing party did much execution; it was, indeed, directed with such precision, that two or three individuals fell by single cannon-shot, at a distance of 700 yards—one of them while in the act of waving the Chinese banners.

It is out of my province to observe on the movements of the land forces, but I may be permitted to express my admiration of the gallantry which was throughout displayed by our companions of the Army, and their distinguished chief; and I can but express my

regret that circumstances did not admit of the officers, seamen, and Royal Marines of Her Majesty's squadron, as well as of the Indian Navy, participating to a greater extent in the operations of the day.

Sir Henry Pottinger has witnessed all the proceedings of the expedition; and, considering the lateness of the season, it is a subject of congratulation to His Excellency, as well as to Sir Hugh

Gough and myself, that the re-occupation of this island has been secured.

Your Lordship may be assured that not a moment will be lost in making the contemplated movement of Chinhae and Ningpo, whenever the state of the weather renders it practicable.

I have, &c.,

W. PARKER,
Rear-Admiral.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

Modeste, at Ningpo, Oct. 12, 1841.

My Lord,—My despatch of the 4th instant, in which I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the reoccupation of Chusan by Her Majesty's forces, would apprise you of the anxiety of Sir Hugh Gough and myself to commence operations against Chinhae, as soon as a change of weather should enable the ships of the expedition, with common prudence, to approach that exposed position.

On the 7th the wind veered to the desired point, and every preliminary arrangement having been made, not a moment was lost in embarking the troops intended for the expedition. The following day most of the transports were moved to the anchorage of Just-in-the-way, four leagues in advance; and the General and myself, accompanied by Sir Henry Pottinger, proceeded at the same time in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* to reconnoitre the points of our intended attack, where we were fully informed and found that every preparation for resistance had been made.

The city of Chinhae, which is enclosed by a wall thirty-seven feet in thickness, and twenty-two feet high, with an embrasured parapet of four feet high, and nearly two miles in circumference, is situated at the foot of a very commanding peninsular height, which forms the entrance of the Tahee river on its left or north bank. On the summit is the citadel, which, from its strong position, is considered the key to Chinhae, and the large and opulent city of Ningpo, about fifteen miles up the river; and it is so important as a military post, that I trust I may be excused for attempting to describe it.

It stands about 250 feet above sea, and is encircled also by a strong wall, with very substantial iron-plated gates at the east and west ends. The north and south sides of the heights are exceedingly steep; the former, accessible only from the sea by a narrow winding path from the rocks at its base; the south side and eastern end being nearly precipitous. At the east end of the citadel, outside its wall, twenty-one guns were mounted in three batteries of ma-

sonry and sand-bags to defend the entrance of the river.

The only communication between the citadel and city is on the west side, by a steep but regular causeway, to a barrier gate at the bottom of the hill, where a wooden bridge over a wet ditch connects it with the isthmus and the gates of the city, the whole of which are covered with iron plates and strongly secured. The space on the isthmus between the citadel hill and the city wall is filled up towards the sea with a battery of five guns, having a row of strong piles driven in a little beach in front of it, to prevent a descent in that quarter: and on the river-side of the isthmus are two batteries adjoining the suburbs, and mounting twenty-two and nineteen guns for flanking the entrance; twenty-eight guns of different sizes, and numberless gingals were also planted on the city walls, principally towards the sea.

The main body of the Chinese forces were posted on the right bank of the river in fortified encampments, on very commanding and steep hills; field works and entrenchments being thrown up in every advantageous position, with twenty-three guns and innumerable gingals mounted in them to impede the advance of the troops. The principal landing-place on this side is within a considerable creek, close to the south entrance of the river, and across this creek we found a row of piles driven. Four batteries, mounting thirty-one guns, were also newly constructed on this side of the river to flank the entrance, and about half a mile above its mouth a similar obstruction of larger piles was carried completely across — space only being left for one junk to pass at a

time. In short, the Chinese had exercised their ingenuity to the utmost to make their defences secure, and a great amount of treasure and labour must have been expended in the execution of these works, fully evincing the importance which they attached to this position.

The plan of attack agreed upon by the General and myself was to land the troops in two columns on the right bank of the river, inside the small islands called the Triangles. The main body, under his immediate command (about 1,040 strong), to disembark a short distance beyond the creek above referred to: the other (about 500 strong) immediately at its entrance where it appeared to us practicable to put them securely on shore outside the piles, under the cover of one of the brigs—good anchorage being found within a few yards of the spot.

The attack of the citadel and city on the left bank of the river was assigned to the naval branch of the force, strengthened by about twenty-three of the Royal and twelve of the Madras Artillery, under Lieuts. the Hon. F. Spencer and Molesworth; and fifty Sappers, under Capt. Cotton and Lieut. Johnston, of the Madras Engineers. It was calculated that the advance of the two columns of troops by different routes would not only secure every point on the right bank, but cut off the retreat of many of the Chinese: and by a simultaneous bombardment of the citadel and city by the squadron, we entertained confident hopes of complete success, which have been happily realized in every respect.

On the evening of the 9th the whole of the squadron, as per sub-joined list, and the transports,

were anchored off Chinhae, in convenient situations for the intended operations; and at an early hour on the following morning, the troops proceeded in the *Queen*, *Nemesis*, and *Phlegethon* steamers, and the boats of the transports, to the points of debarkation, where the *Cruizer*, *Columbine*, and *Ben-tinck* most judiciously took up their positions, under the direction of Commander Giffard. A few shot from them cleared the shore of about 300 of the Chinese, who had assembled to oppose the landing, and by half-past nine o'clock, under his excellent arrangements every man was safe on shore.

The *Wellesley*, *Blenheim*, *Blonde* and *Modeste*, were appointed to cannonade the citadel and eastern part of the city walls; and the *Sesostris*, *Queen*, and *Phlegethon*, after landing the troops and towing up the ships to their stations, to shell the citadel in flank, and enfilade any of the batteries in the harbour which their guns could bear upon; the *Nemesis* to join in the attack on the north side, in readiness to cover the landing of the seamen and marines, as soon as it became practicable.

The citadel hill cannot be approached for an attack by large ships, except on the north side, and the water in that direction is so shallow that it is only in the calmest weather that they can be carried with safety sufficiently near to fire with effect. The day was fortunately everything we could desire, and the *Wellesley*, as soon as the tide served, was towed by the *Sesostris* into an excellent position, where the anchor was dropped about a quarter before nine o'clock, in four fathoms, about 1,300 yards from the citadel and town walls. As the water ebbed,

she settled imperceptibly into a bottom of soft mud, and was as steady as a land battery. Commander Ormsby (with very commendable activity) immediately afterwards brought in the *Blenheim*; the *Blonde* and *Modeste*, favored by a light breeze, took their stations under sail, and every ship was placed to my entire satisfaction, as close as possible, the *Blenheim* and *Modeste* touching the bottom at low water. The precision of the fire, both of shots and shells, from all, exceeded my most sanguine expectations; and the destruction of the works from the commencement of the attack was never doubtful.

As the troops on the right bank of the river moved forward, Commander Giffard advanced the sloops towards the entrance of the harbour, and the steamers all took up very good positions, and performed excellent service with their guns; they were for a considerable time under a heavy fire from the river batteries, but fortunately sustained no damage.

About eleven o'clock we had the gratification of seeing the British colours planted by the troops on one of the batteries on the opposite shore, and within a few minutes the others on that side were all carried, and the Chinese observed flying in every direction before our gallant soldiers on the heights.

At a quarter past eleven the wall of the citadel was breached by the fire from the ships, and the defences being reduced to a ruinous state, the Chinese abandoned their guns, which they had hitherto worked with considerable firmness, and a large portion of the garrison retreated precipitately towards the city. Not a moment was lost in making the signal for landing the

battalion of seamen and marines, with the detachments of artillery and sappers (the whole under the command of Captain Herbert, of the *Blenheim*.) Before noon the boats were all on shore; every impediment presented by the difficulty of landing on rugged rocks was overcome, and the force gallantly advanced to the assault, with a celerity that excited my warmest admiration. An explosion at this time took place in a battery near the citadel gate, and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it. The citadel was therefore rapidly entered, and the union-jack displayed on the walls. Our people had scarcely passed within them, when another explosion occurred, happily without mischief, but whether by accident or design is uncertain.

Captain Herbert, having secured this post, quickly re-formed his men, and advanced towards the city; the Chinese still occupying in considerable force the walls of it, as well as the two batteries beneath the hill on the river-side, against which our troops had already turned some of the guns taken on the bank. A few volleys of musketry speedily dislodged them from both positions, and the batteries of seamen and marines pushed on in steady and excellent order to attack the city. The wall (twenty-six feet high) was escalated in two places, and in a short time complete possession was taken of Chinhae, the Chinese troops having made their escape through the western gates.

While in the act of scaling the city wall, a third and formidable explosion took place at one of the river batteries, within a short distance, by which I regret one man of the *Blenheim* was killed; there

is strong suspicion that it was caused by a mine, intentionally sprung; and considering the number of our men which were assembled at the time, it is most providential that the consequences were not more disastrous.

The seamen immediately returned on board, for the security of the ships, which, with the rising tide, were moved into secure berths, Capt. Herbert remaining with the marines in charge of the town until the evening, when Sir H. Gough arrived, and a considerable portion of troops were conveyed across the river in the *Phlegthon*, to garrison it.

I have sincere pleasure in again bringing before your Lordship's notice the gallantry and excellent conduct of every officer and man of Her Majesty's ships and the Indian Navy under my command.

To Capt. Herbert my best acknowledgments are due for his zeal for the public service and animating example on all occasions; and he speaks in strong terms of commendation of the gallant support he received from Capt. Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, Major Ellis of the Royal Marines, and the officers and men of every description attached to the force placed under his command; of which, and of those employed in the boats, I transmit a list; and cordially join in every praise that can be bestowed on them. I must also state, that although Capt. Maitland and Eyres were not directly attached to the battalion of seamen and marines which disembarked, they landed at the same time, and accompanied them in their operations.

To Capt. Maitland, of my flagship, I feel much indebted for the able and zealous assistance which he at all times affords me; and my

obligations are equally due to Capt. Eyres, for the invaluable services of the *Modeste*.

The activity and ardour of Commanders Giffard, Clarke, Fletcher, and Watson, and of Lieut. Collinson, in command of the *Bentinck*, have been eminently displayed on this and every other opportunity ; and I have no less pleasure in bearing testimony to your Lordship that the same spirit of enterprise and zeal has been conspicuously evinced by Commander Ormsby, Lieut. M'Cleverty, Master Hall, and Master Warden, and, indeed, of every officer and man in the steam-vessels attached to the expedition.

I may be permitted also to notice that my Flag Lieutenant, Charles Tennant, has attended me in every operation since I took command of the squadron, and his zeal and attention are deserving of my highest approbation.

By official Chinese documents, found in Chinhae, we have good reason to believe that the regular

Tartar troops, quartered on the 19th in the city and batteries on the left bank of the river, amounted to upwards of 3,000, of which about 700 composed the garrison of the citadel or Joss-house Hill ; their loss on these points is calculated at 150 men.

The troops opposed to Sir Hugh Gough were estimated at 10,000, and they have sustained a heavy loss ; but no amount of force as yet met with in this country, can withstand the gallant band under his command, into which his active and energetic example infuses unbounded confidence.

The total number of guns which have fallen into our hands amounts to ninety iron and sixty-seven brass : the latter will be embarked without delay in one of the transports, with a large quantity of metal, which has been found in a cannon foundry at Chinhae.

I have, &c.,

W. PARKER,

Rear-Admiral.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

Modeste, off Ningpo, Oct. 14, 1841.

My Lord,—It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honour of addressing your Lordship from the anchorage off the walls of Ningpo, on which the British colours are flying.

The progress of the expedition has been greatly favoured by the fine weather, which enabled it to complete the reduction of Chinhae, on the 10th instant, and to place the large ships and transports on the following day at a safe anchorage, after landing the requisite supplies for the Army, for the wind changed to the north-east on the

12th, and blew strong. The ships, however, were all in security, the *Blonde*, with the sloops and steamers, and part of the transports, having found sufficient water and excellent shelter within the Eahea River, a few of the piles having been taken up for their admission.

I removed on the 11th to the *Modeste*, and, that no time might be lost in prosecuting our further operations, I directed Captains Maitland and Herbert, when the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* were anchored off “Just-in-the-way,” to return by one of the steam-vessels

with the boats and 150 seamen from each ship, in readiness to advance on "Ningpo," and on the 13th I proceeded in the *Nemesis* to ascertain the practicability of hooking the large steamers and sloops up the river. We found it wide, free from shoals, and carried not less than fourteen feet at low water to the walls of the city, which appeared not only unprepared for resistance, but a general panic pervading the inhabitants, who were evacuating the town in every direction, with their goods and families. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir H. Gough, and myself, therefore, deemed it expedient to move on it without delay, to check as much as possible the departure of the respectable portion of the population, and the ravages which are invariably committed by the lower orders of the Chinese on all property which is left unprotected.

The whole of the troops (with the exception of a garrison for Chinhae and the citadel) were consequently embarked on the following morning in the *Sesostris*, *Queen*, *Phlegethon*, and *Nemesis*, and the supernumerary seamen and marines were distributed in the *Modeste*, *Cruizer*, *Columbine*, and *Bentinck*, the *Blonde* being ordered to remain at Chinhae for the support of the garrison.

Sir Henry Pottinger and the General accompanied me in the *Modeste*, and the expedition proceeded up the river soon after 9 A.M., but, owing to some unavoidable delays, did not reach Ningpo until 1 P.M., when the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon*, which contained a large portion of the troops, anchored within a few feet of a floating bridge, which connects the city at its east gate with the

suburbs across the river. The men were disembarked with the greatest facility by stages from the bows of these vessels, the battalion of seamen and marines, under Capt. Herbert, landing at the same time in the suburbs on the city side a short distance below them.

The gates of the city were all found secured and barricaded inside: but an entrance was soon forced, when Her Majesty's forces marched in and took possession, without a symptom of resistance being indicated in any quarter. The mandarins and troops had all left the city, the latter having, since their defeat at Chinhae, refused to fight.

Her Majesty's sloops and the steam-vessels are anchored under the walls of the city, and his Excellency the General is actively exerting himself in securing all the Government property on shore, and endeavouring to establish order, and prevent the pillage of this populous and opulent place, where, I am happy to say, such of the respectable inhabitants as have remained evince much less apprehension at the presence of the English than was exhibited either at Amoy or Chusan.

From the number of large junks found in the river, the trade with Ningpo by sea must be extensive; but an embargo will be laid on all vessels until measures can be concerted for our further proceedings. A few war junks and a trifling amount of naval stores have fallen into our hands. I beg to offer my congratulations to your Lordship on the result of our operations, and I have, &c.,

W. PARKER,

Rear-Admiral.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G.C.B.

Head-quarters, Oct. 18, 1841.

My Lord,—With feelings of the deepest thankfulness, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, under the protection of a gracious and all-wise Providence, perfect success has attended Her Majesty's combined forces in all our projected operations. Considering the extent of the enemy's preparations, the strength of his different positions, and his overwhelming numbers, the loss on our side has been surprisingly small, while that on the part of the Chinese has been almost appalling.

2. My last despatch will have informed your Lordship of our proposed movement on Chinhae and Ningpo. On the 8th inst. I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and the Admiral, in a steamer, for the purpose of reconnoitring the former place. For the period of the monsoon, upon a lee-shore, the weather was singularly favourable; both on this and the following days the enemy allowed us to come within short range without firing a shot, and the Admiral and I were thus at once enabled to make our dispositions.

3. The fortified city of Chinghae, the great military dépôt of this province, is situated on the left bank of the Tahia or Ningpo river, occupying, with its suburb, the whole space between the river and the sea. The walls are nearly three miles in circumference, and their sea face runs for about a mile along a massive stone embankment, that extends for three or four miles further up the coast. At the south-eastern extremity, separated only from the walls by a

narrow gorge, a precipitous rock rises abruptly from the sea, throwing out a steep and rugged spur, at the point of which is the entrance to the river. Upon the summit of this rock there is a large Joss-house, extending along the coast of the ridge, and forming a sort of citadel, the several buildings being loopholed and connected by castellated walls, and in front of the outer gate, commanding the spur before mentioned, a battery, armed with some pieces of heavy ordnance, has been recently constructed. From information I obtained, it would appear that the Joss-house was occupied by 400 men, while 3,000 held the city and various small encampments without the walls.

4. The same information led me to believe, and the reconnoissances confirmed the statement, that the great body of the troops were strongly posted on the right bank of the river, upon a range of steep hills overlooking the city and Joss-house with heavy batteries, armed for the most part with new brass guns, commanding the entrance to the river, which was staked across. All these heights were fortified, and presented both a sea defence and military position of great strength, consisting of a chain of intrenched camps on all the prominent points difficult of approach, from the natural steepness of the hills, which had been further scarped in several places; field redoubts crowned the summits, and hill and ravine bristled with gingals. A low swampy flat, reaching to the shore, and only to be crossed by narrow winding causeways, lay in front of the left

of this position, which was also protected by a deep canal, that, after skirting the hills, runs through the flat into the sea; but I ascertained that there were two bridges over this canal.

5. We returned to Chusan the same evening; and the troops which I had ordered for this service having been previously embarked, as thick as they could stow on board the transports selected by the Admiral as fittest, in regard to the extraordinary currents on this coast, the squadron arrived the following evening off the mouth of Tahia river.

6. I beg herewith to inclose for your Lordship's information the disposition for landing. It appeared to me advisable, in which Sir W. Parker concurred, that we should make a conjoint attack on both banks of the river, first drawing the attention of the enemy to the right bank; and the dispositions were accordingly made for attacking in three columns, while the two line-of-battle ships, with the *Blonde* and *Modeste*, were to cannonade the Joss-house hill, and sea line of the city defence; the smaller vessels of war and the steamers to cover the landing, and to support, when practicable, the advancing columns by their fire. Sir W. Parker will detail to your Lordship the truly spirited manner in which the several ships of war and steamers took up their positions and fulfilled his orders. It only remains for me to say, that the cordial co-operation and powerful support which I have received upon the present, indeed, upon every occasion, from the ships of war, under the direction of their gallant chief, is matter of the warmest thankfulness.

7. At daylight, on the morning

of the 10th, the left column, consisting of a wing of the 18th, five companies of the 55th, the Rifle company of the 36th Madras N. I., a company of Madras Artillery and one of Sappers; in all 1,040 men, with four light howitzers and two 5½-inch mortars, was embarked in the steamers. This column I placed under Lieut.-Colonel Craigie, but accompanied myself, and at eight o'clock the steamers, having run in close to the shore, the troops were landed, without any opposition, under the judicious superintendence of Captain Gifford, ably aided by Lieut. Somerville, of the Royal Navy, at a rocky point, having the low flat and the canal already mentioned to their right.

8. The centre column was soon after landed about a mile to my right, under a detached rocky hill, near the mouth of the canal, but on the opposite bank, having in its front a part of the low flat between it and the enemy's position, my object being to threaten a front attack, and to deter the enemy from weakening his centre to support his right, which the left column, under my own superintendence, was destined to turn. The centre column consisted of the 40th Regiment, detachments of the Royal and Madras Artillery, under Captain Knowles, of the former corps, and fifty men of the Sappers, amounting altogether to 440 men, with two 12-pounder howitzers and two 9-pounder field guns, under Lieut.-Colonel Morris.

9. Immediately after landing, the left column moved rapidly over a succession of steep hills that skirted the intervening flat in front of the enemy's position, until it reached a point from whence I had a full view of the

whole position, and of the two bridges over the canal; that to my front I ordered the Rifle company to protect, by occupying a few houses on our side, supported by the 18th; and I directed Lieut.-Colonel Craigie with the 55th, accompanied by Captain Pears, Commanding Engineer, to move quickly on the second bridge, which was about a mile further up the flat, cross it, and push on for the hills beyond, thus turning the extreme right of the enemy's position, and threatening to cut off his retreat. By this time the centre column had formed, and showed its head at the opposite side of the flat just out of gungal range, threatening a front attack. Captain Simpson very promptly performed the duty intrusted to him, and I ascertained that the bridge was uninjured, but had been barricaded by a solid wall of masonry, with merely an aperture so narrow, that soon after the gate was, with some difficulty, removed, a single soldier could not pass through without unstrapping his great-coat. Having assembled the 18th at the foot of the bridge to cover the Rifles, that company passed over in Indian file, in face of a large body of the enemy, assembled in an advanced redoubt, upon the summit of an eminence within 150 yards of us, who cheered our advance, but most unaccountably reserved their fire; having placed the Rifles behind a hill just beyond the bridge, I directed the 18th to cross and form, and finding the 55th had arrived at its point of attack, sent orders for the 40th to advance, which they did with a spirit worthy of that gallant corps.

10. From the rapidity of these movements, and the difficulties of

the ground, the guns could not be brought forward enough to act, but Captain Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, with the usual alacrity of that corps, brought up the rockets, which now began to play. The moment the advance of the 49th got into action, the 18th and Rifles rapidly moved forward, and the 55th having crossed the upper bridge, pressed the enemy's right. I have seldom witnessed a more animated combined attack: the Chinese cheering until we got close to them, now poured in a very heavy but ill-directed fire, and displayed in various instances acts of individual bravery that merited a better fate; but nothing could withstand the steady but rapid advance of the gallant little force that assailed them; field-work after field-work was cleared, and the colours of the 49th were displayed on the principal redoubt above the sea and river batteries; while the 18th, who had charged up a deep gorge to the left, broke through the central encampment, carrying everything before them. From 1,200 to 1,500 of the enemy, that had stood longest, were driven down the heights into the river, their retreat being cut off by the flank movement of the 55th: many were drowned in attempting to swim across to the city; others sought concealment on a rock in the stream, and were afterwards picked up by the boats of the *Queen*, and nearly 500 surrendered as prisoners.

11. I feel a difficulty in naming any individual where all so well merit my warmest meed of praise, but I cannot avoid bringing to your Lordship's special notice, as having fallen under my own personal observation, the conduct of

Captain Reynolds, of the 49th, and Lieut. and Adjutant Browne, of the same corps, whose bold advance up the first hill, the one with his company, and the other with a covering party of his regiment, was most conspicuous. Lieut.-Colonel Morris reports most favourably of the spirited manner in which Captain Faber, with his light company, covered his right flank.

12. The operations on the right bank having thus terminated, I had a full view of the effect of the fire from the ships of war and steamers on the Joss-house hill, and of the landing of the right column. This column, which consisted of the seamen, a battalion of Royal Marines, a detachment of Royal Artillery, and fifty Sappers, in all about 700 men, with two 5½-inch mortars, I had intrusted to Captain Herbert, of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, whom Sir W. Parker placed at my disposal, sending with him Captain Cotton, of the Madras Engineers. Captain Herbert was instructed to land at the extremity of the spur under the Joss-house, and to storm and take it by the sea front, whenever the fire from the ships should make it practicable; and it was left to his discretion to push on and take the city, if the effect of a plunging fire from the hill, aided by a powerful cannonade from the ships of war, should justify the advance.

13. I had it only in my power, as the flying enemy had carried off every boat from the right bank of the river, to aid the operations on the left bank, by turning such of the captured guns as our artillery could at the moment bring to bear upon the city, and by a well-directed fire of rockets; but it appeared to me evident, that

no more aid was necessary, as the admirable fire of the ships of war and steamers occasioned fearful devastation on the Joss-house hill. The right column landed a little after eleven o'clock, and the seamen with characteristic spirit dashed up the face of the nearly precipitous rock, supported by the steady advance of the Royal Marines. A magazine in the new battery before the outer gate exploded. The way was then cleared, and the column entered, the garrison escaping into the town, and the union-jack was displayed on the Joss-house walls. Captain Herbert, with his usual sound judgment, instantly determined upon taking advantage of the general panic, quickly followed up the retreating enemy, and cleared the city rampart in his front by a sharp fire of musketry. At this moment a tremendous explosion took place in a battery below the hill, by which the Chinese suffered severely, and a drummer of the Marines received so severe a wound, that he soon after died. The column escalated at the south-eastern angle where the city wall is about twenty feet high, the enemy flying before it, as it rapidly pushed along the ramparts, and escaping through the western gates. I cannot omit to mention here that Sir William Parker accompanied this column, and with the true spirit of a British sailor, was among the first to scale the walls. Thus the fortified city of Chinhae, with the several shore batteries, as well as the enemy's works and fortified encampments on the right bank of the river, all of which they had been for the last year busily employed in strengthening at an immense expense, fell into our possession. Of the principal

Mandarins some are reported to have been killed, others to have destroyed themselves, and the Chinese army dispersed, the fugitive soldiers throwing away their arms and military clothing.

14. Captain Herbert speaks in high terms of the zealous and spirited conduct of every individual under his command, and particularly calls my attention to the able assistance he received from Captain Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, commanding the battalion of seamen; Major Ellis, commanding Royal Marines, and Captain Whitcomb of that corps, an old and zealous officer; and Captain Cotton, of the Madras Engineers. I beg, therefore, to bring these officers to your Lordship's favourable notice.

15. The obstructions at the river's mouth having been removed by the boats from the ships-of-war and the steamers, the latter came in, and I passed over in the afternoon, leaving a sufficient force on the right bank to collect the arms, protect the brass and destroy the iron guns.

16. I have not been able to ascertain the actual strength of the Chinese army, but from the heavy masses collected at different points upon the right bank, from the numbers I saw upon the walls of Chinhae, as well as from the multiplicity of arms found over the whole face of the hills, and on the ramparts, and in the streets of the city, I am led to conclude that my information before stated as to the force on the left bank was correct, and that from 8,000 to 9,000 men occupied the works and position on the right, where the bodies of several Mandarins were found amongst the killed, while others, supposed to be Mandarins, were

seen to drown themselves when their retreat was intercepted.

17. We found Chinhae to be, I may almost say, one great arsenal, with a cannon foundry and gun-carriage manufactory in active operation on improved works, together with warlike stores of various descriptions. In a battery upon the river one of the carronades of the *Kite* was found, with an excellent imitation alongside it, and many of the new Chinese brass guns are very efficient.

18. It having been determined to push on with the least possible delay to Ningpo, Sir W. Parker proceeded on the 12th in the *Nemesis* steamer to ascertain the practicability of the river, and actually reached, without the slightest attempt at opposition, the bridge of boats, which connects this city with the opposite suburb. Upon his returning in the evening, arrangements were made for the attack on the following morning, lest the enemy, by his apparent submission, should intend to entrap us. Having left the 55th, with the exception of the light company, 100 of the Royal Marines, with detachments of Artillery and Sappers, in Chinhae, the rest of the force, about 750 bayonets, exclusive of the Artillery and Sappers, embarked in steamers, by eight A.M., on the 13th, and we reached Ningpo at three o'clock. No enemy appeared, and it was evident that no ambuscade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters along both banks. The troops landed on and near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which we found barricaded; but the walls were soon escaladed, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and

opening the gate. This little force of soldiers, seamen, and marines drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing "God save the Queen!" The second city of the province of Che-Keang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000 souls, has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear desirous to throw themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their Mandarins have deserted them, and their own soldiers are unable to protect them. I have assembled some of the most respectable and influential of the mercantile class that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all protection consistent with our instructions to press the Chinese government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested. This they have done to some extent, and confidence appears to be increasing. It affords me very great gratification to be enabled to report to your Lordship that the orderly conduct of the troops calls for my warmest commendation, evincing the constant attention of the officers, and the true British feeling which exists in this little force.

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Head Quarters, Chapo, May 20, 1842.

My Lord,—My despatch to your Lordship of the 18th of April will have led your Lordship to expect my present communication, announcing the attack on, and capture of Chapo, by Her Majesty's military and naval forces. I shall leave to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker to detail the movements and operations of the naval

part of the expedition, merely observing that the same unity of action and of co-operation has existed, which have hitherto, under Divine Providence, so materially tended to the successful result of every operation, and that I have experienced the most cordial and effective assistance, not only from the Admiral, but from the several Captains and officers of Her Majesty's and the Indian Navy.

I shall now beg leave to detail with as much brevity as possible, our military movements since the evacuation of Ningpo, which event was effected in a most satisfactory manner on the 7th instant, leaving, I trust, among the inhabitants of that part of the Chekiang province, a deep feeling of respect and gratitude for the orderly and forbearing conduct of the British soldiers, and proving, that while pressing on the Government, and overthrowing every opposing display of military force, it has been our object to protect the Chinese population of every class and grade as much as lay in our power.

The fleet could, notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of Sir W. Parker, only leave the anchorage of Just-in-the-Way on the 13th instant when he had assembled the ships from Chusan, Chin-hae, and Ningpo, and, in consequence of the extraordinary strength of the tides in the Tseentang River, we only reached the anchorage off this city on the evening of the 17th; Sir W. Parker and myself, however, had an opportunity the preceding day, to make most satisfactory reconnoissance, in the two smaller steamers, of the defences of this place, when we decided on the points of disembarkation and the line of conjoint operations we deemed advisable

for the different arms under our respective commands.

Having had but imperfect information, we could not exactly ascertain the position and defences of the city of Chapo, but we had a very satisfactory examination of the defences of the heights which command it, and which extend from three to four miles to the eastward, as well as of the batteries which defend the suburbs, and apparently a branch of the Imperial canal, which runs almost round the walls; these heights were strengthened by several breast-works, both in their gorges and along their sides, and small inclosed joss-houses crowned their summits. On the extreme right appeared two batteries, commanding the anchorage. On these heights, and within the breast-work and batteries, some thousands Chinese soldiers showed themselves, but not a shot was fired at the steamers, although they passed and repassed within very short range.

From all I could see of the defences on the heights, and from all I could learn of the position of the city, I felt assured that I could turn the whole of the former, and if rapidly executed, cut off all the troops left to defend these heights; but, if I should fail in that object, I had hopes of being able to enter the city with the fugitives. A bay, about four miles to the eastward, presented a good point for debarkation, whatever might be the force of the opposing enemy; and, in consultation with Sir W. Parker, we decided on this point, covering the operations by the steamers and small vessels of war, while the *Cornwallis*, *Blonde*, and *Modeste*, were to take up their positions in front of the western

batteries already named, and of the suburb batteries on the extreme right.

The troops named in the margin were directed to be prepared to go on board the steamers at daylight on the morning of the 18th; and the whole force, including the light field train, was successfully landed by eight o'clock, under the able superintendence of Commander Richards, of Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, to whom I feel much indebted for his judicious and effective arrangements and zealous exertions.

The right column, which I accompanied, landed first, and occupied a commanding height without opposition, covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the force. When the whole were landed and formed, I directed Col. Schoedde, supported by the artillery under Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie, in furtherance of the views I have already announced, to move as rapidly as possible round the base of the heights, so as to get in rear of the enemy, and cut off his communication with the city, which now appeared with the range of heights already described, while the right column was directed to mount the summit, successively attacking the several works and joss-houses as they proceeded. The combined attack on both flanks commenced at the same moment, the steamers shelling the breast-work in the centre. It afforded me the greatest satisfaction, as I crowned each succeeding height, to find my most sanguine hopes realized by the rapid but collected movement of the left column under Col. Schoedde, passing between the heights and the city, and obliging the enemy, instead of retreating on it, to move along the

heights, which were now, one after the other, carried by the right column, with the usual spirit displayed by the corps composing it. The whole of the enemy's troops soon became a mass of fugitives, throwing away their arms, and flying in every direction, with the exception of 300, who, finding themselves surrounded, took possession of a house and inclosure, which they defended with wonderful obstinacy, and would not surrender until the house was in flames from our rockets and breached by powder bags, judiciously placed by Capt. Pears, when not above fifty, and these mostly wounded, could be induced to submit as prisoners. During these operations, I witnessed with much satisfaction the alacrity with which Capt. Simpson, of the Rifle Company, 36th Madras Native Infantry, brought up his company, and the spirited manner in which the Sepoys pressed the enemy, keeping up the communication between the two columns. Perceiving that the enemy had destroyed the bridge leading to the east gate, I directed the left column to occupy a height close to and commanding the south-east angle of the city wall, and Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie, with his usual good judgment and alacrity, soon brought his guns into action, effectually covering our advance on this point. I directed the Rifles to occupy the houses close to the wall, to cover the Grenadiers of the 55th, and the Sappers, who were directed to ascertain the depth of a canal that intervened. Lieut. Gordon, attached to the Sappers, fortunately found a small boat, with which he crossed (finding the canal not fordable), and secured two others of considerable size at

the opposite side, with which we crossed over the Grenadiers, 55th under Brevet Major M'Lean, and a body of Sappers with scaling ladders, and the walls were soon in possession of the left column. I deem it right here to observe, that I was much assisted in crossing this canal by Capt. Watson, of Her Majesty's ship *Modeste*, who joined me at the moment with a few seamen from that ship. Having collected the force on the wall, Sir W. Parker, with the seamen and marines, soon joined me, and we moved round the city, when I had several gates occupied. Perceiving a body of the enemy in retreat towards Hong-choo, I directed the 55th to pursue, and bring them to action if possible; but having had to make the circle of the walls (three miles), as I did not wish to move the force into the city until the gates were occupied, the Chinese had got so far in advance, that Major Fawcett could only come up with the stragglers; but it had the good effect of obliging most of this body to throw away their arms and disperse. It is so easy for a Chinaman to divest himself of the appearance of a soldier, that I have no doubt many escaped by throwing off the outward uniform, by which alone they are distinguishable from the peasantry. I found the walls not so high or in such good order as I anticipated from the importance of this place. The Chinese had but few guns, or even gingals mounted on them.

Notwithstanding we have found several arsenals, with all kinds of arms and ammunition, together with a foundry, and a gunpowder manufactory, which of course I have ordered to be destroyed, merely taking off the few (eleven) brass guns. The Chinese appear to

have placed all their reliance on the positions on the heights, and possibly on the supposition of the impracticability of landing a large force within the influence of such extraordinary currents.

Chapo has this peculiarity, that about a fourth of the city is separated from the rest by a wall, within which alone the Tartars reside. This has much the appearance and arrangement of our native cantonments, but that the houses are infinitely superior. Every male adult would appear to be a soldier, and in every house two or three matchlocks, with a quantity of swords, bows, and arrows, were found. This would appear to be a Mantchoo privilege, as the Chinese troops have theirs collected in arsenals.

The strength of the Chinese force it is difficult to estimate. From the best sources of information, I would say they had about 8,000 men in the city and on the heights, 1,700 of whom were Mantchoo Tartars. I calculate their loss to be about from 1,200 to 1,500 men.

I regret to feel obliged to remark that my loss is greater than I had anticipated, though small when the strength of the position, and, for a time, the obstinate defence of the Chinese are taken into consideration. I beg to inclose a list of the killed and wounded. And here I may be permitted to express my deep regret at the loss to the Service and to his country of Lieut.-Col. Tomlinson, of the Royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps in the full career of renown, honoured by that corps, lamented by all. I have also been deprived of the valuable services of Lieut.-Col. Mountain, who has received three severe, but I trust,

not dangerous, wounds. The uniform zealous conduct of this meritorious staff officer I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing and pleasure in recording. I fear also I shall for a considerable time be deprived of the services of Captain Campbell, of the 55th, who is dangerously wounded, and whose spirited conduct at Chusan I felt called on to notice. Every possible attention has been paid to alleviate the suffering of my other wounded officers and soldiers by Dr. French, Superintending Surgeon, whose zealous exertions are unceasing, and I am most thankful to find all are doing well.

The conduct of the whole force calls for my marked approbation. To Colonel Schoedde, Lieut.-Colonels Morris and Montgomerie, commanding columns, my best thanks are due: they well executed every order they received, and were as well supported by the several commanding officers of corps and detachments. Lieut.-Col. Pratt, 26th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, 49th; Lieut.-Colonel Knowles, Royal Artillery; Major Fawcett, 55th; Brevet-Major Grattan, 18th Royal Irish, subsequent to the lamented fall of Lieut.-Colonel Tomlinson, Major Anstruther, Madras Artillery, and Capt. Simpson, Rifle Company, 36th Madras Native Infantry, all of whom merit my warmest thanks, as do likewise the general and my personal staff, from whom I received the most effective assistance and support, all having accompanied me throughout the operations, in a country where every order has to be conveyed by an officer on foot over most difficult ground, and frequently to a considerable distance. I have particularly to express my sense of

obligation to Major Gough, who had combined with his duties as Deputy Quartermaster-General, to act for Lieut.-Col. Mountain, for the (I trust temporary) loss of whose services I have already expressed my regret. My best thanks are also due to Capt. Pears, Field Engineer, who afforded me every assistance; and I beg to bring to your Lordship's notice my senior Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Whittingham. I shall now, my Lord, conclude with the assurance, although I am aware as a British

soldier it is superfluous, that the force intrusted to my command has but one common object in the bright career which I anticipate for it—an anxious wish to do their duty to their Sovereign, and to meet the expectations of their country.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH,

Lieut.-General,

Commanding Expedition Land Force.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c., &c., &c.

*Head Quarters, Ching-keang-foo,
July 25, 1842.*

My Lord,—It affords me great gratification to announce to your Lordship that our progress up the Yang-tse-keang has, under Divine Providence, been most propitious, and our first operations upon the shores of this mighty river most successful.

2. His Excellency Sir W. Parker, whom I will here beg leave to mention, accompanied me throughout all our operations before Chin-keang-foo until we entered the city, and from whom I have upon this as upon all other occasions, experienced the most cordial and able support, will no doubt enter fully into detail upon all the subjects coming more particularly within the naval department; I shall, therefore, very slightly touch on them.

3. We sailed from the anchorage off Woosung on the 6th. Many unavoidable delays occurred in bringing a fleet of upwards of seventy sail of men-of-war and transports up a river for the most part totally unknown, and we did not reach Suysan, the first point

where opposition, if it can be so termed, was offered, until the 14th. A few shots were fired here from some small batteries, recently erected, at the leading ships, which landed their marines, when the enemy fled. The fleet anchored at this point, and the batteries and guns were destroyed. Unfortunately, the wind came more ahead the next morning, which, together with the strength of the current, and the further difficulty presented by a sudden bend of the river, prevented the ships from proceeding on the 15th. On the 16th, however, I accompanied Sir W. Parker in the steam-frigate *Vixen*, and we made a very satisfactory and accurate reconnoissance of both Kin-shan and Chin-keang-foo. The steamer passed close to the shore, within musket-range of the Imperial Canal, which passes through the suburbs of the city, and without meeting the slightest opposition, hundreds of the inhabitants crowding the shore to gaze on her as she passed. This, as well as all our accounts, led me to believe that little if any resistance would be made. Not a soldier

appeared upon the city walls, nor could I perceive any encampments in the neighbourhood. We returned to the fleet that evening.

4. On the 17th some of the fast-sailing ships of war were enabled to pass the bend, and proceeded up the river. On the 19th the *Cornwallis* effected the passage, and a favourable change of wind enabled the whole fleet to reach Chin-keang-foo on the 20th.

5. This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half-a-mile from the river; the northern and the eastern face upon a range of steep hills; the western and southern faces on low ground, with the Imperial Canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which, and within 1,000 yards, is the island of Kin-shan, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees. The island is not more than a few hundred yards in circumference, and by no means calculated for a military possession, being commanded completely by the hill on the right bank of the river.

6. About a mile and a half lower down the stream there is a bluff height, connected by a narrow ridge with a smaller hill, both capped with joss-houses, and both commanding the northern angle of the city wall. Here I determined to land one brigade. My first intention, when I recon-

noitered this place on the 16th, was to land the other brigade near a range of low hills about two or three miles further eastward, so as to act against the eastern face of the city; but the fleet having come to anchor on the 20th so far up the river, I was induced to alter my plan of attack, and the more readily, as I perceived from the top of the pagoda on Kin-shan three encampments at some distance, on the slope of the hills south-west of the city. It therefore appeared an object of importance to land a part of the force, so as to cut off these troops; and as I ascertained that there was a good landing-place below the hill, nearly opposite to Kin-shan, I determined to disembark there the two remaining brigades, with the brigade of Artillery.

7. The necessary arrangements were immediately made for landing at daylight on the 21st. Major General Schoedde's brigade (the 2nd), consisting of Royal Artillery, Capt. Greenwood; 55th Regt., Major Warren; 6th Madras N.I., Lieut.-Colonel Drever; Rifles, 36th Madras N.I., Capt. Simpson; 2nd Madras N.I., Lieut.-Colonel Luard; detachment Sappers, Lieut. Johnstone, was ordered to land at daylight, under the bluff height north of the city; and the Major-General was instructed to take and occupy the two hills that command the north and eastern faces, with directions to turn this diversion into a real attack, if he found it practicable without incurring much loss.

8. The first brigade, under Major-General Lord Saltoun, was directed to land at the same time below the hill, opposite Kin-shan, occupy this hill with two companies of the troops first landed, 26th

Cameronians, Lieut.-Colonel Pratt; Bengal Volunteers, Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd; flank companies, 41st Madras N.I., Major Campbell; 98th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell; and form on the first open space at its base, out of view of the city and encampments, so as to cover the landing of the brigade of guns under Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, of the Madras Artillery, and of Major-General Bartley's brigade (the 3rd); 18th Royal Irish, Major Cowper; 14th Madras N.I., Major Young; 49th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Stephens. The first brigade, under Lord Saltoun, I destined to attack the encampments; while with the third brigade, and the brigade of artillery, I proposed to operate against the west gate, and the western face of the city, taking advantage of such ground and circumstances as might present themselves.

9. The brigades of Major-General Lord Saltoun and Schoedde commenced landing before daylight, but considerable delay took place in effecting the disembarkation, from the rapidity of the current, the scattered state of the ships—some of which were aground—and from some mistake on the part of one of the new steamers. The guns were next landed, and Major-General Bartley's brigade followed. I accompanied Major-General Lord Saltoun's brigade in landing, and from the steep hill already mentioned had a full view of the city and encampments. On the walls of the former but few men appeared, but the encampments were still occupied, though not more than from twelve to fifteen hundred men showed themselves; I therefore directed Lord Saltoun to move forward at once with the

troops of his brigade first landed, the 98th Regiment, with some companies of the Bengal Volunteers, and the flank companies of the 41st Madras N.I., to attack and destroy the encampments, and if possible cut off their communication with the city. I sent three guns under Major Anstruther, with this brigade, and a detachment of Sappers, in case difficulties should present themselves. Three companies of the Bengal Volunteers, under Major Kent, having landed some time afterwards, I sent Major Gough, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to accompany them, with directions to fall on the enemy's right flank, perceiving a path over some undulating ground which I thought might possibly lead them between the encampment and the city. These three companies first came in contact with the enemy, not having apparently been seen until they came close to the position, when the Chinese very gallantly rushed on them, and were not repulsed until they came into almost actual contact. Lord Saltoun issued his orders most satisfactorily, driving the enemy before him over the hills, and destroying the encampments.

10. The 26th having landed, proceeded to cover the guns, which Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie had placed in a strong position on a low hill to the west of and commanding the walls, of which we could take a considerable portion in reserve. I could perceive that no strong body was in reserve at this point, although the embrasures and loop-holes were all manned, evidently by Tartar troops, prepared to defend their post. Here I determined to make the assault so soon as Major-General Bartley's brigade should join me, as I felt

assured that my guns would soon clear the ramparts of the Tartars; and I was given to understand that the canal was fordable, a ridge of earth evidently thrown up on the original excavation giving me perfect cover to within fifty paces of the walls.

11. As soon as the 18th and greater part of the 49th joined me, the 26th being for the time attached to this brigade, everything was prepared for the assault; I directed, however, the Deputy Quartermaster - General Major Gough, to ascertain the correctness of my information as to the canal. Three officers rushed down the bank with him, and I think it but right here to mention their names: —Capt. Loch, Royal Navy, who, being an amateur in this expedition, has acted most zealously as my extra Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Hodgson, of the *Cornwallis*; and Lieut. Heatly, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, who has ever been forward where he could be useful. These four officers swam the canal, thus ascertaining its impracticability and the incorrectness of my information.

12. I was now equally distant from the west and south gates, but perceiving that the suburbs would give me cover, I decided on forcing the former; we soon reached this point, and covering parties were pushed on close to the banks of the canal. Major Malcolm, of the 3rd Dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my extra Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet-Capt. Balfour, Brigade Major of Artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate. Two guns, under Lieut. Molesworth, of the Madras Artillery, were also judiciously placed, so as to take the works in flank.

13. Under this cover, Capt. Pears, the Commanding Engineer, with great spirit and judgment, placed the powder-bags, and effectually blew in the gate, giving the troops a clear entrance through a long archway, not, as it proved, into the body of the place, but into an outwork of considerable extent. In this outwork we met Capt. Richards, of the *Cornwallis*, who had most promptly landed the Marines of that ship, on hearing that two gun-boats, with artillery, in proceeding up the canal, had unexpectedly approached the walls, and were severely pressed. Finding, however, the attention of the enemy diverted, he escalated this work in the re-entering angle near a sallyport. All further difficulties at this point were cleared, as we found Major-General Schoedde in possession of the inner gateway.

14. This officer, with his wonted decision, taking advantage of his discretionary power, converted his diversion into a real attack, escalated the city walls at the north angle, cleared the whole line of rampart to the westward, and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended. I cannot too strongly express my approval of the spirited and judicious way in which Major-General Schoedde fulfilled my orders; nor can I better convey to your Lordship the operations of his brigade than by forwarding his report.

15. By these combined movements a body of Tartars was driven into one division of the western outwork, without a possibility of retreat; and as they would not surrender, most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the Tartar troops themselves or by our guns. As

soon as I could collect a sufficient body of the 3rd brigade, I directed Major-General Bartley to proceed with it along the west face, and occupy the several gates to the south and east of the city. The sun at this time being nearly overpowering, I was anxious to keep as many of the men as possible under cover until towards evening, when I proposed moving into the Tartar city, and occupying the principal positions; but the troops under Major-General Bartley, consisting of the 18th, and part of the 49th Regiment, were soon hotly engaged with a body of from 800 to 1,000 Tartars, who, under cover of some inclosures, opened a destructive fire upon our men, as they were filing round the walls. The leading division of the 49th dashing down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right; they were soon dispersed, although some of them fought with great desperation. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the spirited manner in which Major-General Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The Admiral, who was moving with the Marines of the *Cornwallis* along the line of wall which had been cleared by the 55th, hearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford assistance, attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points in the streets where the Tartars had collected.

16. The sun now became so overpowering that it was impossible to move, with men already fatigued with their exertions, and I regret to say that several died from the intense heat. We remained, therefore, in occupation of the gates until six o'clock, when

several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. The Tartar General's house was burnt; that of the Lieut.-General (Hai) it appears had been set on fire by his own orders, and he was destroyed in it; his secretary, who was found the next morning by Mr. Morrison, principal Chinese interpreter, related this event, and pointed out the body of the unfortunate chief. Finding dead bodies of Tartars in every house we entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells or otherwise murdered by their own people, I was glad to withdraw the troops from this frightful scene of destruction, and placed them in a commanding position at the principal public offices in the northern quarter of the city. The following morning search was made for arms, ammunition, and treasure; about 60,000 dollars' worth of Syce silver was found in public offices, and all the arms and arsenals discovered were destroyed.

17. It would appear that the Tartar soldiers did not calculate on the rapidity of our movements, and considered the city impregnable; a great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families; the loss of life has been, therefore, appalling, as it may be said that the Mantchoo race in this city is extinct. As in all other places we have taken, the respectable inhabitants have fled, as well as the local authorities. The suburbs are larger than the city, which is about four miles in circumference; plunderers flocking in by hundreds from the country have joined the populace, and such is their systematic mode of proceeding, that in one instance which came to my knowledge they set fire to both

ends of the street in the western suburb, where there was a large pawnbroker's shop, (uniformly the first object of pillage,) in order to check all interruption, while they carried off their booty by the side-lanes. I was most anxious to put a stop to these scenes of devastation, but it would not have been practicable in so wide a labyrinth of streets and lanes, without constant harassing exposures to the troops, during the hottest seasons of the year. Cholera has made its appearance; Ensign Weir, of the 49th Regiment, died this evening, and several men of the same corps have been attacked by the disease.

18. I propose to leave Major-General Schoedde with his brigade here. Two regiments and a detachment of Artillery will occupy the bluff height and a smaller hill, which command the north angle of the city walls, in which I have directed extensive breaches to be made, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished. Another regiment will occupy the hill above the mouth of the canal, and opposite to the Island of Kinshan: Sir William Parker leaving a proportionate number of ships, with the remainder of the force, we shall advance on Nanking.

19. The Mandarin who has so frequently visited us has again brought a joint despatch from Keying, maternal uncle to the Emperor, and Elepoo, which, together with his answer, will, no doubt, be submitted by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. It only now remains for me to express my

warmest approval of the conduct of the troops of all arms, as well Native as European; all were animated with one common feeling of devotion, and the anxiety of all ranks to meet my wishes has been most cheering. Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Bartley, and Lieut.-Colonel Montgomery, report most favourably of the assistance they derived from the several Commanding Officers under them, and from their respective Brigade Staff.

To the officers commanding brigades and corps, as to all the general and my personal Staff, I am much indebted; and it affords me great satisfaction to add that Lieut.-Colonel Mountain, the Deputy Adjutant-General, was sufficiently recovered from the severe wounds he received at Chapoo to take his usual prominent share in every active operation.

I regret to say that our loss has been considerable, but not more than was to be expected, from the desperation with which the Tartars fought for their homes, and from the strength of their positions. I inclose a return of killed and wounded, with a sketch of the town, and the operations before it.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH,

Lieut.-General.

P. S. 29th July.—I am sorry to report that since the foregoing despatch was written, Lieut.-Colonel Stephens, commanding 49th Regiment, has died, in consequence, I fear, of the great fatigue and exposure to the sun which he underwent on 21st inst.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HUGH GOUGH TO LORD STANLEY.

*British Cantonment, before Nankin,
Aug. 21.*

My Lord,—It has pleased Almighty God to crown Her Majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the Emperor of China to recognize the claims of Great Britain, and, by accredited commissioners, to enter into a treaty of peace, dictated by the long lightly-esteemed foreigners, whose power is henceforth acknowledged.

The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country, the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the imperial canal, the fall, within a few hours after our landing, of Chin-keang-foo, one of the strongest, and, from its position, one of the most important cities in China; and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of this vast empire,—have, under Divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilized world than to our own country.

2. The movement upon the Yang-tse-kiang, suggested by the British Government, strenuously advocated by the Gov.-Gen. of India, and which was fortunately undertaken by Sir W. Parker and myself, previous to the receipt of the instructions, has thus led to an earlier adjustment of the differences between India and China than could probably have been effected by any other line of operation.

3. I will not enter into much detail of our movements since my last despatch of the 25th ult.

On the 29th, I embarked the

force intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major-Gen. Schoedde with H.M.'s 55th, and one company of the 98th, the 2nd and 6th Regts. of Madras, N.I., and a proportion of Artillery and Sappers, to occupy Chin-keang-foo, or rather the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the imperial canal. The city had become uninhabitable, from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies, it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say, that notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

4. From the prevalence of contrary winds, the fleet could not stem the current of the Yang-tse-keang until the morning of the 4th inst., when the transports, with Lord Saltoun's brigade, were enabled to proceed. The Hon. Company's steam frigate *Queen*, having H.M.'s Plenipotentiary on board, towed up the *Marion* head-quarter ship, and on the 5th we anchored off Nankin; the *Cornwallis* having effected the passage on the preceding day. The whole of the ships did not reach the anchorage off this city until the 9th inst.

5. Previous to our leaving Ching-keang-foo, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and a repetition of the scenes of Tartar self destruction, and

universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the Admiral and myself had forwarded, by the Secretary of the Tartar General who fell there, a summons to New Kein, Viceroy of the two Keang provinces. Had the terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Soochoo and Hangchow, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade the Peiho, and stop the trade in the Gulf of Pe-che-le.

6. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred, the river line of defences in one of the small steamers, the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted, nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the Imperial Commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm to which it gave rise hastened the event that we most desired.

7. It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall, therefore, only observe, that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends

along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces; at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungsan, a precipitous mountain overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Teshing) is approachable by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungshan, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbourhood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

8. The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chinkeang-foo have reached this place, increasing the Tartar garrison to about 6,000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their

families and their homes. The Chinese regulars amount, I have reason to believe, to about 9,000, besides the Militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be twenty miles in circumference, although generally too high to escalate, (from about seventy to twenty-eight feet in the lowest part,) and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult to approach, it was evident that I could take the city whenever I pleased, by threatening it at such distant points as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create diversions; but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of 4500 effective fighting men; most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colours unaided on the walls, whenever I gave the order, while all the new corps eagerly looked for a second opportunity of emulating their brother soldiers; but it was a great object to avoid a repetition of the horrors of Chapoo and Chin-keang-foo, and Sir William Parker and myself were therefore anxious to try the effect of a demonstration.

9. Had active measures been called for, the north angle was the only point against which the ships could act, and I determined to approach or threaten the east face in its whole extent, and the south-east angle. The Cornwallis, Blonde and heavy steamers, were accordingly placed in position, the first within 1000 paces of the Ifung gate, with her broadside bearing

upon a sort of demi-bastion, which it was proposed to breach; the Blonde, so as to take the defence of that gate and bastion in flank; and the steamers, so as to destroy the parapet of the wall on either side the point to be breached. I instructed Major General Bartley to enter the city at this point with his brigade, consisting of H. M's. 18th and 49th, and the 14th Madras N. I., amounting to 1800 men, supported by 300 Royal Marines.

10. On the 11th and following days, the remainder of the force, consisting of Lord Saltoun's brigade, the flank companies of the corps at Chin-keang-foo, and the rifle company 36th Madras N. I., together with one troop of horse, and three companies of Foot Artillery, with the whole of the Light Field Train and Sappers, were landed at a village about five miles down a creek, from whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Teshing gates. I established the force in and about a large village, equidistant from these two gates, and decided on my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operation; this was to threaten the two flank gates making the real attack to the right of the Taiping gate, covered by the concentrated fire of the guns from the commanding slope of the Chungshan hills. The point forced, the Tartar city would virtually be taken, as my guns, introduced by the Taiping gate, could immediately be placed upon an eminence perfectly commanding the inner wall and town, at a distance of a few hundred yards, whilst the bulk of my force, by a rapid advance on the Drum Tower in the Chinese city, might cut off the troops defending the north

and east faces from the Tartar garrison.

11. I have been thus circumstantial, my Lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could readily have done, ably supported as I am, had not my country's interests, and, I trust, my country's honour, been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th, I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of hostilities, from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who will no doubt fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the Commissioners upon the Emperor's hearing of the fall of Chin-keang-fou, and from their anxiety to pay the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the Emperor's refusing to ratify a peace which is called for by the general voice of the country. In the meantime, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be relaxed in our present state of preparation and precaution.

12. To his Excellency Sir H. Pottinger, I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference in the slightest degree with military operations and movements. But it is not for me to enlarge upon the able public services of this high functionary.

To Sir W. Parker I must be permitted to say, that I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. We have worked together for the common cause, and I have ever found him, and the powerful arm over which he presides,

desirous to meet my wishes, and prompt and cordial in every conjoint undertaking.

13. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to your Lordship's notice those gallant officers and troops who, throughout the active operations in China, in a warfare new to the British arms, exposed in various instances to temptations of no ordinary kind, assailed by sickness which in some cases left but few effective men in strong corps, and often subjected to great fatigue, under a burning sun, have never in any instance met a check, not because their foes were few in number, devoid of courage, or slow to hazard life in personal contact, but because their own science, discipline, and devotion, made them irresistible.

From the officers commanding brigades and corps, as from the general and my personal Staff, I have uniformly received the most ready and energetic assistance, and I shall beg hereafter to submit their names, with those of the several officers whom I have on different occasions felt myself called upon to mention. It will be a subject of no ordinary gratification to me, in after life, if I am permitted to feel that I have been the happy means of bringing to the notice of my Sovereign, conduct so much redounding to the maintenance of the high character of Her Majesty's arms.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH,

Lieut. General.

P. S., August 29.—I have the satisfaction to add, that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by Sir H. Pottinger on the part of Her Majesty, and by the Commissioners Keying, Eleepoo, and Newkein, on that of the Em-

peror ; and that the ratification of peace is no longer doubtful, the Emperor's assent to the terms having been previously received.

Under these circumstances, the Admiral has determined to send off a steamer direct to Bombay, and I take the opportunity to for-

ward this despatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Whittingham, who has been with me during the late operations, and is well acquainted with my views in regard to China, and whom I beg leave to bring to your Lordship's notice.

CHINA.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16th May 1843; for, STATEMENT of the SUMS paid on account of the WAR in CHINA, so far as the same can be made out, and of the SUMS received or due from CHINA, under the late Treaty of Peace or otherwise.

EAST INDIA COMPANY:		£.	£.	£.
The actual Expenditure by the Supreme Government,				
To 30 April 1841		682,507		
30 April 1842				633,689
Further sum stated by the East India Company to have been expended previously to 5 April 1842, of which no account has been received		1,071,909		
The estimated Expenditure for 1842 - 3		1,096,416		
Home Expenditure by the East India Company		28,541		
HONG KONG:				
Bills drawn by Captain Elliot; works at Hong Kong			2,879,373	
NEW SOUTH WALES:				
Supplies supplied by the Commissariat Department			3,000	
HOME EXPENDITURE BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT;				
Admiralty		£.		
Fitting of Ships		180,959		
Wages		441,440		
Cost of Transports & Freight of Ships		224,700		
Naval Stores and Coals		90,853		
Value of Provisions		338,382		
Medical Stores		6,140		
Ordnance				
Repair of Barracks		3,518		
Stores		19,368		
Pay of Officers and Men		7,614		
Allowance in aid of Mess		500		
Surplus			1,286,040	
			31,000	
		£.		£.
		4,215,413		4,550,000
		1,572,091		5,787,504
				£.
				5,787,504

CANTON RANSOM:

Remitted to Calcutta,—

In Specie; (Out-turn of Sycee Silver, per Her Majesty's Ships *Calliope*, *Water Witch* and *City Palaces*

In Bills; Court Bills bought up in China

Drawn by the Paymaster

Remitted to England,—

In Specie

Bills

HONG KONG:

Paid into the Military Chest, on account of the Paymaster of the Expedition

TREATY WITH CHINA:

First Instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, at 4s. 4d. each

The Amount due from China; viz.

In June 1843

January 1844

June 1844

January 1845

June 1845

January 1846

equal at 4s. 4d., to {

15,000,000 {

3,250,000

4,550,000

5,787,504

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Taken from the *Literary Gazette*.)

We congratulate the country on the happy return of one of the most memorable expeditions ever recorded in English history; an expedition fortunate in every respect—in the outfit provision made for its success, in the intrepidity and skill of its conduct throughout, in the perfect accomplishment of all its scientific objects, in the continued health and preservation of the human beings exposed to its perils and privations, in the harmony which has never for a moment been interrupted among officers and men by jealousies or misbehaviour, and finally, in its auspicious arrival at home, after four years of brave and unwearied exertion, in safety, to be crowned with the rewards and honours so nobly earned from an admiring and grateful nation.

Justly may Great Britain be proud of this achievement; and sure we are that its glory will not be felt by Britain alone, but be acknowledged by the whole civilized world, to which, as well as to ourselves, its interesting and important results in science belong. The exemplary humanity and prudence of Captain J. Ross, Captain Crozier, and their gallant companions intrusted with the command and direction of the undertaking, are above all praise; and the reciprocating steadiness and devotedness of the crews of the two vessels are no less creditable to the national character. Three

fine fellows were lost by accident within the four years; but such was the effectual care and management bestowed during all that time, under every circumstance of toil and danger, that the first natural death occurred at Rio, on the homeward voyage, and the first and only corpse was there committed to the earth. Highly as we must think of what has been done in other respects, the attention paid to the comfort and welfare of the men, and thus restoring them to their country in robust health and vigour, must, in our opinion, demand the warmest tribute of applause, and redound most signally to the honour of their leaders.

The *Erebus*, Captain James Ross, and the *Terror*, Captain Crozier, left England on the 29th September, 1839, and made observations at Madeira, Port Praya, St. Paul's Rock, and Trinidad. On the last day of January, 1840, the expedition reached St. Helena, Captain Ross having been desirous, in taking this course, to determine the important point of minimum magnetic intensity, and the nature of the curve connecting those points in which that intensity is weakest. This he accurately accomplished; and we may note, that the large space of Atlantic Ocean so traversed possesses the least magnetic intensity of any like portion of the surface of the globe. The position of the line,

presumed to be proceeding towards the north, being thus ascertained, it will be easy in all future time to mark its progress, and establish a certain law upon the subject. [*Vide* "Transactions of the Royal Society for 1842."] The position of the line of no-dip or magnetic equator was also determined, and fixed grounds laid for subsequent observation of the changes to which it may be liable.

The magnetic observatory at St. Helena having been set on foot, and the officers and instruments landed, the expedition sailed again Feb. 8, and March 17 arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where similar services were performed. A series of daily experiments was made on the temperature and specific gravity of the sea, at the depths of 180, 300, 480, and 600 fathoms, and at length soundings at the bottom of the ocean were struck by the plummet. From all which, the physical condition of this element will come to be better understood.

April 3. The Cape was left behind, and the system of magnetic observation sedulously and zealously continued, to connect the voyage with the observatories established in other parts of the world. Kerguelen's Land was reached on the 12th of May; and on the 29th (the day previously fixed for simultaneous observation), the magnetometric instruments were noted every $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes for twenty-four hours; and, fortunately, one of the magnetic storms, which have been noticed in various parts of Europe, occurred, and its affecting the instruments, as at Toronto, afforded complete proof of the vast extent of magnetic influences pervading the earth's diameter with a ve-

locity equal to light or electricity.

Geological and geographical investigations were carried on here. Large fossil trees were found in the lava, and indicated the igneous origin of these islands. Extensive seams of coal were also imbedded in the volcanic mass, which may, with great benefit, be employed for the purposes of steam navigation in this quarter of the world, and be of immense importance to the commerce of India.

FIRST YEAR.

From Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, the expedition proceeded to Auckland Islands, and completed a perfect series of magnetic observations on the important term-day of November, 1840. The anticipatory attempts of the American Lieutenant Wilkes and the French Commodore D'Urville having become known to our countrymen, Captain Ross wisely used his discretionary power in altering his route from that originally intended. He accordingly directed his course for the utmost south, at about the 170th deg. of east long., by which the isodynamic oval and the point exactly between the two foci of greater magnetic intensity might be passed over and determined directly between the tracks of the Russian navigator Bellinghausen and our own illustrious Cook. He then proposed to steer S.W. towards the pole, rather than attempt its approach directly from the north on the unsuccessful footsteps of preceding voyagers.

On the 12th of December he quitted Auckland Islands, touched at Campbell Island, and passing through numerous icebergs to the southward of 63 deg. latitude,

made the Pack edge, and entered the Antarctic circle, on New Year's day, 1841. This pack was not so formidable as represented by the French and Americans, but a gale and other unfavourable circumstances prevented the vessels from entering it at the time. A gale from the northward blew them off, and it was not till the 5th that they regained it, about 100 miles to the eastward, in lat. 66 deg. 45 min. S., and long. 174 deg. 16 min. E., when, though the wind was blowing and the sea running high directly upon it, the entrance was effected without the slightest injury to either ship. After advancing through it a few miles, they were able to make their way to the southward, with comparative ease and safety. Thick fogs, however, ensued, and, with light winds, rendered their course more difficult as well as tedious; and constant snow-showers impeded their operations. Whenever a clear glimpse could be obtained, they were nevertheless encouraged by seeing a strong water-sky to the S.E.; and on the morning of the 9th, after sailing above 200 miles through the pack, they gained a perfectly clear sea, and bore away S.W. for the magnetic pole!

Jan. 11, lat. 70 deg. 47 min. S., and long. 172 deg. 36 min. E., land was discovered at the distance of nearly 100 miles, directly in their course, and between them and the pole—the southernmost known land ever discovered, though somewhat nearly approached by the Russians twenty years ago. As those who accomplished this honour for their country approached, it was seen to rise in lofty mountain peaks, of from 9,000 to 12,000 feet in height, entirely

covered with eternal snow, and the glaciers projecting from the vast mountain brows for many miles into the ocean. By-and-by exposed patches of rock were visible; but the shore was so lined with bergs and pack-ice, with a very heavy swell washing over them, that a landing could not be effected. They therefore steered to the S.E., where were several small islands; and, on the 12th Captain Ross landed, accompanied by Captain Crozier, and a number of officers of each ship, and took possession of the country in the name of our gracious Queen Victoria. The island is composed altogether of igneous rocks, and lies in lat. 71 deg. 56 min. S., and long. 171 deg. 7 min. E.

The east coast of the main land trended to the southward, and the north took a north-westerly direction; and Captain Ross resolved on penetrating as far as he could to the south, so that he might, if possible, pass beyond the magnetic pole, which the combined observations had placed in 76 deg. south nearly, and thence proceed westward till he completed its circumnavigation. They accordingly steered along this magnificent land; and on the 23rd of January reached 74 deg. 15 min. S., the highest southern latitude that had ever been previously attained.

Here strong southerly gales, thick fogs, and perpetual snow-storms impeded them; but they continued to examine the coast to the southward, and on the 27th again landed on another island in lat. 76 deg. 8 min. S., and long. 168 deg. 12 min. E.; like the former, all of igneous rocks. On the 28th, a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the sea was seen emitting flame and smoke in grand

profusion ; which splendid volcano received the appropriate name of Mount Erebus. Its position is lat. 77 deg. 32 min. S., long. 167 deg. 0 min. E.; and an extinct crater to the eastward of it was named, though not quite so fitly, Mount Terror.*

Continuing to follow the main land in its southern trending, a barrier of ice, stretching out from a prominent cape, and presenting a perpendicular face of above 150 feet, far above the mast heads of the vessels, shut up the prospect of further advance in that direction. They could just discern beyond the tops of a range of very lofty mountains towards the S.S.E., and in lat. 79 deg. S. This barrier they explored to the eastward, till, on the 2nd of February, they reached lat. 78 deg. 4 min. S., the highest they were at any time able to attain ; and on the 9th, having traced its continuance to the long. of 191 deg. 23 min. in lat. 78 deg. S., a distance of more than 300 miles, their further progress was stopped by a heavy pack pressed closely against it, and the narrow lane through which they had hitherto found their way being now completely covered by rapidly forming ice, nothing but the strong breeze,

which they fortunately had with them, put it in their power to retrace their course. At the distance of less than half a mile, they had soundings, on a bed of soft blue mud, with 318 fathoms. The temperature was 20 deg. below the freezing point ; and aught more here being impracticable, they bore away for the westward, and again reached lat. 76 deg. S. (that of the magnetic pole) on the 15th February. They found the ice partially drifted away, but its place supplied by more, recently formed, through which they got a few miles nearer the pole—lat. 76 deg. 12 min. S. and long. 164 deg., the dip 88°40, and variation 109°24 E.,—thus *only* 157 miles from the pole. The nature of the coast rendered it impossible to lay up the ships and endeavour to reach this interesting point by land ; but it is satisfactory to know that it was approached some hundreds of miles more nearly than ever it was before ; and that from the multitude of observations made in so many different directions, its position can be determined with almost as much certainty as if the spot had been actually visited.

The advanced period of the season in this high latitude now rendered return advisable ; but yet they made another effort to land on the north part of the coast, which was defeated by the heavy pack-ice. They found it terminate abruptly in lat. 70 deg. 40 min. S., and long. 165 deg. E., trending considerably to the southward of west, and presenting an immense space, occupied by a dense pack, so firmly cemented together by the newly-formed ice, as to defy every attempt to penetrate it. The whole southern land thus traced extends from nearly the

* The volume of smoke ejected by the volcano was in sudden jets, and attained an altitude of 2,000 feet ; the diameter at the crater's mouth was about 300 feet, and it gradually assumed the shape of an inverted cone, till it was 500 or 600 feet in diameter at its highest elevation. The smoke then gradually dispersed, and left the crater quite clear, filled with intensely bright flame, flashing even in the face of the meridian sun. The permanent snow extends to the very edge of the crater, and no appearance of lava streams could be detected on the surface.

70th to the 79th deg. of latitude, and was distinguished by the name of our beloved Sovereign.

Their way from hence lay near the chain of islands discovered by Balleney in 1839, and more extensively explored by the American and French expeditions in the following year. On the 4th of March they recrossed the antarctic circle, and being necessarily close by the eastern extremity of those patches of land, which Lieutenant Wilkes has called "the antarctic continent;" and having reached their latitude on the 5th, they steered directly for them; and at noon on the 6th, the ships being exactly over the centre of this mountain range, they could obtain no soundings with 600 fathoms of line; and having traversed a space of eighty miles in every direction from this spot, during beautifully clear weather, which extended their vision widely around, were obliged to confess that this position, at least, of the pseudo-antarctic continent, and the nearly 200 miles of barrier represented to extend from it, have no real existence!

Continuing to bear westward, the expedition approached the place where Prof. Gauss supposed the magnetic pole to be, which was proved, by extended investigation, to be erroneous; and they then, April 4, departed for Van Diemen's Land.

No disease or casualty of any kind attended their first labours, and there was not one individual in either ship on the sick list! Sir John Franklin, too, the estimable friend and arctic companion of Ross, was still at the opposite pole ready to welcome and entertain him. It was, doubtless, a happy meeting.

SECOND YEAR.

The magnetometers, &c., again strictly compared with those of the fixed observatory, the crews refreshed, the ships refitted, the gallant band again proceeded with their arduous task. The expedition went to Sydney and Bay of Islands, in order to extend the magnetic observations, and finish meteorological and other philosophical experiments. These at the antipodes of European observatories, and equally separated from each other, are of much interest to science; and have decided the important question of the exact correspondence of the momentary magnetic perturbations. The perturbations at Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand were found to be in exact accordance.

Nov. 23, 1841. They sailed from the Bay of Islands, and passing by the Chatham Islands, bore away to the eastward to examine the supposed position of the focus of greater magnetic intensity, and, favoured with fine weather, obtained a series of observations which demonstrated the error of the assigned position. They accordingly proceeded to the south, to resume the examination of the antarctic seas.

Dec. 18. In lat. 62 deg. 28 min. S., and long. 146 deg. 57 min. W. they made the pack 300 miles further north than before; which unexpected obstruction showed that they were too early for the season. They entered, however, and pursued their voyage for 300 miles, when it became so close that they could push the ships no more to the southward. With untiring zeal and unflinching fatigue of officers and men, it was again new-year's day, 1842, be-

fore they could cross the antarctic circle. The intense brightness of the sky foreshowed them that they would still have to encounter vast bodies of ice in that direction, whilst more encouraging appearances held out inducement to try their fortune to the westward. By January 19, they had succeeded in reaching within a few miles of the open water, when a violent gale sprung up, and placed them in a situation of appalling jeopardy. The rudder of the *Erebus* was shattered, and that of the *Terror* was soon after utterly destroyed; and violent shocks against the ice for twenty-six hours, as they rolled deeply among its heavy masses, severely tried their strength and threatened their existence. On the 21st the gale abated; and though driven back far into, and closely beset by, the pack, they went to work to repair damages and prepare for new efforts. Their condition was very helpless, and their vexation the greater, as the last days were fast shortening, and the season drawing to a close. They had, however, gone through the pack in a direct line 450 miles, and were more south than Cook or Bellinghausen had been able to reach in more favourable seasons. At length, February 2nd, they cleared the pack in lat. 67 deg. 28 min. S., and long. 159 deg. E., after an imprisonment of forty-six days in the "thick-ribbed ice." This was only ten days earlier than they had been obliged to abandon their operations the year before; but still they advanced to see what could be done. They pursued their course to the southward along the edge of the pack, but it was found to trend to the westward across their course, which obliged them to stretch

farther in that direction than was wished; and a continuance of violent gales added more to their difficulties. They fought against every obstacle, and at midnight, on the 22nd, they had the satisfaction to make the great barrier a few miles to the eastward of the spot where the examination of last year had concluded. This enormous mass gradually diminishes, from its commencement at the foot of Mount Erebus, where it is about 220 feet, to 150 feet at the eastern extreme, as far as could be seen. At the point now reached it was farther diminished to 107 feet, and broken into deep bays and low projections, not above from 50 to 70 feet high. Soundings in a bed of blue mud were obtained at 290 fathoms, which, together with the strong appearance of land, gently rising in ridges to the height of several hundred feet, at a distance of fifty or sixty miles from the barrier, leaves little doubt of the existence of an extensive country to the southward, but so entirely covered with perpetual ice, as to conceal every conceivable feature of marked character to establish its positive existence.

The barrier was, with a strong breeze, traced about 130 miles farther eastward than in the preceding year, but all beyond was fruitless. Captain Ross therefore retraced his course, and, where he was before prevented by the weather and fogs, obtained two additional lines of magnetic determinations at no great distance from the pole, by which its position can be still more accurately ascertained. The antarctic circle was again repassed, and another hazardous enterprize undertaken, in these long dark nights, which confirmed

the opinion regarding the non-existence of the supposed focus of magnetic force. On the 12th of March, in a heavy breeze, the ships were driven into violent collision with an extensive chain of icebergs, and the bowsprit, fore-topmast, and some smaller spars of the *Erebus*, were carried away and lost. The vessels were providentially preserved from being dashed to pieces; and the coolness, promptitude, and activity of their crews were never more energetically displayed. A direct course was held for Cape Horn, as far from the tracks of former navigators as possible; and in a heavy gale, James Angeley, quartermaster, fell overboard and was drowned, the only casualty during 136 days of arduous duty, and again without one man on the sick list. Provisions were supplied from Rio de Janeiro, and the ships were put in as complete a condition to renew operations as the day they sailed from England.

THIRD YEAR.

On the morning of December 17, 1842, the expedition sailed from the Falkland Islands, and on the 24th saw the first icebergs, when nearly in the latitude of Clarence Island; and next day their progress was arrested by a rather solid pack. The 26th was spent in endeavouring to find out a penetrable part, and they were led to stand along its edge to the westward. Captain Ross, being persuaded that the great extent of open water found by our late worthy friend, Captain Weddell, to the 74th degree of latitude, was produced by the prevailing westerly winds driving the ice away from some extensive shore, probably the eastern side of Graham

Land—determined, if he could, to get hold of that coast, and penetrate to the southward and eastward, between its shores and the pack, and thus he hoped to arrive at the open part of the open sea found by Weddell; deeming it more desirable to trace the land to the southward than to attempt to follow his track, from which no discovery could be expected. On the 28th they discovered land, extending S. to S.W. by W.; but its shores lined with so extraordinary an accumulation of grounded icebergs, as to prevent all approach nearer than three or four miles. They had, therefore, only to pass along and examine the coast as they could. The whole land, with the exception of two bold projecting headlands near its north extreme, was found to be entirely covered with snow or ice, which descended from the height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet into the sea, where, broken by the violence of the waves, it formed perpendicular icy cliffs of from 20 to 30 feet high, from which the bergs already mentioned constantly broke away and grounded in the shallow water. Between them the whirlpools, caused by a strong tide, were very troublesome; and several small islets, quite free from snow were observed extending to the south-eastward from the farthest visible point of the land. A dense fog arose, and compelled the expedition to haul off to the eastward, where they soon met with the western edge of the packs. On the evening of the 30th they again closed the land, and steered across a deep gulf for the extreme point; but the pack was close against its shores and by the 4th, in $64\frac{1}{4}$ deg. S., the ships were beset, and drifted rapidly back to

the northward. Next day they were extricated, and finally succeeded in landing on an island at the extreme of a deep inlet on the south side of the gulf, which Captain Ross took possession of in Her Majesty's name. This island is of volcanic origin, and though not more than two miles in diameter, projects a perfectly formed crater to the height of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. It lies in lat. 64 deg. 12 min. S., and long. 56 deg. 49 min. W. A magnificent table-topped mountain to the westward rises to the height of 7,000 feet, and the whole western shore of this great gulf consists of mountainous ranges covered with everlasting snow. It was named the Gulf of Erebus and Terror: is about forty miles between the capes, and nearly as many miles deep. Excepting the south part, it was full of heavy pack-ice, and there were two spaces at its deepest parts where no land could be discerned, and which probably communicate with Bransfield Strait. In the evening, the ice being driven off the land, they rounded the south part of the gulf, and coursed the land to the south-westward, between its shore and a chain of grounded bergs two or three miles distant. All this portion was free from snow for twenty miles, when they again came to perpendicular icy cliffs descending from a snow-covered mountain, about 2,000 feet high. This was a complete barrier in miniature, and tended to confirm Captain Ross's opinion, that an extensive continent exists to the southward of the great barrier discovered in 1841, extending to the east 450 miles from Mount Erebus.

Ice, in various forms, beset them for some time, and observations

were taken on that which was fixed. No doubt remained that the strait before spoken of communicated with Bransfield Strait, and probably with the Canal d'Orleans; but it was so completely closed that nothing farther could be done to decide this geographical point. The struggles with the ice continued to the 1st of February, when it became essential to extricate the ships, and endeavour to penetrate to the south. On the 4th they succeeded in gaining the pack-edge, and were once more in clear water, after having been more or less entangled for the space of forty days. East winds and thick fogs prevailed, and the best of the season was past. They, however, in lat. 65 deg., nearly crossed Weddell's returning track, and found pack-ice where he had perfectly clear sea. They could not penetrate beyond lat. 65 deg. 15 min. S., where their position was 100 miles to the southward of Admiral d'Urville's track, where he unsuccessfully attempted to follow the route so nobly achieved by our countryman Weddell. On the 22nd they crossed the line of the no-variation, in lat. 61 deg., and long. 24 deg. W., in a dip of 57 deg. 40 min.; a fact of much importance to magnetic science, since the observations appear to prove that the supposition of there being two magnetic poles of verticity in the south (as is well known to be the case in the north) is erroneous, and that there is in reality but one magnetic pole in the southern hemisphere.

We may notice that the whole of this year's observations tend in a remarkable manner to confirm the position assigned to this pole by Captain Ross from his first year's experiments in its close vicinity.

On the 23rd they rounded the last extreme of the pack, and stood to the S.E., and crossed the antarctic circle on the first of March in long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ deg. W. From judicious considerations, Captain Ross now tried to penetrate to the southward in the meridian exactly between Bellhausen's and Weddell's tracts, and consequently stood to the S.W. On the 23rd, in lat. 68 deg. 34 min., and long. 12 deg. 49 min. W., he was becalmed, and seized the opportunity to try for soundings, but 4,000 fathoms of line failed to reach the ground. This great depth is against the probability of meeting with land near. For some time, however, they persevered in an attempt to get farther to the south, but the ice was too strong for them, and considerable danger was encountered in a tempestuous gale, which lasted, without interruption, during three days. The darkness of the nights and the number of icebergs seemed only to increase the confidence and courage of the men; and the management of the ships was, throughout, most worthy of admiration. At length, on the 8th, the wind veered to the eastward, and with hearts overflowing with gratitude to God for his merciful protection, when human efforts were all but useless and unavailing, our brave fellows were in safety, and steering for the north. It was not, however, till the 12th that they were relieved from the apprehension of being driven against the still-threatening pack.

On the 17th they reached the latitude of Bouvet Island, 64 deg. 19 min., about 8 deg. to the westward of the assigned position; but they, like Cook, searched for it in vain, and Captain Ross concludes that Bouvet had been de-

ceived by the form of an iceberg. The last berg was seen on the 25th, in lat. 47 deg. 3 min. S., and long. 10 deg. 51 min. E., when bearing away before a fair gale for the Cape of Good Hope, where the expedition prosperously anchored on the 4th of April.

In the third season, it will thus be seen, they did not penetrate so far as Weddell; yet the unusual prevalence of easterly winds preventing the pack from drifting off shore, was the means of enabling them to reach the lat. of $71\frac{1}{2}$ deg. S., on a meridian usually occupied by the pack when driven by the prevailing westerly winds from the east shore of Graham's Land, and extending their researches in that meridian (15 deg. W.), 12 deg. of latitude beyond their predecessors, Cook, Bellinghausen, and Biscoe.

The discovery and examination of a considerable extent of unknown coast, proving the insularity of those portions of land first discovered by Bransfield in 1820, for years afterwards frequented by our sealers in search of their prey, and finally, in 1839, seen by Admiral d'Urville, and called by him "Louis Philippe's Land," cannot but be regarded as important additions to our knowledge of those parts, which, though islands of inconsiderable size, might have extended, and were supposed to extend, even to the pole.

At the end of April the *Erebus* and *Terror* left the Cape of Good Hope, and touched at St. Helena and Ascension, for the purpose of repeating the magnetic observations they had formerly made, and verifying their instruments. In order to render the whole series complete, it was necessary to repair to Rio de Janeiro, which the

expedition reached on the 18th of June. After a few days employed in observing and refitting, they sailed for England, and, touching at one of the Western Islands, made the land of Scilly on the 27th of August. The passage up Channel was rendered tedious by calms and light winds, so that Captain Ross was unable to land until Monday last, the 4th of September, when he disembarked at Folkstone, and arrived in town on the afternoon of the same day. Need we add that his reception at the Admiralty was most cordial and gratifying. Lord Haddington complimented him in the warmest manner in the presence of the other lords; and all joined in the highest eulogy upon his services. This is only the preface to the fame he has, with his brave comrades, Captain Crozier, Commander Bird, and the rest, so nobly earned; and it will be echoed, not only now and by his country, but by the whole civilized world and for ever. Heartily do we wish him, and all who were with him, the perfect enjoyment of that high health in which they have been restored to us after all their fatigues and perils.

Having given the outline of this great national exploit, we have only to annex a very few particulars in connexion with it,

which may interest our general readers.

When at Cape Horn, making magnetometric observations, the ships anchored in St. Martin's Cove, where they fell in with a small party of Fuegeans, a most miserable race of human creatures, wandering naked amongst the constantly falling snow-storms of this inclement region.

On their path from Cape Horn to the Falkland Islands they observed a very dangerous bank, directly in the line, in which it is probable that many a daring bark has been lost, whose fate has never been disclosed to mortal ears.

On the island on which they landed, in lat. 71 deg. 56 min. S., and long. 171 deg. 7 min. E., where they procured specimens of minerals imbedded in the igneous rocks, there was not the least appearance of vegetation; but it was so densely covered with penguins, which stoutly resisted their landing, that it was with difficulty they could force their way through them.

The acquisitions to natural history, geology, geography, but above all towards the elucidation of the grand mystery of terrestrial magnetism, raise this voyage to a pre-eminent rank among the greatest achievements of British courage, intelligence, and enterprise:

PATENTS

Granted between 28th December, 1842, and December 28th, 1843.

- Albano, B., *moulding*, Oct. 5.
 Archer, S., *flannel*, Nov. 9.
 Ash, H. C., *tea-pots*, July 6.
 Aston, J., *buttons*, Ap. 4.
 Austin, H., *water-closets*, July 20.
 Badger, J., *bedsteads*, Feb. 11.
 Baddeley, W., *rotary engines*, Dec. 8.
 Bailey, C., *railways*, Jan. 11.
 Bailey, B., *machinery*, Dec. 29.
 Bain, A., *electric printing*, May 27.
 Banton, E., *saddles*, Oct. 5.
 Barclay, A., *chandeliers*, Mar. 24.
 Barker, W., *metallic pistons*, Mar. 20.
 Barratt, O. W., *gilding*, June 15.
 Barrow, J., *window-sashes*, Jan. 28.
 Bates, W., *dressing hosiery goods*, Jan. 19.
 Bayly, G. P., *brushes*, Jan. 26.
 Beard, R., *printing calicoes*, Oct. 13.
 Beater, J. G., *trouser straps*, July 20.
 Bell, G., *drying wheat, &c.*, Mar. 1.
 Bell, J., Jun., *machinery for elastic braid*, Oct. 27.
 Bennett, T. W., *paving*, Jan. 19.
 Bennett, G., *steam-engines*, Aug. 15.
 Bertram, C., *cement*, July 20.
 Betts, W., & Taylor, W., *bricks & tiles*, Mar. 8.
 Betts, J. T., *sheet metal*, Mar. 16.
 Betts, J. T., *covering tops of jars, &c.*, June 27.
 Bidder, G. P., *cutting slates*, Jan. 26.
 Bielefeld, C. F., *swing looking-glasses, &c.*, Jan. 26.
 Billiter, R. H., *filtering oils*, May 27.
 Bishop, J., *steam power*, Dec. 29.
 Bishop, J., *paving*, Dec. 8.
 Blackwell, B. B. & Norris, W., *coating iron, &c.*, Feb. 21.
 Boccus, G., *light*, Feb. 28.
 Bochet, H. D., *piano-fortes*, Feb. 11.
 Boddy, W. B., *window fastenings*, Jan. 31.
 Bodmer, J. G., *engines*, Ap. 20.
 Bodmer, J. G., *furnaces*, Oct. 5.
 Boote, R., *mosaic work*, Oct. 5.
 Booth, G. R., *heat*, June 15.
 Booth, J., *rectilinear*, July 6.
 Borrie, P., & Henry, M., *steam-engine boilers*, Aug. 3.
 Bourjot, C., *profile of forms*, Aug. 8.
 Bourlier, J. S., *printing calicoes*, Dec. 29.
 Boydell, J., Jun., *tools*, Jan. 26.
 Boydell, J., Jun., *carriage-wheels*, Feb. 17.
 Boydell, J., Jun., *iron bars*, Ap. 7.
 Boydell, J., Jun., *metallie roofs, &c.*, July 6.
 Brewer, A., *paper machinery*, Feb. 11.
 Briggs, J. G., *axles*, Oct. 5.
 Brockedon, W., *wadding*, Ap. 25.
 Brockedon, W., *medicated lozenges*, Dec. 8.
 Brook, C., *gas*, Feb. 17.
 Brook, C., *spinning cotton*, Oct. 12.
 Brooman, R. A., *paper, &c.*, Aug. 10.
 Brooman, R. A., *figure weaving machinery*, Dec. 28.
 Brouillet, P. P., *heat*, Mar. 30.
 Brown, Sir S., *breakwaters*, Mar. 27.
 Brown, J., *tuckle*, Aug. 16.
 Brown, C., *dip candles*, Oct. 5.
 Brunet, J. J., *propelling*, July 6.
 Burch, J., *printing on cotton*, May 16.
 Bush, W., *magnetic needles*, Nov. 9.
 Buxton, E., *spinning wool*, Nov. 16.
 Byrom, J., *cranks*, Ap. 19.
 Card, N., *candlewick*, Jan. 14.
 Catlin, G., *vessels*, Sept. 4.
 Chapman, H., *fabric for maps, &c.*, Jan. 26.
 Chilton, C. & Braithwaite, F., *wood cutting*, Mar. 16.
 Christian, C. T., *steam engines*, June 27.
 Clarendon, T., *shoeing horses*, Nov. 9.
 Clark, C., *condensing steam*, Jan. 31.
 Clark, J., *cloths*, Feb. 1.
 Clarke, U., *framework machinery*, Jan. 21.
 Clarke, U., *fibrous materials*, Ap. 11.
 Clarke, H., *machinery*, Feb. 23.
 Claudet, A. F. J., *daguerreotype*, Nov. 21.
 Cleaver, J., *furnace for subliming zinc*, Oct. 12.
 Cobbold, E., *supporting bodies in water*, Ap. 20.

- Collier, E. H., *furnaces*, Sept. 28.
 Combe, J., *heckling flax*, Oct. 5
 Conder, F. R., *cutting wood*, Feb. 23
 Connell, J., *candles*, Nov. 24
 Connison, A., *steam engines*, Aug. 24
 Conti, G., *hydraulic machinery*, Aug. 22
 Cook, B., jun., *coating metals*, Dec. 18
 Cooke, M. J., *artificial fuel*, Mar. 2
 Cooper, J., *provision vessels*, Dec. 5
 Corcoran, B., *grinding wheat*, Aug. 25
 Cotterill, C. F., *flour*, Ap. 27
 Channis, J. & Kemp, R., *wood paving*,
 Feb. 21
 Croll, A. A. & Richards, W., *gas*, Mar. 16
 Daniell, F. & Hutchinson, T., *lime*, May 4
 Daniell, W., *rolling iron*, July 22
 Davey, W., *slate roofs*, July 31
 Davidge, J. D., *substitute for whalebone*,
 July 24
 Davison, R. & Lymington, W., *cleansing*
casks, Nov. 2
 Day, J. W., *loading vessels*, July 6
 D'Harcourt, G. R., *sorting letters*, Sep. 28
 Delcroix, F. jun., *furnaces for engines*,
 July 6
 Denly, W., *fire places*, Sept. 21
 Detmold, J. A., *furnaces*, Oct. 18
 Donisthorpe, G. E., *combing wool*, June 15
 Donisthorpe, G. E., *combing wool*, Nov.
 25
 Doudney, G. E. & E. P., *candles*, Feb. 17
 Drake, J. C., *lining walls*, Aug. 22
 Drayton, T., *coating glass*, Nov. 25
 Duncan, J., *types*, June 26
 Dundonald, Earl of, *engines, &c.*, Jan. 19
 Dunn, A., *purifying fat*, Mar. 28
 Dunn, A., *soap*, Nov. 9
 Eccles, S. & Curtis M., *weaving looms*,
 June 22
 Elliott, E., *steam engines*, Nov. 18
 Ellis, S., *weighing machines*, June 22
 Ensor, T., *gloves*, Feb. 11
 Evans, D., *cleansing chimneys*, Nov. 2
 Eyre, E., *railways*, July 26.
 Faraday, R., *gas burners*, Mar. 25
 Farmer, J. A., *drying tiles*, Sep. 30
 Farwig, C. L., *gas meters*, Ap. 19
 Faulkner, S., *carding cotton*, July 25
 Fletcher, J., *spinning cotton*, Mar. 30
 Fletcher, W., *substitute for corks*, Aug. 24
 Fontainemoreau, P. A. L. de, *dynamo-*
metric, Nov. 4
 Franchot, C. L. F. and Motay, C. M. T.,
 du, *viaducts*, Aug. 31
 François, Comte de Crony, *rotary pumps*
 Mar. 25
 Frearson, J., *fastenings*, Mar. 2
 Freeman, M., *card cases*, Aug. 22
 Frith, J., *cannon*, Nov. 25
 Galloway, E., *propelling ships*, May 25
 Garrett, R., *drills, &c.*, Nov. 25
 Geary, S., *cleansing streets, &c.*, July 13
 Geary, S., *panelling, &c.*, Oct. 13
 Gibbons, J. & Roe, T., *machinery*, Oct. 21
 Gibsons, J. B., *salt*, May 25
 Gillett, J., *cutting ricks*, May 25
 Gladstone, T. M., *machines for cutting*
iron, Dec. 28
 Goodacre, R., *weighing machines*, Jan. 26
 Graham, J., *ores of zinc*, Oct. 18
 Grant, J. C., *harrows*, July 6
 Green, J. J., *tackle*, July 1
 Greenstreet, W. J., *machinery*, Jan. 26
 Griffin, J., *spades*, Oct. 5.
 Guppy, T. R., *metal ships*, June 15
 Gwynne, G. & Wilson, G. F., *candles*,
 Nov. 16
 Haddon, J. C., *papier maché*, Nov. 21
 Hag, W. J., *producing light for signals*,
 Nov. 25
 Hamer, J., *propelling vessels*, Jan. 19
 Hancock, C., *dyeing cotton*, Jan. 31
 Hancock, W., *caoutchouc*, Nov. 9
 Hancock, T., *caoutchouc*, Nov. 21
 Hardman, L., *sugar*, Oct. 5
 Hartley, J., *glass*, July 3
 Harvey, J., jun., *steam-engines*, Jan. 11
 Harvey, J., *paving*, Jan. 14
 Harvey, J., *carriages*, July 20
 Hawthorne, R. & W., *locomotive engines*,
 Ap. 7
 Hazen, C. D., *knitting stockings*, Nov. 9
 Heathcote, J. & Brewin, A., *lace*, Feb. 28
 Hebert, L., *grinding machines*, Jan. 19
 Heseltine, S., jun., *air engines*, Nov. 9
 Hesford, J., *bowls and rolls*, May 2
 Hick, J., *steam-engines*, Dec. 5
 Hicks, R., *gases*, Feb. 11
 Higginson, F., *fastenings for ships*, Nov. 21
 Hill, J., *looms*, Feb. 11
 Hill, A., *shower bath*, May 27
 Hill, J. R., *letter-press printing*, Dec. 8
 Hills, F., *steam boilers*, Mar. 30
 Holmes, G., *furnaces*, Nov. 9
 Home, J., *horse shoes*, Aug. 8
 Horn, A., *shutters*, Aug. 15
 Hull, R. G., *fermented liquors*, Oct. 27
 Hutchison, W., *cutting marble*, July 13
 Hutchison, S., *gas meters*, Oct. 12
 Ingold, P. F., *watches, &c.*, Dec. 21
 Irving, W., *machinery for carving*, Nov. 25
 Jackson, R. R., *cotton spinning*, Nov. 4
 Johnston, J., *steam boilers*, Ap. 20
 Johnson, E., *bathing*, June 27
 Jones, T. M., *heating liquids*, Oct. 18
 Keely, J., and Alliott, A., *drying wool-*
lens, &c., Mar. 2
 Kennedy, R. A., *cards*, May 15
 Kenworthy, W., *beaming machines*,
 Mar. 11
 Kettle, J. L. R. & Prosser, W., *roads*,
 May 16

- Kibble, J., *propelling vessels*, Nov. 2
 Kirby, J., *bricks, &c.*, Jan. 26
 Kirby, R., *coverings for coffins*, Dec. 18
 Kirk, S., *cotton spinning*, Jan. 31
 Kirkman, J., junr., *piano-fortes*, Jan. 19
 Kurtz, C., *lamp*, June 30
 Kymer, J., & Leighton, T. H., *heat*, Feb. 21
 Laird, J., *steam vessels*, July 10
 Lamb, J., *machinery for spinning*, Dec. 8.
 Laming, R., *ammonia*, July 13
 Laycock, W., *houses*, Mar. 16
 Leach, M., *rotary steam engines*, Nov. 2
 Leathes, J. H., & Kirrage, W., *coffins*,
 Feb. 25
 L'Estrange, F., *hernial trusses*, Dec. 21
 Le Pape, L., *preventing accidents*, June 22
 Lipscombe, F., *hydrostatic engine*, Aug. 17
 Loat, W. J., *floors and roofs*, Jan. 12
 Longmore, J., *pens, &c.*, May 4
 Lucerna, J. L., *steam engines*, July 1
 Lund, J. R., *balances and chronometers*,
 Nov. 25
 M'Gretrich, F., & Tennant, F. B., *railway*,
 Jan. 26
 M'Tunes, J., *funnels*, Ap. 20
 Malam, J., *gas retorts*, Mar. 16.
 Maudslay, J., *propelling vessels*, July 13
 Mangham, W., *aerated water*, Jan. 31
 Marshall, M. H., *plastic composition*, Oct. 5
 Mason, S., & Bedels, C., *boots, &c.*, June 15
 Masters, T., *freezing apparatus*, July 6
 Matchett, F. C., *hinges*, Mar. 16
 Mayo, W., & Warmington, J., *aerated liquors*,
 Ap. 25
 Mazzini, J., *typographical printing*,
 May 16
 Michell, J., *ore*, Ap. 11
 Midworth, W., *stoppers, &c.*, July 13
 Mills, W., *fastenings for gloves*, May 16
 Mitchell, T., *gloss on woollens*, June 15
 Moat, W. C., *aerial locomotion*, July 26
 Moon, J., *bricks*, Ap. 25
 Mordaunt, O. D., *profile of forms*, Nov. 21
 Moreau, P. A. L. de F., *clay moulding*,
 Jan. 14
 Morewood E., & Rogers, G., *coating metals*,
 May 4
 Morgan, J., *candles*, Feb. 11
 Mylne, G. E., *watches*, Oct. 21
 Napier, J., *roof coverings*, Ap. 11
 Napier, D., *boilers*, July 25
 Naysmith, J., *driving piles*, July 22
 Needham, W., *fire arms*, June 24
 Nevill, A. H., *lentils*, Mar. 24
 Nevill, R. T., *separating metals*, Oct. 18
 Neville, J., *horse-shoes*, July 6
 Neville, J., *gases*, July 13
 Newall, R. S., *wire ropes*, Mar. 7
 Newberry, G. J., *window blinds*, July 6
 Newton, A. V., *cyanogen*, Dec. 13
 Newton, W. E., *boxes for axle-trees*, May 15
 Newton, W. E., *propelling vessels*, June 15
 Newton, W. E., *agricultural machine*,
 July 13
 Newton, W. E., *furnaces*, Nov. 4
 Newton, W. E., *combing wool*, Nov. 16
 Newton, W., *working mines*, Feb. 20
 Newton, W., *pins*, Mar. 6
 Newton, W., *paper*, June 10
 Newton, W., *extracting metals from ores*,
 Dec. 5
 Nickels, C., *lace*, Feb. 11
 Nickels, C., *lace*, May 22
 Nickels, C., *gloves*, Dec. 8
 North, W., *slating roofs*, Oct. 5
 Oldham, T., *bonnets and hats*, June 15
 Oram, T., & Warlich, F. C., *fuel*, Ap. 20
 Overend, J., *printing fabrics*, July 15
 Palmer, W., *candles*, Jan. 20
 Palmer, W., *pills*, Nov. 21
 Parkes, A., *wood preserving*, June 27
 Parlbly, S., *wheels for carriages*, Dec. 18
 Parsons, G., *portable roofs*, July 7.
 Parsons, G., & Clyburne, R., *machinery*,
 July 10
 Parsons, B., & Esdale, E., *cutting scale-board*, Nov. 9
 Pelletan, P., *light*, Sept. 6
 Perkins, A. M., *melting iron*, Mar. 16
 Phillips, H., *gas*, Jan. 26
 Phillips, C., *machinery for cutting corn*,
 July 3
 Pigot, R. G., *supporting bodies in water*,
 Ap. 25
 Pilbrow, J., *steam*, Mar. 7
 Pirie, W., *buoys*, Mar. 18
 Pinkus, H., *propelling ships*, July 13
 Poole, A., *drying malt*, May 25
 Poole, M., *lace*, Ap. 11
 Poole, M., *coffee*, Ap. 29
 Poole, M., *metals*, May 25
 Poole, M., *horse collars*, June 23
 Poole, M., *enveloping medicine*, Oct. 12
 Poole, M., *knives*, Nov. 18
 Poole, M., *propelling vessels*, Nov. 21
 Potts, L. H., *conveying goods, &c.*, Feb. 21
 Potts, L. H., *piers*, Dec. 5
 Prosser, R., & Cutler, J., *pipes and bars*,
 Ap. 20
 Rand, J., *tin*, Ap. 20
 Ransome, R., &c., *ploughing*, July 15
 Ranwell, W., *machinery*, Ap. 13
 Reinagle, R. R., *atmospheric air*, Nov. 16
 Ritter, W., *purifying sugar*, Jan. 11
 Roberts, M. J., *dyeing wool*, Jan. 26
 Roberts, M. J., *ink, &c.*, Mar. 16
 Robinson, J., *working engines by gas*,
 Dec. 5
 Rock, J., jun., *locks*, Dec. 29
 Rock, J., jun., *locks*, Nov. 25
 Rodgers, J. E. D., *sulphur*, Jan. 12
 Rolinson, S., *shot*, Mar. 20

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 Roose, J., *gun barrels*, Nov. 18
 Ross, H., *wool*, Feb. 17
 Rowan, W., *axles*, Nov. 7
 Rush, H. S., *instantaneous light*, Dec. 29
 Samuda, J., *steam-engines*, July 10
 Saunders, J., *tyres and axles*, Oct. 5
 Sautter, C. M. E., *borax*, May 22
 Schottlander, J., *metals*, Dec. 8.
 Scott, G., *gas*, Nov. 16
 Sculthorpe, G. K., *fastening bedsteads*,
 July 13
 Shaw, W. R., *steam-boilers*, Jan. 31
 Shepherd, W., *four-post slide valve*,
 Nov. 18
 Simpson, T., *buckles*, Mar. 2
 Smallwood, E., *paving, &c.*, Jan. 26
 Smith, W. H., *gloves, &c.*, Ap. 19
 Smith, H., *fastening doors*, July 13
 Smith, L., *looms*, Nov. 16
 Smyth, J., *drills*, Nov. 16
 Snell, W., *farina*, Jan. 14
 Snell, E., *soap*, Nov. 21
 Soldi, J. B., *measuring heads*, Oct. 5
 Spears, A., *glass bottles*, Sept. 6
 Stagg, J. D., *purifying the fumes of*
metals, Nov. 2
 Stainer, F., *garauicine*, Aug. 8
 Stewart, J., *piano-fortes*, Ap. 29
 Stocker, A. S., *glass, &c.*, Dec. 8
 Sunderland, T., *engines, &c.*, Jan. 19
 Sylvester, I., *ornamental iron*, Mar. 28
 Sylvester, J., *brine*, Dec. 13
 Tan, E., jun. and sen., & J. Tan, *locks*,
 Nov. 25
 Tappan, J., *hemp*, May 15
 Tayleur, C., Dupré, I. F., & Dubs, H.,
boilers, Ap. 10
 Taylor, I. N., & Smith, W. H., *break-*
waters, Mar. 21
 Taylor, W. G., *cotton spinning*, July 15
 Tetley, C., *boilers*, June 30
 Thomas, W., *fastenings for boxes, &c.*,
 Sept. 6
 Thompson, J., *bedsteads*, May 16
 Thorneycroft, G. B., *furnaces*, Jan. 31
 Thurlow (Lord), *bits for horses*, Dec. 29
 Tindall, W., *candles*, Ap. 11
 Troughton, N., *dressing ores*, June 23
 Tupper, A. C., *stairs, &c.*, Mar. 16
 Turnbull, J., *horse-shoes*, May 6
 Vaile, H. P., *metal*, Dec. 13
 Verity, J., *boots*, July 3
 Vingoe, H., & W. H., *drilling corn, &c.*,
 Dec. 8
 Viollette, F. C. M., *warming carriages*,
 Ap. 22
 Vivian, H. H., *zinc*, Jan. 14
 Vivian, A., *dressing ores*, Nov. 25
 Walker, R., jun., *propelling ships*, May 18
 Walker, W., *springs and axles*, Mar. 2
 Wall, G., jun., *earthenware*, Oct. 5
 Wall, A., *iron*, Nov. 18
 Waller, R., *locomotive carriages*, June 27
 Walters, G. S., *chlorine, &c.*, Mar. 24
 Walter, J. W., *gloves*, May 16
 Walther, P., *steam-engines*, Oct. 12
 Wardrope, W., *hooks and eyes*, Dec. 5
 Warlick, F. C., *fuel*, Oct. 5
 Watson, W., jun., *ventilating houses*,
 Oct. 18
 Wadlake, T., *machinery for haymaking*,
 July 3
 Weild, W., *window blinds*, Jan. 28
 Welch, F. J., *leather*, Nov. 2
 Wertheimer, D. I., *calculating machines*,
 Jan. 28
 Westruholly, F. L., *steam-engines*, July 25
 Westhead, J. P., *woven fabrics*, Nov. 2
 Whele, E., *candle-wicks*, Ap. 6
 White, C., *forcing fluids*, Mar. 2
 Wickes, J. B., *fabrics*, Sept. 21
 Wilkes, J. B., *oils*, Ap. 4
 Wilson, W., &c., *light*, Aug. 24
 Winsor, F. A., *light*, Jan. 26
 Winspear, J., *reefing-sails*, Ap. 27
 Wise, A., *stays*, July 13
 Withers, J., *glass*, Nov. 16
 Wolcott, A. S., & Johnson, J., *photo-*
graphy, Mar. 18
 Wolferstan, T., *axe-trees*, Feb. 11
 Wollaston, C. J., *cutting marble*, Aug. 1
 Wood, J., *vessels*, Aug. 14
 Wright, L. W., *bleaching*, June 15
 Wright, J. & R., *boots and shoes*, July 6
 Widroff, Baron Victor de, *railways*, Dec. 29
 Wylam, W., *fuel*, June 22
 Young, G. J., *capstans*, Ap. 5
 Young, T., *obtaining power*, Aug. 15
 Young, W., *lamps*, Dec. 13
 York, I. O., & Johnson, W., *paving*,
 June 15

POETRY.

ODE ON THE MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF
ENGLAND.

[FEB. MDCCCXL.]

By B. Simmons.

1.

LIFT up your heads, ye glorious gates !
 Ye doors, by kings upreared, give way !
 The Imperial Isles' assembled States,
 By Counsel led—where Valour waits,
 And white-stoled Pomp predominates—
 Before your thresholds pause to-day,
 Presenting to a Power divine
 The Daughter of their Monarch-line,
 Of laurelled chiefs and leaders sage,
 Wide Ocean's lords from age to age,
 Since first the Norman's brilliant mail
 Flashed through fierce Hastings' battle hail,
 To her great Sire whose Captain died
 What time the galleys of his war
 Heaved, victory-rocked, upon thy tide,
 Tremendous Trafalgar :
 For evermore their red-cross reign
 Without a rival on the main !
 Nor must the Sea-Kings' branch decrease,
 Nor from their hands the sceptre cease :
 To-day, proud Albion's peerless child,
 Girt by the gallants of her land—
 Earth's mightiest Queen, a maiden mild—
 Shall at the altar stand,
 —And meekly pledge her spousal faith,
 And wear her hope-woven bridal wreath,
 While round the Nations—gladness-filled—
 The trident-armed and thunder-hilled,
 Raise the rejoicing hand,

Hark to the bursting trumpet's bray,
 As slow the gorgeous ranks unfold
 Above whose far-resplendent way,
 Guarding his banner's floating day,
 The Lion leaps in gold !

2.

Lift up your heads, ye glorious gates !
 And you, majestic doors, unclose !
 The solemn pomp no longer waits,
 But on in bright succession flows.
 No need to ask before whose train
 The stately pursuivants advance,
 Where ring gold spur and knightly chain,
 And tabards gaily glance.
 We pass thee not ungreeted by,
 Thou graceful youth with pensive eye,
 And forehead not by thought untraced,
 —Thou, with the kingly garter graced ;
 (And if, as courtly babblers say,
 Thou'st won and worn the poet's bay,
 Perchance thy collar's jewel's shine
 To thee with one soft ray the more,
 At thought that He, the bard divine,
 Who couch'd his lance for GERALDINE,
 That badge unsullied bore).
 Pass on—a people's blessing now
 Press like the air upon thy brow,
 And hope prays out that thou may'st be
 Undazzled by thy destiny—
 For when, since empire's game began,
 Did lot so brilliant circle man ?

3.

Again that regal trumpet pealing !
 And lo, yon radiant pathway down—
 Her handmaids Love and Vestal Feeling,
 Her champion old Renown—
 Soft-gleaming through that rosy cloud,
 Where youth, and grace, and beauty crowd,
 Shines forth conspicuous from afar,
 The white-cliffed Island's MORNING STAR !
 And now she lights the purple gloom
 Within the saintly chapel shed,
 Where starry chief, and woman's bloom,
 And wisdom's reverend head,
 In throng compact are ranged around
 From vaulted gallery to the ground.

4.

And well might some amid that throng
 Claim portion of the minstrel's song,
 But to his eager vision fast
 Far other shapes are crowding past:
 Yet there is ONE—and who shall raise
 The strain, unmindful of his praise?—
 The wise in council as in war,
 Who shiver'd Gaul's imperial shield,
 Still fancy sees each thunder-scar
 Of that stern Flemish field.
 Upon his front, as when he hurled
 The last red bolt that saved the world.
 Long may a grateful country own
 His aid to temple and to throne!

5.

That festal trump has ceased to peal
 From arch and portal richly dim—
 Before the mitred priests they kneel;
 And now the nuptial hymn,
 While its full tide the organ pours,
 With many a solemn close, in choral grandeur soars.
 Far from the minstrel's vision fly
 Attendant dame and sworded peer,
 What shapes of mightier port are nigh?
 What coldly beauteous eyes are here?
 Bend from your clouds, ye kingly Dead!
 And, crowned, ye softer Shadows bend!
 Deep-echoing swell the blessing said
 Upon the young anointed head
 Of her, in whom—as yet unwed—
 Your thousand years of glory end!
 See, 'mid your pale and awful ring,
 She bends, a fragile blooming thing!
 Like to some fair and kneeling saint
 Surrounded by cathedral glooms,
 Whom marble Shadows, vast and faint,
 Are watching from the tombs.
 Stretch forth, dark Cressy's Victor-Lord,
 O'er her thy realm-protecting sword!
 And, Warrior Woman! at the sweep
 Of whose resistless hand
 Castile's proud navies from the deep
 Were drifted like the sand,
 On her thy reign's bright years bestow,
 And all thy fortune—save its woe!

Still round they press: that mournful Bride
 Who left, reluctant, book and bower
 To share the momentary power
 And pomp for which she died.
 The Monarch-Boy with aspect pale,
 Is there, a kindred brow to hail.
 And She who, at the moment Hope
 Prepared her glory's page to ope,
 Uncrowned, resigned life's gladness brief,
 And left the Isles to night and grief;
 For her, the favoured, long through years
 On years, shall Pity wake and Woe,
 While flow the bard's melodious tears,
 While BYRON'S strains immortal flow.
 See, leaning near, her Sire (in form
 Like to the Greek's Olympian god),
 Before whom Pleasure's rosy charm
 Was spread where'er he trod;
 Who lived to drain the bitterest sup
 That lurks in joy's exhausted cup—
 Who died, and with his latest breath
 Left one dread moral, "*This is Death!*"
 To you meek Maid, if handed down,
 Worth half the brilliants in her crown.

6.

But lo ! each shape of kingly mould—
 Each circling Form, august, has fled !
 Before the Bard again unfold
 The pageant's numbers bright and bold,
 And, from the battered cannon rolled,
 That volley's thunder-crash has told
 The Island Queen is wed !

 TO A FOREST-GIRL.

[WITH A MANUSCRIPT.]

By B. Simmons.

In the hush of pale evening remember the stranger,
 Who watched its sweet star-rise so often with thee ;
 'Twas the hour we first met, when a Mountain-ward ranger,
 I lured thy strayed dove from the tall orchard-tree.

How sweet were the thanks of thy diamond eyes sending
 Delight from the depth of their blackness and tears,
 Soft tears of the Child with the Maiden's blush blending,
 —The light weeping of Dawn as red morning appears.

Still verdant in Memory's lone dreams is that valley,
 That held nought less holy than thee and thy bird ;
 Where so oft like a rivulet's musical sally,
 Thy hymns the green heart of the wilderness stirred.

June's rose-wreathed wings the fair Earth are unfolding
 All wide as the distance that severs us now—
 But my spirit, each twilight, sits by thee beholding,
 Where the winds through the chestnuts are blessing thy brow.

I send thee the wild and the passionate dreamings
 Of Him whose dark lot may not mingle with thine,
 —As soon may the spring's early perfume and gleanings
 With the gloom-followed flash of fierce summer combine.

White Fawn of the Forest ! still bound in thy beauty,
 Through glades where the hunter's rude step may not come,
 Springing gracefully shy from the garlands that Duty
 And Love would fling round thy bright feet as they roam.

THE RAILWAY.

By C. R. Kennedy.

I HIED me to the railroad, and with wonder and delight
 I look'd upon the bustling scene that broke upon my sight ;
 A motley crowd, the young, the old, the busy and the gay,
 And carriage close to carriage link'd in long and bright array.

The brass-ribbed engine stood in front, and fiery red it shone,
 And spat forth hissing steam, as if impatient to be gone :
 The signal rang ; and like a ship just launch'd into the main,
 With unimpeded easy march majestic moved the train.

But soon its course grew more and more impetuous and strong,
 And soon its full collected force in thunder roll'd along ;
 And swifter than the swiftest wind that flies from pole to pole,
 Thought after thought incessantly came rushing on my soul.

'Tis thus the man of stern resolve straight to his purpose goes ;
 The prospect all before him lies, no obstacle he knows ;
 No dalliance can him surprise, no weariness delay ;
 He never turns to pick the flowers that spring beside his way.

In hollow cloven tracts we dived, and rocks were o'er our head ;
 On huge earth-piles we mounted, and the vale beneath was spread ;
 Ye mighty of our kindred, what are hill and vale to you ?
 Ye raise the low, the rough ye plane, all Nature ye subdue.

We skirted field and meadow, flocks and husbandmen we saw :
 They lifted up their heads, and stood regarding us with awe
 But us from field and meadow far the rapid moment bore
 And flocks were grazing, husbandmen were tilling, as before.

And Nature to our feeble sight her wondrous work displays,
 We heed it not, perhaps in brief bewilderment we gaze ;
 We live among her harmonies, but study not their laws,
 We reap creation's fairest fruit, but think not of the cause.

Upon a gently sloping lawn a modest mansion stood,
 And children frolick'd on the grass, and laugh'd in merry mood ;
 And when the bulky train they saw, and heard the loud uproar,
 They paus'd not in their merriment, but only laugh'd the more.

And thus doth it befall the vain and pompous of the earth ;
 They think to move our wonder, when they only move our mirth,
 The barge with all its bravery comes splashing down the tide,
 But nought the little fishes care that under water glide.

A shriek, as if in agony some demon-spirit yell'd !
 And straight before with gaping jaws a cavern I beheld ;
 And all beyond that narrow mouth look'd hideous and grim,
 A vista long of darkness lit by glimmering torches glim.

Shriek, monster ! It may be thy fate against that cavern-wall
 To dash thyself, and shiver'd in a thousand pieces fall !
 And fearful tis to plunge into that solitary gloom !
 How dare the living to explore the silence of the tomb !

Yet in it rush'd precipitate, the iron caravan ;
 The hollow echoes right and left reverberating ran ;
 And on it went right steadily. Thus Courage ever fares,
 When forward on the path she goes, which Prudence well prepares.

And out we came triumphantly emerging to the plain,
 And daylight brightly shone, and all was beautiful again ;
 And often, when in deepest gloom of sorrow we abide,
 There breaks upon our dreariness a sudden morning tide.

And steeple now and pinnacle and turret rose to view ;
 Our pace we gently slacken'd, and the station gliding to
 We halted ; as the turtle-dove stoops from her airy round,
 And drops with pinion tremulous alighting on the ground.

And passengers alighted here, and passengers got in :
 To some their toils have ended, when to others they begin ;
 And new companions still we find, and still the old we lose,
 The dearest friends we cannot keep, the best we seldom choose.

And hark ! the bell hath rung again ! Quick to your places now !
 And one with flushing countenance and sweat upon his brow
 Down running to the platform comes ; alas ! too late, too late !
 The train is off ; for time and tide for no man ever wait.

And over many a mile we sped, and over many a league,
 And much I saw, and never did my spirit feel fatigue ;
 And if at times my weary eye on vacancy would rest,
 The busy thought was never still self-stirring in my breast.

I mused upon the multitude, whom chance together brought ;
 And neighbourhood, could one discern, with lessons deep is fraught,
 Tis strange, that man from brother man small interval should part,
 And nought they see or understand of one another's heart.

The man of ease and comfort was reclining in his chair,
 Like Selfishness, that holds her own, and gives to none a share ;
 The poor man heaven-canopied ; the hailshot and the rain,
 The tempest-wind may buffet him, and he may not complain.

The violet in her leafy bed beside the bramble grows ;
 The gardenman roots out the weed, but cherishes the rose ;
 Yet Heaven on flower and weed alike its dewy nurture sends,
 And light and shade of human life mysteriously blends.

A wedded pair with glances held their silent commune sweet,
 As in the solitude of heaven two stars each other greet ;
 And passing things seem'd shadowlike to flit before their eyes ;
 Their world was all within themselves, a dream of Paradise.

A maiden by her mother sat ; ten years she might have seen ;
 And she had laugh'd and prattled much ; but now with alter'd mien
 Said, looking in her mother's face, " when shall we be at home ?"
 Her mother look'd at her again ; I thought the tears would come :

They started from her eyelids, and the cause I surely knew ;
 Upon her face the widow's cap its shade of sadness threw :
 No husband waited her return ; his step she would not hear ;
 And home to her a desert was, that once had been so dear.

And she was tired, that little child ; the minutes crept so dull ;
 Of troubling thoughts and memories to her they were not full :
 The time may come, when she will look upon the dreary past,
 And ask with sad remembrance, why the years have flown so fast.

And what is he, with lips comprest, and sullen fixed eye?
 Deep meanings in that furrow'd cheek and arching forehead lie:
 Methought, in one keen flashing look the past and future met,
 A struggle 'twas to seize on hope, and cast away regret;

And then his eye grew cold again, a glassy aspect wore;
 Some nurseling of his anxious heart he darkly brooded o'er:
 Could I thy meaning penetrate? Resolvest thou some plan
 With honour pregnant to thyself, and benefit to man?

Or weavest thou some spider-web with subtle meshes fine,
 A miserable prey to catch? Whate'er thou dost design,
 The web shall be unwound at length, the mystery be told,
 And dark be light, and thou thyself, and others thee behold.

And I? Alas! But hence away all selfish griefs I throw,
 Forgetting them in sympathy for others' weal and woe:
 To love and friendship let me live; no other hope is mine;
 And few kind hearts are beating yet; and I will not repine.

Roll on, fire-winged courser, roll! With all thy speed, I trow,
 The hearts of them thou carriest are swifter yet than thou.
 A fiercer flame enkindles them. Tumultuous and blind,
 In hope, in fear, they hurry on; thou laggest far behind.

Aye, gather all thine energies, roll rapid as thou wilt;
 Thou canst not yet move fast enough for Avarice and Guilt;
 For her that counts and gloats upon the pelf she cannot see,
 For her that flies from all the world, herself can never flee.

And we, with all our journeyings, our headlong mad career,
 We cannot lengthen human life. The end is still as near.
 More swift than we, thro' light and darkness, over deep and shoal,
 The billowy time-river sweeps right onward to its goal.

Yet speed along, thou mighty one! It hath been said of thee,
 That with the spirit of the age thou dost too well agree;
 Thou seemest with remorseless step self-confident to fly,
 And man doth vaunt Salomoneus-like, and heavenly power defy.

Tis false! To spirit more sublime the age hath given birth,
 Whose seraph-wing is waving now, illumining the earth!
 And wondrous that machinery, that thunderpace of thine;
 Yet he that moulded thee doth own his origin divine.

Then forward! Still upon thy course prosperity attend!
 And thou shalt be to high and low, to rich and poor a friend;
 And thou shalt scatter wide the seed of plenteousness and peace;
 And man shall move him to and fro, and knowledge true increase.

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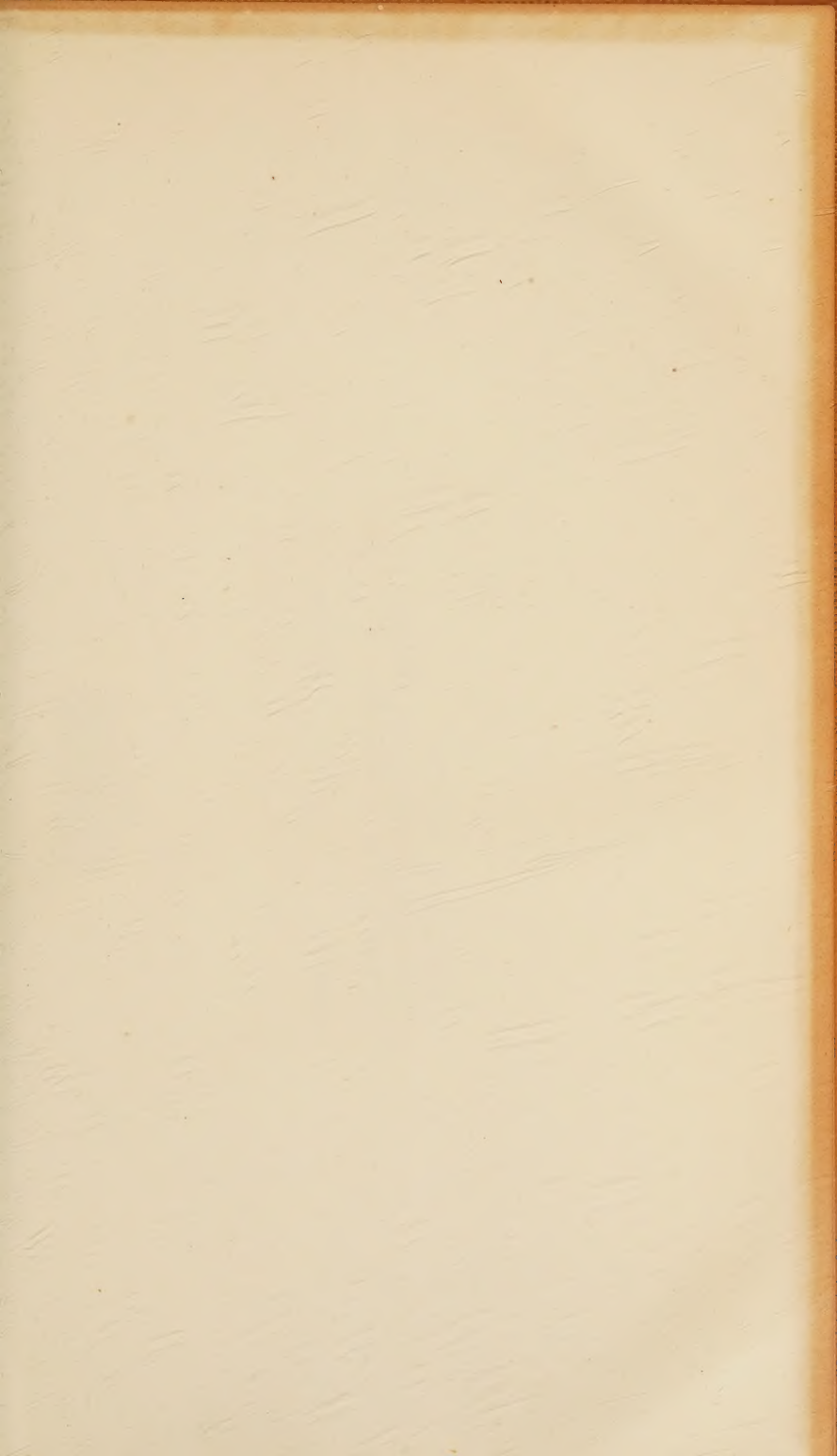
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